

REFERENCE ONLY

This book may not be  
taken out of the Library

BOUND BY  
**BROADBERE,**  
11, Hanover Bldgs.,  
SOUTHAMPTON.

DA 25.M2  
*Hist Sources*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE



SOUTHAMPTON

52-232882







HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

---

REPORT  
ON THE  
MANUSCRIPTS

OF  
THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH & QUEENSBERRY,  
K.G., K.T.,  
PRESERVED AT  
MONTAGU HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

---

VOL. II.

PART 2.

---

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

---



LONDON :

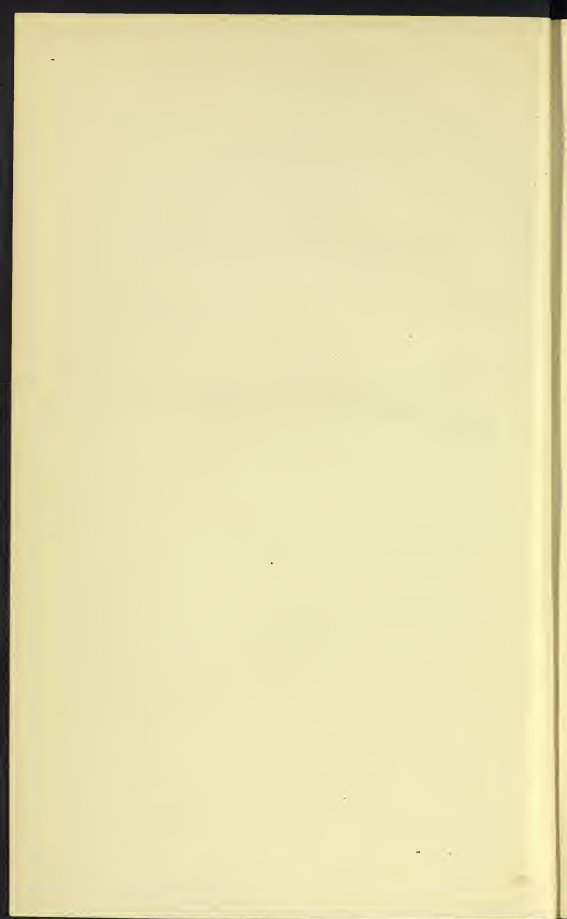
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

BY MACKIE & CO. LD.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from  
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., AND  
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or  
OLIVER AND BOYD, EDINBURGH; or  
E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1903.

[Cd. 980-1.] Price 1s. 11d.



THE MANUSCRIPTS OF  
THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G., K.T.,  
AT MONTAGU HOUSE, WHITEHALL.

VOL. II. PART 2.

V.—THE SHREWSBURY PAPERS—*continued.*

M. PRIOR to SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, Sept. 8-18, Loo.—“I should be an abler Secretary, and much fitter for the employment to which your Grace recommends me, if I were able to express the sense I have of your favour to me. Mr. Blathwayt has promised to lay your Grace’s letter of the 1st instant before his Majesty when it may be proper, and I am to acknowledge that from your Grace of the same date, and to keep it as one of the greatest honours of my life.

“We are just come from our Cleves journey. Your Grace will give me leave to trouble you with my remarks; ’tis a privilege all travellers take, from Bishop Burnett to myself. The Elector received the King very respectfully at the river-side, and they two came back in one coach, the D[uke] of Zell and the Elec[tor]al Princee in another. These two last had doubtless very proper discourse, since one of them is seven year old, and the t’other is seventy-two. In the Electrice’s apartment, after they had talked about an hour standing, the King, the Electrice, and the D[uke] of Zell went to ombre for five good hours; the King had an armed chair, the D[uke] of Zell an ordinary one, and she sat upon the bed.

“The Electrice has a face not unlike our poor Queen, upon Queen Dowager’s body. She loves to talk, and is civil to all the world. Few of the women are handsome, and all ill dressed, in old-fashioned, stiff-bodied gowns, too big for them, with their breasts and shoulders naked. The Princess is not ugly, but disagreeable; a tall miss at a boarding school, with a scraggy, lean neck; very pale, and a great lover, I fancy, of chalk and tobacco-pipes; nobody can tell if it will be a match or no, but as much as one could guess he does not much dislike her. She seems very good and humble, but God knows if that proceeds from her virtue or her ignorance.

“The King supped and dined next day with the Electrice and Princess. The Elector had a table on his own side, where were as many of the best English as it would hold. There was a great deal of good meat and ill wine for everybody else, but they filled it in such mighty glasses, and it came about so fast, that people grew drunk before they had half dined.

“Our two favourites have had a quarrel; in coming home Kappel (*sic*), being heated with wine and heedless, made his coachman drive before my Lord Portland, who was in one of the D[uke] of Zell’s coaches; upon which Lord Portland said he

would beat the coachman, who excusing himself upon his orders, my Lord Portland said whoever gave those orders was an impertinent puppy, or some such words. The ground of the quarrel began I believe at Cleves; my Lord Portland was most of the time with the Elector and the Ministers, and Mons. Keppel sat by the King, which was a distinction that I believe fretted the t'other's heart.

[P.S.] "Our Jew Suasso has letters of the 30th Aug. that the Queen of Spain was not dead, but in a way of recovery."

R. 19.

#### SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1696, Sept. 11, Whitehall.—"I have not sooner answered your Lordship's of the 6th and 17th August, o.s., because I was willing to expect till I could give you some account you might depend upon, in relation to money, which it is evident you must be in great want of. . . . The Lords of the Treasury have just now assured us that by the next post ten thousand pounds shall be returned to your Lordship. . . . We will proceed to return further supplies as soon as it is possible."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 11, Whitehall.—"No letters have arrived from Holland since my last. . . . The Admiralty tell us they hope Sir Cloud[esley] Shovell's squadron will be ready in ten days. I perceive they are under some doubt lest the Dutch may be forced to stay for provisions. We have great curiosity to know the truth of the battle in Hungary."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696, Sept. 11, Whitehall.—"I have yours of the 9th and 12th to acknowledge, and am extremely startled at the difficulties you apprehend may be made of owning the King at the opening of the treaty. I always thought everything material would be adjusted in these private conferences between Mr. Dickvelt and Caigliere, and that the solemnity of a public treaty was rather form than anything else. If this be so, it seems to me the King of France his unwillingness to own the King at the first can have no reasonable ground, if he means to act fairly, and own him in the end; but if I am in mistake as to the first point, and that we are to enter upon a negotiation, as was at Nimeghen, not sufficiently prepared, it may last as long as that did, and conclude in the same manner, by every branch of the alliance falling off, one after another, which I doubt would be a most dangerous thing for us."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 15, Whitehall.—"I understand that Sir Joseph Hern will by this post dispatch credit to my Lord Gallway for ten thousand pounds. I hope the latter end of this week to make a step into the country for about eight days, that I may not fail to be back before the King's return."

"We want now two mails from Holland, so that I have nothing of yours to answer."

*Copy.*

M. PRIOR to SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, Sept. 15-25, Hag[ue].—"Before I left Loo I had the satisfaction of knowing that Mr. Blathwayt had laid before his Majesty what your Grace was pleased to write in my behalf, and that his Majesty had answered to it in my favour. I will trouble your Grace no more with my thanks on this occasion, but will strive for ever to express the sense I have of your goodness to me by a great obedience to your commands.

"We descant mightily upon what we hear the courier has brought from Vienne, that the Emperor names directly and only Aix-la-Chapelle as the place to treat, taking it for granted that the nomination is in himself alone; and that he asks the restoring the ten Imperial towns of Alsace, which were fairly given to the French by the Treaty of Munster. 'Tis strange enough, the haughtiness and impotence of the Empire; they have done nothing proportionably towards carrying on the war, yet would do all at the treating of a peace. I think the Dutch have a good mind to slight them if they durst. Mr. Dyckvelt is impatient for his Majesty's coming hither, and then, probably, we may see some step made in this great affair.

"I presume to send your Grace the heads of the Treaty, as perfect as I could patch them up.

"The difference between our favourites went no further; each of them were [was], I believe, glad to be forbid to show his resentment.

"My Lord Villiers's being one of the Plenipotentiaries is, I think, beyond doubt. We talk of my Lord Pembroke and Sir William Trumbull for the other two, but I know not on what grounds."

R. 19.

SHREWSBURY to LORD PAGET.

[16]96, Sept. 18, Whitehall.—"I have received several letters from your Lordship, which I have not answered; the freshest is of the 10th July. In a former you were pleased to desire I would move his Majesty that you might be recalled, thinking the circumstances of affairs in Turkey such, that your continuance was of no particular service to the King. This was laid before his Majesty by Mr. Blathwayt, in Flanders, who was directed to return me word, that his Majesty at the present could give no answer, but would take it into his consideration. The discourse of this part of the world tends much to a general peace in Christendom, and most people are of opinion it is very likely to be concluded. In that case I imagine a treaty would be endeavoured to quiet affairs between the Germans and Turks, in which no doubt his Majesty would think your Lordship's presence of great use. This that I write is my own conjecture only, why

his Majesty might defer for some time giving a decisive answer upon your return. In a few days he is expected in England, when I shall endeavour to inform myself better."

*Copy.*

SHEWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 18, Whitehall.—"Though the letters are not come, yet my Lord Carmarthen is arrived from the other side of the water, and says the King is expected on Tuesday next at the Hague. I wish this delay of the post be not the occasion that his Majesty wait for the convoy. If the post does not come before the Justices rise tomorrow morning, I intend to move them to give orders to the Admiralty, that the squadron may be got in a readiness to obey the first commands we shall receive."

*Copy.*

MR. HILL to [SHEWSBURY].

[1696,] Sept. 20-30, Bruges.—"I am to thank your Grace for the letter of the 11th, which you were pleased to send me. I do believe that Messrs. Dyckvelt and Cagliere have continued their conferences and prepared all things, as much as they could, against the assembly of the Plenipotentiaries, but I fear no one Ally will be contented with what is done for him. I believe the late indisposition of the French King might hasten Mons. Cagliere, but since he is recovered, I have seen some letters from Paris which complained of Cagliere, *qu'il a fait un pas de clerc*, &c.; but though he is blamed for something which he has done, yet it is said the Court of France will ratify it.

"The last letters from Spain of the 18th bring a dismal account of the danger in which the King of Spain was, from a *tabardilla*, or violent fever, which for three days made 'em despair of his life. His Majesty was administered, &c., but by the help of reliques and processions, and *quiquina*, he is past danger. The Ministers took this occasion to press the King to name his successor, and he did make and sign his testament in favour of one of the sons of the Dauphin, who must marry a daughter of the Emperor, and come live in Spain; in failure of which conditions, he substitutes the Elector of Bavaria's son. Perhaps the death of the King of Spain would scarcely occasion more intrigues than this declaration of his succession. I am tempted to believe that the French faction has frightened the poor King of Spain, during a sickness which perhaps was not dangerous, to name his successor, whilst the sickness of the Queen keeps her and her creatures from the King and his counsels. The letters from Madrid do also mark great intrigues and strugglings in that Court, where D'Oropeze is likely to be declared premier Minister.

"All this new incident may incline the French to be more forward to conclude the peace, and the Spaniards also; but the Imperialists will be less ready. This may also change the face of things in Italy, where the French should not desire to put the Duke of Savoye in possession of a country which is ready to fall

by inheritance to a son of France. Our Elector here will be greatly disappointed, who did expect to have his son first named in the entail, and I believe he will gladly enter now into any engagements which may secure to him the perpetual government of these ten provinces. I must needs believe that England can only find her account in a general peace, by which she will be at liberty to enter into all the disputes of her neighbours, so far as she finds convenient, and no farther.

"The King is still at Loo, and would gladly know, I believe, before he comes to you, whether he must positively prepare for peace or war. We are wearing out the campaign of all sides here, and every one wishes his enemy would retire first. All the letters from France speak as if the peace went forward, though slowly, and both the French and the Holland merchants expect a freedom of commerce very quickly. I must needs hope no such separate freedom of commerce will be opened, and shall take the liberty to speak of it at the Hague, so soon as I go thither."

R. 26, 96.

COL. ROBT. LIVINGSTON to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Sept. 20, New York.—"I did give my Lord Keeper and Lord Bellomont an account the 22nd of August [July?] last from Virginy, that I was informed Capt. Kid was come with a prize to this port. I arrived here the 2nd of August, and discoursed Capt. Kid fully concerning the cause of his coming hither; who told me that he, being so long detained in England, and coming out with so few hands, and many of them mutinous did pretend it might be too late to pass the Capes, and finding this prize in his way, did think it most for the owners' advantage to come to this place to spend some time, and to recruit the ship with provisions and men, and have his prize condemned, which I hear did yield (being laden with salt) between 8 and 900*l.*, and was sold to three merchants here in town.

"He tells me he has laid out her produce in buying provisions, and supplying the ship with sundry necessaries for the voyage. I did order him to make all possible despatch, which he accordingly did, and after he had stored the ship with a large quantity of provisions, and shipped for the voyage 150 men, 50 whereof are inhabitants of this Province, he sailed from Sandy Hook the beginning of September, and [I] hope will make a good voyage, there having been several privateers fitted out for that design from this part [port?] and adjacent Colonies last year, and particularly one Capt. Hoar, who has a commission from our Governor. Capt. Thew, who went two years ago, and is mentioned in the patent, was killed in an engagement with the Arabs. His company returned to Madagascar, and seized a merchant-ship belonging to the Gov[ernor] of Barbados (of whom we have the news last night that he is dead), and Col. Heathcote of this port, and is gone with her on that design of pirating in the Red Seas. So Capt. Kid, being now well supplied with stout hands, in all probability must make a great voyage, which I hope will in some measure compensate the great trouble your Grace has had in this matter.

"I am just now informed that Capt. Kid was constrained to make new conditions with his men, and to allow them the usual shares of privateers, and hath only reserved 40 shares for the ship; but this wants confirmation, Capt. Kid having not acquainted me therewith; however I find myself obliged to acquaint your Grace with what is come to my knowledge, and further that I hear he designs to make this place his port, and to be here in 18 months' time. I am therefore of opinion it would not be amiss if your Grace and the rest of the owners do take care that orders be sent to the Governors here upon the Main and the West Indies, that if Capt. Kid or the Adventure Galley should come there, to take care the interest of the owners may be secured.

"I think it of moment further to advise your Grace that since the pirates in the Red Sea are so numerous, I am of opinion that Kid's strength will not be sufficient to suppress them all; that it may be convenient for your Grace to procure a Commission for the seizing their persons and effects upon the land as well as upon the water, wherever they shall be found in the King's dominions; believing that upon the news of Kid's design against them, they will endeavour to fly into this and other Governments in America, to shelter themselves as usual, where they need not doubt of reception for their money, if orders be not sent to the respective Governors to the contrary. And if your Grace procures such a Commission, it will be needful that you send the authorities to all the Governments in America, otherwise their treasures will be exhausted; and if it be obtained, notice is to be given to all the Plantations by March or April next, being the time of their approaching this coast. I am told since my arrival that this spring 30 passed through this Government to Pensilvania, who came here in a ship from Madagascar, and had shared eight thousand pounds a-piece by pirating in the Red Seas. I shall with impatience long to hear your Grace's answer."

R. 26 Nov., 96.

COL. ROBT. LIVINGSTON to the EARL OF ROMNEY.

1696, Sept. 20, New York.—"As soon as I came within the Capes of Virginia, which was the 22nd of July last, I found the opportunity of a vessel bound home, by which I presumed to give your Lordship an account I had, that Captain Kidd was arrived at this place with a French prize. I arrived here the 2nd of August following, and discoursed Captain Kidd fully concerning the cause of his coming hither, who told me he came out of England so late, and with so few hands, and many of them mutinous did allege it might be too late to pass the Capes, and finding this prize, [he] did think it most for the owners' advantage to come to this place to spend some time and recruit the ship with provisions and men, and have the prize condemned, most of which he had transacted before my arrival. I am informed the prize did yield between 8 or 900*l.*, being about 100 tons, loaden with salt, and was sold to Messieurs Monvielle Barbary and de Lancey, merchants here. He says he laid out her produce in



buying provisions and supplying the ship with sundry necessaries for the voyage. I ordered him to make all possible dispatch, which he accordingly did; and after he had stored the ship with a large quantity of provisions, and shipped for the voyage 150 men, fifty whereof are inhabitants of this province, he sailed from Sandy Hook the beginning of September, and [I] hope will make a good voyage, there having been several privateers fitted out for that design from this port and adjacent Colonies last year, and particularly one Captain Hoar, with a commission from our Governor here. Captain Thew, one of them mentioned in the patent, who went two years ago, was killed in an engagement with the Arabs. His company returned to Madagascar, and seized a merchant-ship belonging to Barbadoes, and Colonel Heathcoate of this port, and is gone with her on that design of pirating in the Red Seas. So Captain Kidd, being now well supplied with stout hands, in all probability, must make a great voyage, which I hope will in some measure compensate the charge and trouble and charge (*sic*) your Lordship has had in this matter.

"I am just now informed that Captain Kidd is forced to make new conditions with his men, and to allow them the usual shares of privateers, and hath only reserved forty shares for the ship; but this wants confirmation, Captain Kidd having not acquainted me therewith; however, I find myself obliged to acquaint your Lordship with what is come to my knowledge, and further that I hear he designs to make this his port, and be here in 18 months' time, that is to say, in March 1698. I am therefore of opinion it would not be amiss if your Lordship and the rest of the owners do take care that orders be sent to the Governors here upon the Main, and the West Indies, that if Captain Kidd or the Adventure Galley should come there, to take care the interest of the owners be secured.

"My Lord, I left a paper with your Lordship concerning to have it inserted in the King's grant to seize the said pirates on the land as well as on the sea, but was hurried away before I could hear the result of it. I can assure your Lordship the pirates in the Red Sea are so numerous that I am of opinion Captain Kidd's strength will not be sufficient to suppress them all; that it may be convenient for your Lordships (*sic*) to procure a commission for the seizing their persons and effects upon land, as well as upon the water, wherever they shall be found in the King's dominions; believing that upon the news of Captain Kidd's design against them they will endeavour to fly into this and other Governments in America, to shelter themselves as usual, where they need not doubt a reception for their money, if orders be not sent to the respective Governments to the contrary; and if your Lordship does obtain such a commission, it will be needful that you send the authority to all the Governments in America, otherwise their treasures will be exhausted; and if it be obtained, notice is to be given to all the Plantations by March or April next, being the time of their approaching this coast.

"May it please your Lordship, having met with the unexpected disappointment of the Governor and Council here suspending his Majesty's commission granted me upon your Lordship's

intercession; it is without precedent in the Plantations that ever his Majesty's authority was thus contemned, and that only upon the score of my complaining at the Council Board against him for suspending an Act of Assembly for the payment of the debts of the Government. My sufferings being very great, as well as the opposition made to his Majesty's prerogative, is the reason I most humbly address to your Lordship, that your Lordship would be favourably pleased to appear at the Council Board in the maintaining his Majesty's prerogative over the Plantations, and for the preventing such practices for the future; and that, by your Lordship's interest and favour, I may be restored to my said offices, which were granted me upon the most solemn recommendations of your Lordship and the other great Officers of State in the kingdom; for which and for all your Lordship's other favours bestowed upon me, &c."

*Copy, enclosed in Lord Romney's letter of Dec. 3.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696, Sept. 21.] Oct. 1, Bruges.—“I did myself the honour to write to your Grace yesterday, but I forgot to give you an account of the answer which the Emperor has sent to the proposition made by the Pentionaire in relation to the treaty for a general peace, which is to this effect: that his Imperial Majesty is content to enter into such a treaty upon the foundations of the Westphalian and Nimeguen peace, provided it be according to the explanation made at Nuremberg of the treaty of Westphalie. The Emperor desires the treaty may be held at Aix la Chapelle, and has named the Counts de Caunitz and Stratman for his plenipotentiaries. This will not do, my Lord; the French will not admit of that explanation of Nuremberg, nor will they treat at any place under the authority of the Empire or Spain; and at this way of proceeding the treaty will not be openen (*sic*) these six months.

“The King and the States have wrote to the Emperor, and I believe they have wrote in such terms as will press 'em (*sic*) to a quicker resolution. I am afraid, if I dare tell my fears to your Grace, that the Emperor has a mind to treat by himself, as Savoye has done, and that the Prince of Fundi is about it at Turin. I fear this the more since the new revolution in the Spanish Council, where the enemies of our King have seized on the King and his government, now come in the care of the House of Austria. The indignation to have the interests of the august family regulated at the Hague by Mr. Dyckvelt, the zeal of the holy religion, &c., &c., to [do ?] make it credible that the Imperial and Spanish Ministers will rather treat at Turin than the Hague. The first letters from Italy will give us more light. The Queen of Spain is still very ill, the King well enough; and as I am persuaded that the Queen never was with child, so I believe the King was not sick, but persuaded [pretended?] to be so.

“I believe the King expects the answer from Vienna to his last letter before he will go for England, and will therefore stay six or seven days longer at Loo.”

R. 30 Sept. 96.

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 22, Whitehall.—“I have received your letter[s] of the 8th, 11th and 15th. I hope the squadron commanded by Sir Clou. Shovell will now be out in very few days. A proclamation for the sitting of the Parliament will be issued on Thursday next.

“Mr. Vernon will acquaint you what the Lords have done in relation to Sir George Rooke or Mr. Aylmer's commanding the King's convoy. The variation in those orders has given some difficulty.

“We have accounts from France that besides the squadrons already at sea, they are fitting out 16 men of war at Brest, and intend to have in a readiness all this winter about forty or fifty ships, which being so many more than they have yet had, gives some alarm here. When we have assurance that Monsr. de Chasteaurenaut is passed the Straits, one shall look upon their strength considerably weakened; but till then they have it in their power, by joining their several squadrons, to put out a very formidable fleet for the winter at very little notice. I desire this may be laid before his Majesty for his consideration, who may know more, and will be pleased to give such directions as he thinks fit.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to MR. PRIOR.

1696, Sept. 22, Whitehall.—“I am glad you think yourself in a probable way of succeeding in your pretention, and that the small assistance I have been able to give in it has afforded me an opportunity of showing you my esteem. I now most of all apprehend the negotiation in itself may fail, but [it] depends on things above my knowledge as well as power to redress.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696, Sept. 22, Whitehall.—“I have received yours of the 6-16. I doubt the business in Hungary has been but bad, unless it contributes to humble the Germans, who by their pretensions in the general Peace seem to want it. By our last letters the conclusion of that matter looks more remote and difficult than before. If it cannot be, I wish so much discourse had never been of it. Yet I am confident the Parliament will do their part to maintain the war, and though we are poorer than we were, yet not in so desperate a condition as the disaffected Party would represent us.”

*Copy.*

## MESSAGES to and from SIR JOHN FENWICK.

1696, Sept. 22.—“Message directed by the Lords Justices to be carried to Sir John Fenwick.”

“That by the delay he hath given in sending his answer, and by the answer itself, the Lords Justices do not think

themselves at liberty to put off his trial tomorrow, unless he do in the meantime more effectually comply with what his Majesty requires."

Same date.—"Sir John Fenwick's answer to the above-mentioned message."

"His Majesty not having ordered, as I conceive, that I should acquaint their Excellencies with what I have writ in that paper more than what is not explained in it, I am ready to acquaint their Excellencies with what is not explained, reserving what is contained in that paper and already [explained] to the King himself. And for anything else I know against the King, or his Government, I am ready to acquaint their Excellencies with it without any reserve (if they please to give me time to recollect myself) either to themselves, or to anybody they shall send to me, and what occurs to me at present I am ready to tell them when they think fit.

"J. FENWICK."

Same date.—"Upon which answer their Excellencies immediately directed me [Vernon] to write to Sir John Fenwick to this effect:—

"That upon what he hath undertaken in this last paper their Excellencies have thought fit to put off his trial till Friday next, but he is not to expect upon any pretence whatsoever that the trial should be longer deferred unless he comply with that undertaking, and to that end he recollect himself by tomorrow at nine in the morning, at which time I am directed to come to him."

*All in Vernon's hand. Endorsed by Shrewsbury.*

#### SIR JOHN FENWICK'S INFORMATION.

1696, Sept. 23.—"Where I told his Majesty there were some persons who held a correspondence with King James and his Secretary Melfort, they were the Earl of Ailesbury, my Lord Montgomery, my Lord Brudenall, Mr. Richard Morley, Peter Cook, and myself. We used to write to my Lord Melfort constantly. We generally met at my Lord Ailesbury's, sometimes at my Lord Montgomery's, and sometimes at my house. We agreed what should be writ, and for the most part everyone writ his own letters. The letters were generally put into Peter Cook's hands, and I believe he delivered them to Berkenhead, who had an allowance from King James of 100*l.* per annum for conveying the letters backward and forward.

"My Lord Ailesbury writ often to King James, and the Lord Montgomery held a correspondence with the Queen, and I have seen him read several of her letters.

"The Lord Melfort for the most part writ one letter to be communicated to us all.

"The subject of our letters was giving an account of all that passed, either in Parliament or about the Fleet or Army.

"The accounts of the Fleet my Lord Ailesbury had from Anselm, as he told us, saying he was out 50*l.* a year in getting those accounts, and he only desired to be reimbursed his charge.

"The accounts of the Army Peter Cooke brought. He brought me about a year ago a list of all the forces, whether at home or abroad, which he said he had from Commissary Crauford, and I sent it over to the King, enclosing it in a letter to Mrs. Fox, who writ me word it was the best account he had yet received.

"For my own part, I had no manner of correspondence with any in the Army. I formerly heard Brigadier Main swear he would go over to King James when he came into Ireland, but I don't know the reason why he did not.

"I met Lieutenant-General Talmache about a year before he was killed, as he was lighting out of a coach at St. James's Gate. He took me into the Court with him, and told me he hoped he and I should serve together again where we should serve, and he would be as honest as I was. He did not name King James, but I understood he meant him.

"When any letters came from France, my Lord Ailesbury used to go to Hogsden, and shew the letters as he said to the late Bishop of Norwich [William Lloyd]; but I never saw the Bishop except once, at his house, when I went with my Lord Ailesbury and Lord Montgomery to make him a visit.

"About four years ago I remember there was a letter from Melfort about borrowing 12,000*l.* for King James. We met at the Ship in Fish Street, Lord Ailesbury, Lord Montgomery, Lord Brudenall, and I, to consider it, but we could find no way to raise any part of it. I have heard my Lord Brudenall often say he had been out of pocket 6,000*l.* for King James. I don't know that my Lord Brudenall ever writ a letter, but used to say he would make his wife write.

"I never received but two letters from King James, and they contained only general encouragements, and of the King of France being able to assist him.

"Melfort, and Caryll, who succeeded him, used to write to the same effect; but I observed Caryll never encouraged us to do anything but to sit still and be quiet, and he hoped all would do well.

"The last letter I saw of King James was to my Lord Ailesbury of the 4th of February; all that I remember significant in it was that the Tholon Fleet would sail the 22nd, and what they would do next he could not tell.

"About Christmas was two years King James sent us instructions, which were considered at my house. There were present Lord Ailesbury, Lord Montgomery, Lord Brudenall, and I think Morly, but I am not sure. These instructions were to have an account of all Lord Lieutenants, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and mayors of towns that we thought would be in his interest.

"We thought it a strange demand. We answered we would do what we could in it, but I don't know anything that was done.

"Archbishop Sanderott being then dead, we all agreed to write to King James to make the Bishop of Norwich Archbishop.

"We had another meeting in Berkeley Street, at Andrew Newport's house, who was himself out of town and knew nothing of it; but he lent my Lord Ailesbury the use of his house, and he lay there while his family was out of town. At that meeting

was Lord Ailesbury, Lord Montgomery, Mr. Morley, Peter Cook, and myself. We then sent Fountaine over with accounts of things as they then stood; this was about three years ago. He carried over a paper of cant names, to write to us by. The Lord Ailesbury's names were Atkins and Squire; Lord Montgomery was Mun only; my name was Pheasant and James; Morley was Jenkins, and Cook's name was Cole. King James's names were Harrison and the figure of 1, the Queen was called Mrs. Harrison and my mother. His journey cost us 60*l*.

"Fountain was desired to ask places for us. Lord Ailesbury was for having Sir Robert Howard's place, and Mr. Morley to be a Commissioner of the Treasury. Lord Montgomery proposed nothing for himself, but pressed me to ask the government of the Tower, which I said I would not ask for. We told Cook he should be the Queen's Secretary. I saw Fountaine when he came back, but I heard nothing of the granting of any places.

"I know nothing of Fountaine's last going over.

"My Lord Ailesbury went for France about last Easter was two years; he went to give an account of all affairs here to King James, and to see what hopes there was [were] of his being assisted from France. He told me at his coming back that he had been with the King of France in his closet, and was a good while with him. It was all along our opinion that King James could not be brought back with less than 30,000 men, and I believe my Lord Ailesbury acquainted the King of France with it; he told me the King heard him, but I did not find he brought back any encouragement. This is the considerable man I meant in my paper, and the persons above-mentioned are the select number I mentioned in my paper, but had not named them.

"My Lord Ailesbury had a correspondence with the Duc d'Anmont, Governor of Bologne, who sent over one Savery, an Englishman, for intelligence. He came at that time when the mob pulled down the Marshal's houses in Holborn. Peter Cook brought him to me and we had a meeting at my Lord Montgomery's about sending him back. There met Lord Ailesbury, Lord Montgomery, Peter Cook, myself, and I think Morley. We gave him such accounts of affairs as they then occurred to us, and he took notes of them.

"My Lord Ailesbury hath writ to Abbé Renaudot, who was in Secretary Croisse's office, and hath received answers from him, which he interpreted to me, but I can't remember what they were.

"We had another meeting at my Lord's Montgomery's last winter was 12 month; there were present Lord Ailesbury, Lord Montgomery, myself, and Mr. Nosworthy, who was then designing for France, but stayed some time after for a hearing he had before the Lords; he desired to carry over accounts of the Fleet and Army, and we further furnished him with such as we could then give.

"I have heard there were other parties in King James his interest, but who met or what they did I know not, for we had no communication one with another. There was a distinction made between Compounders and not-Compounders, and so we had no conversation together.

"I don't know that any particular notice was given from France of the La Hogue business, nor any directions sent at that time. Saevill, Oglethorp, Harp, and myself met at the Fountain in the Haymarket, but all that we considered of was, how to save ourselves from being taken up.

"Of this last preparation at Calais I had not the least notice, or suspicion of it. I neither saw the Duke of Berwick or Sir G. Barclay, or heard of their being come over, and don't know any-one they conversed with.

"I never was in any consultation with my Lord Griffin, and heard only accidentally of his intentions of going over. When he went I lay ill of a fever.

"This is what I can recollect at present; as anything more comes into my memory I shall readily acquaint the Lords Justices with it; and as to what I am indicted for, if their Excellencies require it, I'll give them as sincere an account as I can."

*In Vernon's hand.*

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 27, Eyford.—"Being here in the country when I received yours of the 17th, I have little to trouble you with, only that I desire his Majesty may be acquainted that I have received a letter from my Lord Chancellor Porter of the 15th, in which he gives his opinion that if the Parliament meet in Ireland soon, they will give money, and be disposed to confirm the Art[icles] of Limerick. He proposes the latter end of this, or the beginning of next month, but that I suppose is sooner than is possible.

[P.S.] "I have sent my Lord Chanc[ellor's] letter to the Lords Justices, who I suppose will think it proper to be laid before the King."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to LORD CHANCELLOR PORTER.

1696, Sept. 27, Eyford.—"Being here in the country when I received the favour of your Lordship's of the 15th, I have returned it to London to be laid before the Lords Justices, and at the same time given his Majesty an account what your Lordship's opinion is concerning the meeting of the Parliament, and their disposition to grant a further supply, and to confirm the Articles of Limerick. I am apt to believe the last would induce the King more than anything to a Session, if he have been acquainted with it before he has taken his resolution and given his orders, but I doubt my letter will hardly come time enough for that, though it has met with no delay in my hands more than of one post, which was occasioned by my being out of town."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1696, Sept. 29, Eyford.—"I have received your letter of the 2nd Oct., n.s., with the Preliminary Propositions enclosed,

which I return you many thanks for. I am glad to hear the Spanish flota has not fallen into Petit Renaud's hands. I wish our Jamaica ships had had as good fortune.

"From this place I have nothing further to trouble you with."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696, Sept. 29, Eyford.—"What you writ of the King of Spain's resolutions in his sickness is very surprising indeed, and makes me apprehend that the same power that could prevail with him at that time to make such a step, may engage him in other counsels as prejudicial to the public interest. I believe this story will not only alarm the Elector of Bau[aria], but almost every considerable branch of the Alliance.

"I hope the King will take care that the Dutch shall not open a trade with France during the war. Such a proceeding in Holland would do him a great deal of hurt here."

*Copy.*

[MESSAGE FROM LADY FENWICK TO LORD AILESBURY.]

[1696, Sept.]—"Lady Mary Fenwick says there hath lately been a fresh proposal to Sir John, that if he will stick to his paper he should have his life, and used many arguments to persuade Lord Ailesbury to second Sir John, for that he had it in his power to make what conditions he pleased for himself, and might do it with all the honour and safety in the world; that it was a piece of justice he owed to himself and his friend. And since Sir John had been so tender of him, and carried himself to the highest pitch of honour, she thought Lord Ailesbury was obliged to do this to save Sir John's life; and if he should refuse to do this, she should think it very hard, since it consisted with the nicest points of honour. She pressed it the more, because Sir John must give his answer before Thursday."

*In Vernon's hand, and endorsed by him: Message to Lord Ailesbury.*

PORTLAND to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Oct. [2-] 12, the Hague.—Has received his from Eyford of the 27th. Hopes he will return soon to London, as the King is about to depart. Has received from Mr. Vernon the "informations" of what Sir John Fenwick has declared, which touch only some known Jacobites, and make a strong charge against Lord Ailesbury. Expects to follow this letter almost immediately.

*French.* Received at Eyford, the 10th Oct., o.s., 1696.

PORTLAND to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Oct. 9, Kensington.—Regrets to hear of his illness, but hopes soon to see him here, as his presence is very necessary at this time. Sends a letter from the King.

*French.* Received at Eyford, 11th [Oct.], 1696.



PORTLAND to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Oct. 13, Whytehall.—Regrets to learn from his letter of the day before yesterday that his illness is so serious, at a time when not only the public [interest] but his own suffers from his absence. Hopes that the remedies which have been sent will restore him, so that his presence may dissipate the rumours (*discours*) caused by his absence, and that the necessary measures may be taken. Cannot think it would be proper for the King to speak to Sir John Fenwick. Mr. Vernon is preparing a litter, the movement of which he will be able to bear the better than that of a coach (*carosse*).

*French.* Received at Eyford, 15 [Oct.], 96.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Oct. 15-25, Bruxelles.—“The campaign is now ended everywhere, and everybody is got into his winter quarters. I am where your Lordship did me the honour to post me, but praying for a west wind and some good occasions to go back to Anvers a little while. It looks as if the war were ended with the campaign. Mons. Boufflers passing by Mons told 'em frankly he thought they were returning under the domination of their old master. The readiness wherewith the French received the neutrality in Italy, so soon as the Imperialists and Spaniards were willing, and the passion with which the French King and his chiefest ministers do desire to make an end of so long and so expensive a war, does make most people here believe they are in earnest; and if the Allies would make as much haste as our enemies, I believe the peace might be signed this winter, supposing our Parliament does put his Majesty in a way to make another campaign.

“The French refugees are very busy everywhere to get themselves included in the treaty; they would fain make out that the Kings of England were *garrands* of the Edict of Nantes, which I cannot find to be true; and then they pretend our Kings were *garrands* of some other edicts and pacifications which did confirm the said Edict of Nantes. Such of 'em are most zealous who would not go home, I believe, if the door were opened.

“We have no signs of war here at Bruxelles; all is opera, comedy, French and Italian, balls and feasts; a little domestic dis[c]ord, whether Madame d'Arcos (lately Mademoiselle Popuelle) shall come to Court or not. She would come; the Elector would have it so; but the Electress will not bear it, and his Highness would not press it too far, for fear of too much scandal.”

R. at Eyford, 22, 1696.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Oct. 19-29, Bruxelles.—“The last letters from Spain brought news of the Queen's perfect recovery, and that her Majesty had resumed the care she had been used to take of the government, and that Mons. Doropeze was retired. Our Elector

here was pleased to make me confidence of a letter which his Highness received by the same post, wherein he is told that the Imperial Minister at Madrid has given in a memorial there, declaring how the King of England and States of Holland, together with the Elector of Bavaria, were resolved to garrison all the places in the Spanish Netherlands when the peace should be made with their own troops, to the great danger of holy religion, and his Catholic Majesty's authority in the said provinces; which to prevent his Imperial Majesty offered 20,000 men of his troops for the security of the said provinces, &c. The Elector told me that he would send me the letter, to be shown to the King; but I believe his Highness may forget, and therefore your Grace may please to let his Majesty know thus much of it, unless the Conte de Bergyek, who wrote the said letter from Madrid, should be now at London, for he was on his departure from Madrid, and designed to come through England.

"I believe your Grace will be informed that Mons. Cagliere begins to put upon us at the Hague now. He says his meaning was to restore Luxembourg demolished, and not as we understood it, viz., in the condition it now is.

"I long to send your Grace a piece of pleasant news from hence. The gates of our city have been kept locked twice 24 hours in search of a certain Italian, who has done God knows what. The truth is, this fellow was a chymist, sent for by our Elector, and entertained here by him at very great expense, in order to make gold. He was lodged in the house of the fair Countess d'Arcos, who was to have a great share in the royal[ty]. Whilst they were in mighty expectation of his productions, the conjurer ran away, and carried with him a great deal more than ever he will make. I wish I had the rogue in Flanders; he might help me to make false money; at least he could rob me of nothing.

[P.S.] "Since I had closed my letter for your Grace, the Elector sent me the enclosed for his Majesty, which you will please to give him."

R. 31, 96.

MR. HILL to SHREWSBURY.

1696, [Oct. 22.] Nov. 1, s.n., Bruxelles.—"I find myself very sensibly affected with the ill news which we received the last post of the misfortune which happened to your Grace, though I hope it will have no worse consequences than the hindering your Grace from waiting on the King at his arrival, when I fear his Majesty might want your Grace's presence. I must continue to write to your Grace, as if I were sure you were at leisure to receive my letters. In my last I sent one to your Grace for the King from the Elector, which I hope came safe.

"I have been oft alarmed of late by the insolence of the English priests and Roman Catholics here, who are enemies to our country and Government, and to the person of the King. I have some people whom I send amongst 'em, and they assure me that they talk with great presumption, as if they expected some mighty revolution. I can learn nothing positive, but I fear there may be so much in it as to give the King and his Ministers great occasion to be very vigilant.

"Mons. Cagliere says positively that he can yield no more in the business of Luxembourg without orders from his master. I am told the Imperial Ministers at the Hague have power to accept any place for the general treaty on which France and the other Allies can agree; so that if France will yield to the restitution of Luxembourg in the condition it now is, the treaty may soon be opened, or else Cagliere ought to be sent home.

"I cannot but represent to your Lordship how odd it is to see the Duke of Savoy's Ministers at the Hague, and here, after his Royal Highness had commanded our enemies at the siege of Valence; and his envoyé demanded public audience at St. Germain's even of the young Princess. I would also remark to your Grace the address of that Prince, who, in winding up the neutrality in Italy, contrived to have the citadel of Pignerol demolished, and Villefrance and Montmellian restored immediately, though, by his late treaty with the French, these three places ought to remain in their hands until the general peace.

"The Elector's chymist, of whom I spoke in my last, was found here in a cloister, to which he retired. He sent to discover himself, saying he had done no harm, that he had stolen nothing, that he only saved himself from a bondage which he would no longer endure. Since he is found, Madame d'Arcos has all her jewels; and I believe our Ministers wish the world would neither talk nor think of this adventure.

"I am writing as if I could not believe your Grace were indisposed, and indeed I would not believe it," &c.

R. 31 Oct.

#### SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

1696, Oct. 24, Eyford.—"Being confined here in the country, upon account of an unlucky fall I have had a-hunting, I have sent your Lordship's letter to be laid before the King and the Treasury, and am sure they will think it so necessary that you will be supplied, and those merchants reimbursed who have advanced money for supporting the troops, that they will do all that is possible to comply with your desires. I am sorry I cannot solicit this matter myself in person, but I have directed Mr. Vernon to do it from me, and to give your Lordship an account of his success.

"Some of the letters that come from France speak as if that Court had entertained some hopes, since the Neutrality, that a treaty might be carried on at Turin between the King of France and the Emperor, if not the King of Spain, and that the Pope and the Duke of Savoy did earnestly labour such a separate agreement. Though in all probability this may be given out to flatter and deceive their people, and that in truth there is no foundation for it, yet I thought it might not be improper to give you this hint, to be no otherwise made use of at present than for your own information, and, if you think it may deserve it, to

observe and enquire by the best methods you can; for if such a project should be set on foot, it would be of the last importance that the King were acquainted with it."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696, Oct. 24, Eyford.—"You may believe I am very uneasy to be here at a time that 'tis so much my duty to wait upon the King, and attend the Parliament, but how long the same mortification will continue I am not yet able to judge. I have several of your letters to acknowledge; the last was of the 15-25, which I omitted, because there was no business required an answer, and that writing is a little uneasy to my breast. I do not at all doubt but the Parliament will do their best to enable the King either to make war or peace. I wish the French have as much mind to a general agreement as they pretend. If they have any hopes of tempting more of the Allies to fall off, they will perhaps think they do their business as well or better that way than any other. There are different opinions upon this subject, but I hope a speedy treaty, and a good conclusion, will decide this happily."

*Copy.*

[THOMAS, LORD] WHARTON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, Oct. 27, Whitehall.—"Since I came to town I have met with my Lord Sunderland, Lord Keeper [Somers], Lord Edward Russell, Mr. Montague, and Mr. Felton, who I presume were appointed to meet upon the subject your Grace imparted to me. Mr. Russell was not there, he appearing to be under a good deal of trouble upon the news he hath lately received of the death of his brother at Barbados. I perceive nobody there had ever any light into that matter, but the two first; and it being of that consequence, and so new to them, it was thought reasonable not to come then to any resolution by what steps to proceed in it; but the same gentlemen have appointed to meet again tomorrow in the evening to advise farther about it.

"I was this morning with Mr. Russell, with whom I had a good deal of discourse upon this subject, and have his commands to let your Grace know what the methods are that we could think would be the most proper to proceed in. That the King should (as soon as he can be prevailed with to believe that it will be no obstruction to his affairs) open this whole matter to the Council, with his sense of it, and the several steps that have been taken in making this discovery to him, and the directions he gave thereupon. That Mr. Russell may then have his leave, and those that are in the King's service may receive his directions, to lay this whole matter before the House of Commons, opening of it as a contrivance (by blasting and taking away the most faithful and useful of the King's servants) to do King James the most considerable piece of service. There is a good deal," &c.

*The rest is printed by Coxe.*

R. 29. Ansd. 30.

## PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1696?]<sup>a</sup> Oct. 30, Kensington.—“Jay receu lhonneur de la vostre, que jay montre au Roy. Jadvoue que cette conduite du Roy de France ne feroit pas juger quil a desseyn de faire la Paix, ou du moins lon pourroit croire quil a desseyn de tenter quelque chose devant quelle soit conclue. Comme nous navons pas encore receus des lettres d’Hollande, nous navons auquuns advis de France siil si (*sic*) fait quelque preparation depuis nos dernieres.

“Pour ce qui est du dessein de commencer un traitté en Savoye, il ni a point d’apparence. Les dernieres lettres que jay eu de Flandres disoi[en]t aussi que lon apprestoit une maison pour le M<sup>r</sup> de Villeroy, mais ne faiso[en]t point de mention dauquun preparatif. Les premieres lettres de dela la mer nous en esclaireiront. Vous ne me dites rien de vostre santé; jespere quelle vous permettra bien tost de revenir ici. My Lord Godolphin a demande aujourdhuy sa demission au Roy, qui lui a este accordee.”

## VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1696, [Oct. 30-] Nov. 9, n.s., Hague.—“I am always very glad of the honour of your Grace’s letters, but would dispense with them at any time rather than that your health should receive any prejudice by writing; which I hope you have now so well as that the business in Parliament may no longer want you.

“At the congress we have had Mons. Caliere’s answer to the point of the Reunions, that he will give the Mediator a list of what places France understands to be reunited, and mark to what Parliament every particular place belongs, with these words joined: *Le Roy rend les Reunions comme ey dessus faites depuis le traité de Ninegue; s’il se trouve d’autres unions qui soient effectivement telles, on en fera raison.* The ministers of the Allies seem to approve this answer.

“As to the point of Luxembourg, Caliere says he has had no answer, and talks as if he did not expect any, which seems as if France would insist upon it. There was no resolution taken in the congress about it, the Spanish minister being absent by some indisposition. All our German ministers (except those of the House of Austria) think this difficulty ought no more to be insisted upon than that of Straesbourg, which we have already accepted in the state as when France took it. I may tell your Grace that some here likewise think that the treaty should not break off for a difference of a wall or bastion more or less.

“The Emperor’s minister has proposed Maestricht for the place of treaty, but it was not thought proper to take any resolution therein till the business of Luxembourg be declared.

“Mons. Caliere has in discourse said something as if his master would not enter into treaty except it does begin before

<sup>a</sup> “1699” is inserted by a contemporary hand, but there is a pencil note (by Coxe?), “must be 1696.”

the new year. My Lord, this has an air of threatening, but I see by some letters from France that they will be in earnest for a peace, if his Majesty be enabled to carry on the war, so that if the Parliament continue as it has begun, there is reason to expect a good conclusion of everything."

R. 4.

WHARTON to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]96, Oct. 31, Whitehall.—*The following passage is omitted by Core.*

"What was agreed to (then) was to this effect: That it could by no means be thought advisable that these informations should be suffered to come before the House till the King had examined further into them; that Sir J[ohn] F[enwick] having offered and desired to explain what was in his first paper to the King himself, if the King should let it be brought to the House without hearing which way he would explain it, the House might look upon it that he referred it to them to take the farther examination and explanation of it to themselves; that the King should therefore be prevailed with on Monday next to send for Sir J. F., and to command the attendance of the Archbishop, Lord Keeper, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Chamberlain, the two Chief Justices, the Secretary, the Attorney, and Solicitor; and in their presence to let him know what opinion he hath of the papers he hath given in, and what it is he expects from him; which if the King doth with that spirit that he can do, it is not much doubted but he will think it his safest way to discover what he really knows, and not think to save himself by hearsays. That his examination be taken by the Secretary, which will be something more authentic to be laid before the House than those papers he hath given in. That the King may then (as was thought of before) lay this matter before the Council on Thursday, and give leave to Mr. Russell, and directions to others, to open it to the House on Friday, or the first opportunity. This afternoon," &c.

R. Nov. 1st, at Eyford. Answered the same day.

#### THE TRUCE IN ITALY.

[1696, Oct.]—Article made between the Emperor, the King of Spain, and the Duke of Savoy, subsequently to the Treaty of Vigevano, which was concluded on 7th October, touching the suspension of arms or neutrality in Italy.

*Copy, French.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1696, Nov. 1-11, Gand.—"I was wonderfully transported today with the honour of your Grace's letter of the 24th past, because I was under pain and affliction enough, for fear of the ill effects and consequences of your late misfortune. I am also obliged to the public news, and the common correspondence of the world, which does interest itself in your Grace's health. I

am now only afflicted that the King and his kingdom should want your Grace's presence at London in a time of so great importance to 'em both.

"I have still some letters from France, which speak of their preparations at Brest, and seem to believe the design is upon Ireland. I hope the zeal and vigour of the Parliament may cool their resolutions.

"We have news from Madrid of the 16-26 past, which say the King had relapsed, and had suffered by two or three fits of a tertian, but that he was perfectly well again. I make more vows for the perfect recovery of your Grace's health."

R. 6.

HEN. GUY<sup>o</sup> to [SHREWSBURY].

1696, Nov. 7, London.—"I received the honour of your Grace's of the 5th instant yesterday at 12 of the clock at noon, just at which time the House of Commons was entered upon that affair. But I was not ignorant some days ago of your concern in it, and therefore had beforehand done what your Grace mentioned in yours with those two gentlemen, and likewise with several others, the particulars of which are not so convenient for a letter, but shall be given you when your health will permit us the good fortune to wait on you here, which I earnestly hope will be very shortly.

"I doubt not but your Grace hath had from Mr. Vernon the circumstances of the whole business in the House, where it was impossible for any person to have had a greater vindication than was given to you, and I am sure others fared well for your sake; for I do from my heart believe that all were sensible of the villainy of the accusation, and the innocence of yourself, and do therefore hope that this whole matter will make as little impression on you as it did on them; for (give me leave to say it out of the sincerity of my soul to you) should you now give up the Seals, it would be half a victory to those who do not wish you well, and (with your pardon be it urged) would be some injury to the House, from whom you have so deserved a justification. This is the opinion (as well as mine) of some of that House, who I am sure do truly love you.

"Nor can I omit to acquaint your Grace with what relates to our friend, of whom I so often discoursed to you in the summer, and who hath now fully verified all I then assured you of him; for though the effect of this is so good, yet it is all owing to the method that was taken in the bringing this affair properly on, which was not only proposed, but vigorously prosecuted by him, and that with no ordinary labour, before it could be brought to a resolution and practice, in which I know his aim was to serve you principally. I inform you this much as a friend not only to him, but to truth, because I think it a duty as honestly incumbent to acquaint you with the kindness of a friend as with the malice of an enemy.

\* Previously and subsequently M.P. for Hedon, Yorkshire, but not at this date.

"I wrote not to your Grace before, since I might well think that after such a terrible accident as befell you, such a sort of trouble was very unnecessary, but none did or doth wish your recovery more than myself."

R. 9. Ansd. 12.

G. BRIDGES\* to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Nov. 7, London.—Would have given his Grace an account of the right the House did him last night, but Mr. Vernon promised to do it by a special messenger. At the rising of the House Lord Tankerville, Lord Mounmouth, and others desired he would write to his Grace persuading him to hasten to town. His presence here is necessary at this time, but he should not take a journey before his health is established.

R. 9th. Ansd. 10th, from Eyford.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Nov. 9-19, Anvers.—"I am still under very great disquiet until I hear that your Grace is returned to Whitehall. I can only comfort myself by the liberty which I take to write to your Grace as if you were at ease and leisure to be importuned. I fear all the negotiations at the Hague with Mons. Cagliere have been at a stand since he declared the intention of his master was to restore Luxembourg only in the condition in which he found it. The Ministers of the Allies there spend a deal of time about words and phrases, and can as little agree with one another as with Cagliere almost. At last they have resolved to offer the enclosed paper to Cagliere, to be signed by him by way of declaration, by which your Grace may see with what preliminaries we shall be all contented. The last clause is ominous I fear, and supposes such a superiority in the French forces which we ought not to own, methinks.

"I hope the storm which did threaten us from Brest may be blown over, for I find our enemies more modest on a sudden, and some who designed to go for England have altered their resolutions. I am going to Bruxelles tomorrow to do all I can."

R. 13, 96. *Enclosure* :—

"Le Roy de France accorde, pour preliminaire et fondement de la negociation pour la Paix generale, les deux Paix de Westphalie et de Nimmegue.

"Et sur un autre papier :

"La ville de Strasbourg, dans l'etat comme elle estoit du tems de l'occupation.

"La ville de Luxembourg dans l'etat present, et la ville de Dinant, pour l'Evêché de Liege, dans l'etat comme elle estoit, quand elle fut prise.

"Inserez icy les places et les conditions que Mr. Calliere a jusques icy nommées, et la liste des reunions qu'il a spécifiée, et apres, la clause suivante.

"Le Roy de France promet, pour preliminaire, de rendre les places et les reunions spécifiées cy dessus, prises et faites depuis

\* George Rodney Bridges, M.P. for Haslemere, Surrey.



le traite de Nimmeque; et toutes celles qui, pendant la negociation de la Paix, se trouveront etre telles."

VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Nov. [10-]20, n.s., Hague.—"I hope by this time the House of Commons has done everybody right, and disposed of Sir John Fenwick as his new plot deserves, which I cannot treat seriously enough to make your Grace any compliment upon your getting rid of it. I renew my wishes once more that this may find you well at London. I think we have settled all the points of the preliminaries, except that of Luxembourg, and that too the French will now give in the preliminaries as it was when they took it, and offer, when we shall come to treat, to take a sum of money for the fortifications they have added to it. The Spanish Minister continuing still ill, no answer could be given on this subject. By the desire of Mons. Caliere, Mons. Dyckvelt has asked the congress for a passport for Messrs. Courtin and Harley, whom the King of France has named as his plenipotentiaries, but it was not yet thought time to grant it till the place of treaty is named. The Imperialists, as to the choice of the place, have declared that that shall not defer the treaty. I should be very glad it were begun, that it may soon be ended."

R. 18.

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Nov. 14-24, Milan.—M. de Mansfeld will be here tomorrow, and M. de St. Thomas is to come with him. His R.H. has sent a courier to Vienna touching the ratification, &c. Some difficulty is made as to the passage of the King's troops through the Tyrol. Can find enough money to conduct them to Swabia and to Frankfort. Asks protection for his letters of exchange, lest three honest merchants who have trusted him should be ruined.

*French.* R. 7 Dec.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Nov. 16-26, Bruxelles.—"I do hope this letter will find your Grace at London. I dare not deny myself those hopes. We are now told here that the Spanish plenipotentiaries are named, as well as the French: for Spain, Don Quiros, who is already Minister at the Hague, and one Mons. de Pirlémont, who is of the Council of State here. I cannot be pleased with the choice of either of 'em. Don Quiros is a peevish, forward, fantastic Spaniard, who is full of old Spanish maxims, and will like nothing which comes short of the Pyrenean treaty. The other is a little poor-spirited Fleming, who will sacrifice the interests of all Europe to his own. However, I fear there will be no need of 'em yet, for Cagliari chicanes and draws back upon everything. He seemed content to own our King amongst the *préliminaires*; now he says he cannot.

"I did tell your Grace that the President de la Tour was here, and gave himself airs of ministry, which may be of ill consequence. I hoped your Grace would give me some directions about him. Our Elector is at present gone into the country a-hunting for a week.

[P.S.] "I do not trouble your Grace with the news which come from France daily of the preparations there, because they are so uncertain. Some say their designs upon England are over; some say the Mareschal de Boufflers is ready to embark his equipages at Dunkerque. I must own, my Lord, that I am in mortal apprehensions for his Majesty's person."

R. 21, 96.

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, Nov. 17-27, Milan.—Is sorry to hear of his ill health. The French are not slow to spread a report of a separate treaty being negociated at Turin, in order to create disunion between the Allies, and to console their own people. The report is not altogether without foundation. M. de Mansfeld has done his utmost to draw to Turin the negociation of the general peace. He has been here two days, and is soon to return to Vienna. He inserted an article in the treaty of Vigevano tending to refer the said negociation to the Duke of Savoy, but the Emperor ratified [that copy of] the treaty from which the writer had caused the article to be excluded; and he rejected the other [copy], in which this article remained, and which was sent to Vienna without the writer's knowledge. The King of Spain has sent the two ratifications, &c.

*French.* R. 7 Dec.

#### PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.

1696, Nov. 18-28, Kensington.—"Jay bien receu celle que vous mavez fait lhonneur de mescire, que jay communiquee au Roy. Lon ne manque pas de prendre toutes les precautions pour la seureté de la personne du Roy que lon peut imaginer. C'est asseurement pour lui que nous avons le plus a craindre, car pour une invasion, il ne nous paroist pas comment ils la pourront tenter. Toutes les troupes sont en marche pour estre en quartier le long des costes du midi, a fin destre a la main au besoin. Nous avons une bonne flotte a Spithead; et tous les advis de France disent que l'Esq<sup>e</sup> de Chateau Renaut desarme, et quil ne si (*sic*) fait dautre equipage que celle de Pontis.

"Je ne vous dis rien de ce qui se passe ici, dont vous estes assez informé d'ailleurs. Je nay pas aussi assez de presumption pour m'ingerer a vous donner des advis; vous avez asses (*sic*) damis plus capables de cela, et apres tout vous estes le meilleur juge vous mesme; mais si j'estois dans vostre place, et dans vostre circonstance, rien ne m'empecheroit de venir a Londres quant ma vie seroit en danger, de peur que par mon absence je ne souffrisse quelque prejudice en ce qui m'est plus cher que la

vie mesme. Il faut de la vig[u]eur quelque fois pour soutenir la justice attaquée par la fausseté et linjustice. Pardonnez moy, Monsieur, la liberté que je prens den user avec tant de franchise ; il ni a rien qui puisse m'i porter que la sincerité des assurances que je vous ay données, et la passion dont je seray tousjours," &c.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1696, [Nov. 23.-] Dec. 3, s.n., Bruxelles.—“I dare not persuade myself that your Grace is still too little at ease to be disturbed, and therefore I continue to write to your Grace, out of duty and inclination.

“The negotiations at the Hague seem to be at a stand. Cagliere expects his new instructions about owning our King in the *préliminaires*, and about the condition in which Luxembourg is to be restored ; and our folks expect new instructions from the King about the same two points. In the meantime the passports are refused to the two French plenipotentiaries, who were preparing to come from Paris, on pretence that the *préliminaires* are not adjusted, nor a place named for the treaty.

“I have lately seen a letter from the Queen of Spain, wherein she desires a Princess, who is in her confidence, to propose one of the daughters of the Emperor to our King. I took the liberty to let this Princess know that I did verily believe such an alliance with the House of Austria would be very agreeable to the King my master, but that we have a law which excludes from the right of succession the issue of a Catholic Princess. This my advertisement is sent to the Queen of Spain, but if your Grace has any orders to give me, I shall follow 'em exactly.

“Our Elector has been in the country this week and more, and is there'still. I believe more time is spent at play than in the field ; and 'tis said the Elector with some of his friends have lost 18,000 pistoles at Bassette, in one night.

“I have seen a letter from Paris, which says positively that the preparations at Brest go on for 17 frigates, and the transport of 3,000 men, but that the design is for the Indies.

“I make many vows for your Grace's recovery and return to Court.”

R. 27 Nov.

THE EARL OF MEATH to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]96, Nov. 24, Dublin.—“This gentleman Col. Deane, being Knight of the Shire of the County of Dublin, is sent over agent by some Lords and Commons of Ireland, first to entreat your Grace that you will be pleased to let us know his Majesty's pleasure on the former papers ; and if the King shall think fit to examine the matters complained of against our Lord Chancellor, Col. Deane then has directions to proceed ; for we resolve, with his Majesty's and your Grace's permission, to use all lawful means to secure ourselves and our posterities from the dangers

Sir Charles Porter brings on us, and indeed these nations. And we doubt not but this will appear infinitely for his Majesty's service, because the strength and power of the Irish now by Sir Charles Porter's means is greatly encouraging to the King's enemies at home and abroad, and our divisions and dangers here do daily increase, as Col. Deane will acquaint your Grace."

R. at Eyford, Dec. 11.

MR. HILL to SHREWSBURY.

[1696, Nov. 30-] Dec. 10, s.n., Bruxelles.—"I write pretty constantly to your Grace, because such letters as would be very importunate at Whitehall, may be less so in the country.

"On the 7th of this month Cagliere ought to have his answer from Paris concerning the acknowledging our King in *préliminaires*. On the 8th he ought to explain himself thereon with Mons. Dyckvelt. We shall therefore see in a very few days the treaty begun, or quite broke off.

"If the treaty should be broke, and Cagliere sent home, all our enemies will say that the private interests of our King hinder the peace of Europe. I have therefore told the Elector here very impudently, and his ministers, that our King was content to waive his own interests, and to begin the treaty, but that his Council at London desired his Majesty to consider that his people have no manner of pretensions in all this war, or at the treaty of peace, but to secure his Majesty upon the throne; and that therefore they do desire his Majesty not to enter into any treaty till that point is settled. I ventured to say this, because I had rather the odium should fall upon the King's Council than upon his person, if the peace of Europe should be quite interrupted upon his Majesty's account.

"I can yet see nothing certain concerning the preparations which the French are making by sea, but it's certain they are still very busy. They pretend to put their fleet out next spring, and to increase their armies also."

R. 7, 96.

ADVICE [by LORD MONMOUTH] to SIR JOHN FENWICK.

1696, Nov.—"Now the Bill is like to pass the House of Commons, this is the most proper way to stop it in the House of Lords.

"First, a frank and generous confession, and his making out his paper in relation to those in the Government, and what he owned to the King, if he can abide by it; for this will not create him one enemy among those who are known Jacobites, but make others his friends, in hopes of falling into those places they enjoy.

"2ndly. This will remove the grounds on which the Bill was founded, which were his prevarications in his former Information, and his being concerned in Goodman's withdrawing; but it will make it evident he was no way concerned in it. If he

depends upon confessions for his safety, the House of Lords is the most proper place for this, they being more regular in their proceedings than the Commons.

"3rdly. Let this Bill go which way it will, if he do this, the King will secure him, and be obliged.

"Mem. These proposals were offered to Sir John's counsel and solicitor, as the properest persons to insinuate these measures to him for his safety; which they declined, saying they were concerned only in the management of his defence, and should put him upon no other measures."

*In Vernon's hand. See Dec. 8.*

THO. BRODRICK to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Dec. 1, Dublin.—"My business in this kingdom obliging my return before your Grace's coming to London, several gentlemen of this country thought it necessary that a person should be sent for England to receive from your Grace's hands his Majesty's answer to the Memorial which by your Grace's direction I left with Mr. Vernon. They have pitched upon the bearer, Major Deane, who is a gentleman of very good interest in his country, and (however exasperated by very severe usage) of that temper as, in my humble opinion, renders him very fit for the thing." . . .

R. at Eyford, 11th.

MARLBOROUGH to SHREWSBURY.

[1696, Dec. 2,] Wednesday night.—"Although I have not troubled your Grace with my letters, I have not been wanting in inquiring constantly how you did. I did about a fortnight ago write a letter to acquaint you with what I had observed of some people, in hopes Mr. Arden would have called upon me as he promised, but I did not care to send it by the post, and so it was burnt. We had yesterday Sir Jo. Fenwick at the House, and I think it all went as you could wish. I do not send you the particulars, knowing you must have it more exactly from others; but on this occasion I should be wanting if I did not let you know that Lord Rochister has behaved himself on all this occasion like a friend; and in a conversation he had with me he expressed himself as a real servant of yours, and I think it would not be amiss if you took notice of it to him. If you think me capable of any commands, I shall endeavour to approve myself what I am, with much truth,

"Your Grace's humble servant,

"MARLBOROUGH."

Re. at Eyford, Dec. 4th. Ansd. 5th, 1696.

SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1696, Dec. 3, Eyford.—"Yours of the 7-17 Nov. finds me still in this place. I have made some trials to get to London, but instead of being able to perform the journey, I have fallen

into relapses that have deferred it, and at this time have no near prospect of being in a condition to remove; so that from this melancholy habitation I have nothing to trouble your Lordship with, unless it were the spleen and impatience of a sick man tied to his house at a time he has sufficient cause to wish himself abroad.'

*Copy.*

[The EARL OF] ROMNEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]96, Dec. 3.—“Our warrant” has no doubt passed the Treasury. Encloses a copy of a letter from Col. Leviston (*see Sept. 20*). Something is to be done upon it. Showed it to the Lord Keeper.

R. at Eyford, 5. Ansd. 7.

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696, Dec. 3, Eyford.—“It is my ill luck to be still in this place, though I have made some attempts to get to London, but they have proved so unsuccessful as to defer rather than advance my journey.

“I have yours of the 3rd, n.s., and my Lord Portland has been acquainted with what you mention of the Queen of Spain’s enquiry, which is all I am able to do in so nice a matter, at this distance. If his Majesty has a mind any other step should be made, I suppose he will direct me to do it, or take some shorter method of letting you know his pleasure.

“Your letters have been extreme welcome to me ever since I have received them, and are not less so here, where I want no leisure, nor anything else but health and patience.”

*Copy.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Dec. 3-13, Bruxelles.—“The last letters from the Hague bring us very good news. Cagliere has consented to acknowledge our King, and to express himself in such terms to the Mediator as may give satisfaction in that point. This I think is a very great step towards a peace; at least ’tis opening the door to a treaty. Perhaps this is owing to the vigorous votes of our Parliament, and I only wish that your Grace were there to help to animate their good designs in a very critical time, which will determine the state of our nation. One cannot but be very much afflicted for your Grace’s absence, and more for the cause of it.”

R. 10, 96.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696,] Dec. 7-17, Bruxelles.—“The negotiators at the Hague, viz., Messrs. Dyckvelt, Boreel, and Cagliere, are now agreed to declare to the Mediator, that the King of France will

own the Prince of Orange to be King of Great Britain at the signing of the peace. This declaration is to be read by Messrs. Dyckvelt and Boreel to the Mediator, and Cagliere is to declare that he has orders from his master to make this declaration, which is to be done so soon as the *préliminaires* are adjusted. They now expect at the Hague the King's approbation hereof.

"One La Fond, a Frenchman, is taken at Rotterdam, as he was going for England. He was engaged in black designs against the King's person, which appear more probable, because the French continue to arm at Brest and at Dunkerque, and put on board all things proper for a descent. I long to hear that your Grace is got to Whitehall."

R. 16, 96.

G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Dec. 8, London.—Encloses a copy of a paper sent by Lord Mounmouth to Lady Ma[ry] Fenwick, which shows the game he is playing. Fenwick was before the Lords today, but he has been allowed a week to bring up two witnesses from Lin and Wisbitch. Is glad to hear that Sir Thomas Millington has a good opinion of his Grace's condition. Recommended him from experience "had of him in the case of lungs, when my Lady Shrewsbury was in his hands." Is glad to hear the Duke is not touched.

*Enclosure, without any heading:—*

First, that Sir John should make a frank confession, &c. 2ndly, it will remove the grounds on which the Bill was founded, &c. (*See p. 426.*)

R. at Eyton, 10. Ansd. 12.

SHREWSBURY to MR. BRODRICK.

1696, Dec. 12, Eyford.—"I received the favour of yours of the 1st yesterday by Col. Deane, who took the pains to bring it hither. I intended to have had more discourse with him, after he had refreshed himself, but being in haste, he went away before I knew it. It is impossible for me, who have been so long out of town, and not seen the King since his return, to give any answer or advice, or make any step in this matter. I hope it will not be long before I shall get to London, and then I shall be able to judge better, and you shall hear from me again."

*Copy. There is a similar letter to Lord Meath.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696], Dec. 14-24, Anvers.—"I am to thank your Grace for the honour of his (*sic*) letter of the 3rd Dec., by which I am very sorry to see that we must despair of having your Grace at Westminster, or at Kensington, this winter. I would not purchase the good and satisfaction of the nation at the expense of your Grace's health. I will continue to write to your Grace so long as you will give me leave, to keep our affairs here within your sight, as much as I can.

"The negotiations at the Hague do go forward now, but very slowly. I think our Allies do make more difficulties than our enemies at present. Mons. Cagliere was contented to leave the business of Lorraine quite out of the *préliminaires*, at the request of the Imperialists; now the same Imperialists demand to have the business of Lorraine put into the *préliminaires*, or at least to put into the *préliminaires* that the business of Lorraine shall be the first thing to be treated upon when the conferences do begin. Cagliere received this new demand of the Imperialists, so very contrary to what was settled at their request, with wonder, but has wrote to Court about it. I believe, but for this incident, that all the *préliminaires* would have been adjusted by this time. We have great reason to believe that the Conte de Kinski, first Minister to the Emperor, does what he can to obstruct the negotiations at the Hague, and some reasons to fear that he may be treating separately in some other place.

"In the meantime the French are making mighty preparations against the campaign, and if we do not agree, I verily believe they will come with very superior forces into the field, very early, and impose such a peace on us as they please. I may be allowed to be afraid of this, since the Parliament leaves our Army here in such great necessity, that it will scarce be of use. The last letters from France say that Mons. de Pointy's squadron was ready to sail, but God knows whither.

"The King was pleased to be satisfied with the answer which I made, concerning the incapacity which is laid upon the issue of a Popish Queen, and has wrote to the Princess of Vaudemont to let the Queen of Spain know it, as from me, without taking notice that he was acquainted therewith.

"The Frenchman who was taken at Rotterdam, as he was going to England, has yet confessed nothing of moment. If the frost does continue, we may expect the French will visit us, in order to extend their contribution."

R. 22, 96.

#### G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Dec. 19, London.—Lord [Monmouth] has employed persons to Lady Ma[ry] Fen[wick], to offer that if Sir John will go on in endeavouring to prove his hearsay paper, he will send him letters to make it good. She accepted the proposal, but Sir John rejected it, and said it would only make him go out of the world with more infamy. One of the persons [Monmouth] employed was one Smyth; the other was the Countess of Newport. The Lord Keeper can give an account of this. Shrewsbury's presence would put a stop to these infamous practices. Refers to the proceedings of the Lords yesterday upon Sir John Fenwick. Sir Ed. Seymour has lent the King 10,000*l.*, and is security to the butchers and graziers of Wiltshire for 20,000*l.* worth of fat cattle to be delivered to the Victualling Office for the Fleet; "which makes some people judge the preparations at Brest grows [grow] as cold as the weather."

R. at Eyton, 21. Ansd. same day.



MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1696, Dec. 23.] 1697, Jan. 2, s.n., Anvers.—“I should not expect anything happy or prosperous in this new year, if I did not begin it well, by wishing all manner of prosperity to your Grace.

“The negotiations at the Hague do still go forward, though very slowly, but the irresolutions of the Imperialists, and the folly of the Spanish Ambassador at the Hague (one Don Quiros, who talks, and acts, and thinks as Philip the II.'s ambassadors used to do) cause the greatest delays at present. Don Quiros made a long harangue last week, to exhort the Allies to continue the war, and declared the brave resolutions of the King his master to raise his proportion of 40,000 men, to be added to the forces which the Allies had on foot the last year. This Spaniard is like the famous madman at Athens, who fancied he had armies on foot and fleets at sea, &c.

“They now talk of the Hague, and of Breda, for the place of treaty. Both our enemies and our Allies are in great expectation of the resolutions of Parliament; but as the good success thereof may determine our enemies to be willing to end the war, the same success will make our Allies willing to continue the war. I see the House of Commons are coming to such a capitulation as the French King ordered three years since. If it be found a good way of raising money, I wish the Parliament would settle it, as the French King did, to continue as long as the war.

“We are still in pain for the preparations which are making at Brest, but I have seen a letter from Brest, which says the provisions for land-men are put on board by day and taken out at night, and that they are not really so great as is reported. However, the squadrons which you have now in the Channel are stronger than that which is now off of Brest under de Pointi; and instead of inquiring why the Thoulon squadron was not intercepted last year, one would venture to inquire why our fleet is not sent just now to attack de Pointi in the Rade de Bertaume.

“I did send word to your Grace that I had powerfully solicited our Elector, not to grant his passports to Mons. de Bonrepos, who was going in haste to Copenhagen. I did prevail to stop him a whole month at Mons, though he had his passports from the Emperor and the States, and though the Elector's passport was actually signed. If I had received any orders about this matter I would have pushed it farther, even to carry his Excellence out of his way, with a party of drago[so]ns, until our treaty made with Denmarque were ratified. The treaty was signed at the Hague the beginning of December, and two months allowed for the ratification thereof, so that Bonrepos will still get to Copenhagen[n] time enough to oppose the ratification.

“I am ordered by his Majesty to prepare shipping and victuals at Ostende for the transportation of 15 battalions, to be sent to England so soon as ever there may be any occasion, and I am going upon that errand immediately. I hope to get everything

ready, though I have not one penny sent for such a service; or indeed for the subsistence of the Army; but I believe there is no fear of an invasion at present in England, especially if the funds were settled for this year's service.

"All the letters from Madrid speak doubtfully of the King of Spain's health, and the many pretenders to his succession are desirous, some, others unwilling, to have this Alliance dissolved, and the Christian princes disarmed at that day of scrambling.

"The last letters from England bring the good news of your Grace's recovery, for which I thank God very heartily. I am also told that your Grace was pleased to allow my bills in such terms as would make me vain, if I were not persuaded that we ought to serve our King and country as we do God Almighty, and when we have done all, to say that we are unprofitable servants."

R. 29 Dec. 96.

#### SHREWSBURY TO MR. HILL.

1696, Dec. 26, Eyford.—"I have received yours of the 7th and 14th Dec., and wish all parties were perfectly well and fairly inclined to what they are treating about. I cannot see that delay will be for our advantage, and our plenipotentiaries being named gives great hopes, to us at least in the country, that the treaty is in a good forwardness.

"If a frost alarms you in Flanders, lest the French should enlarge their contribution, I am very sensible you are at an end of those fears. The present constitution of my health gives me so severe warning of all such changes that I cannot help observing the weather. When it is dry, I am almost well; when it is moist, very much the contrary. How such a weather-glass of a body will hold out the remainder of this winter, God knows."

*Copy.*

#### MAJOR-GEN. WM. STEUART TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]96, Dec. 26, Dublin.—Landed here last night. "The ship that has the ammunition on board came out with me from Neston on Thursday night last, [but] being taken short with a westerly wind, has not been able to make a passage, but the yacht in which I came has done it with some difficulty. I believe she is returned to Neston, where I hope she is safe. About the middle of the next week I hope to settle matters so with the Lords Justices, as to be able to begin my journey to visit all the garrisons and forces that lie upon the south-west of this kingdom."

R. Jan. 14. Ansd. 16.

#### BRIGADIER WM. WOLSELEY TO [SHREWSBURY].

1696, Dec. 26, Dublin.— . . . "Since I came hither I find Major-General Stuart has orders to view all the garrisons in this kingdom. I was surprised when I heard it, because I look

upon that to be my province (as Master of the Ordnance), and I was very well prepared to have given the King a particular account of 'em when I was at London, if his Majesty had been pleased to have laid his commands upon me. Your Grace may imagine I am under a great concern about it (my whole fortune depending upon his Majesty's favour), fearing that I have either done something that has displeased his Majesty, or that his Majesty does not think me capable of discharging my duty in that particular.

"I have enclosed a short state of all the garrisons. . . . Our stores of war run very low, there being but 2,000 barrels of powder and 4,000 small arms in the whole kingdom, and the Government here at every turn gives out his Majesty's arms and ammunition to the Militia, which I hope his Majesty will put a stop to. . . . Since the battle of the Boyne, there has [have] been more arms delivered out of his Majesty's Stores here to several Militia officers than there are men in the Militia, and yet they are daily petitioning for more still.

"We were in a very good condition in our stores of war here till the first intended descent upon France, but then the Board of Ordnance in England drew away 4,000 barrels of powder, and other stores (of all sorts) proportionable. . . . The stores here are not under their power, for the Master of the Ordnance in England has no more power over me than I have over him; and I hope his Majesty will very well consider of it before he order it otherways. . . .

"I am eldest Brigadier of horse in the Army, and I doubt not but his Majesty will upon the first promotion make me a Major-General. I am informed his Majesty intends to provide for Sir Jo. Hanmer (by reason of his age) some other way." . . .

R. Jan. 14. Ansd. 16.

THREE PAPERS by LADY MARY FENWICK, delivered at the Bar of the House of Lords.

[16]96, Dec. 22.—(1) [Sir John Fenwick] desires leave to clear himself of an aspersion the House has laid upon him. Will lay the truth of the matter before them on condition that what he says will not be used as evidence against anybody. Desires that Lord[s] P[ortland] and R[omney] may be asked concerning intelligence brought to the King of the correspondence held here with K[ing] J[ames] by great men in this Government. That the King may be entreated to lay before the House the informations that were given against Lord Ma[rlborough], for which he was removed from his places and sent to the Tower. That the D[uke] of N[orfolk] may be examined as to what Capt. S[mith] said to him about the correspondence between K[ing] J[ames] and the said great men, and whether his Grace did not acquaint the King with the same. That Capt. S[mith] may be examined, and give an account of the correspondence, and of some original letters of the D[uke] of S[herbury]. That the letters that came to the King's hands from K[ing] J[ames], the Q[ueen],

and others in France to Lord G[o]d[olphin] may be laid before the House, and that Lord[s] P[ortland] and R[omney] may be asked about it, &c.

(2) Points insisted on [by Sir John Fenwick], "intending to make good the truth of my account given to the King." Among others:—

"Had not Goodman made his escape, there were others that could give positive accounts."

"[I] insist, for ground of probability, the manner and time of Shrewsbury's laying down and Russell's laying down when the three Admirals came in, and the surprising and sudden coming in of Shrewsbury again, which then could not be voluntary; and what could constrain him, but the King's having some discovery of his dealings, by which means he was in his power?"

"[At] the beginning of this correspondence, one of the persons concerned was deprived of all his great places, and committed to the Tower, for a reason which must be upon evidence, and for such practices as he alleges, corresponding with France. He therefore desires the evidence against Ma[r]lborough at that time may be laid before the House."

(3) "The Bill [of Attainder] having passed the House of Commons, the only point in question is, what can most probably prevent its passing in this House of Lords."—This is a copy of the paper of advice [by Lord Monmouth], recommending Sir John to own and prove his confession to the King, for various reasons. It would be made clear that "he did not contribute to the removing of Goodman, for he depended upon his confession to save his life." See pp. 426, 429.

*These three papers are in a legal handwriting, the same as that of the copy of the letter of M. Smyth, 19 Feb. 1695[-6]. See House of Lords' Journals, XVI. 47, 52, 53.*

#### G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1696, Dec. 29, London.—Mr. Vernon has given Bridges an account of Mr. Smith, who is the principal tool of Lord M[onmouth]. Was mistaken when he named the Countess of Newport, but the person was a woman of the same name, viz., Mrs. Mortimore, the confectioner's widow, who was once a witness for Lord Montague against Lord Bath. She was joined with Smith to make good Sir Jo[h]n Fen[wick's] information. Since this villainy has been detected by the D[uke] of Nor[folk], he [Monmouth] has almost gone mad, and his whole business has been to run into all public places to justify himself. On Sunday last he was shut up with the King for an hour and a half,\* and from thence went to the Lord Chief Justice Holt's, where he threw out several reflections upon Shrewsbury and Mr. Russell. The Lord Chief Justice did not speak with him alone, and when he went from thence he said he was going to Newgate, presumably to make witnesses of some of the prisoners. He has also been with Mr. Secretary Trumball, as Mr. Vernon can

\* See p. 439.

inform Shrewsbury. By these preparations it may be judged what game he will play when the Lords meet next. In the end it will all fall upon his own head.

Complains of the usage he has met with from the Cabal in Dover Street, on account of his zeal for his Grace's service. Is looked upon as a spy. "The zeal of that party is so violent that they would rather all the world besides sunk, than a hair of one of them should fall to the ground. But the lady of that house is so linked with Mr. Buckley that she thinks nothing well but what he approves. Katie Smith is the great confidant, and you very well know what star it is that influences her, and whither all is carried that she can make herself worse off. What letters you write there to my Lady Shrewsbury, that happen to be left there, are all opened before they are sent to her, as she sends me word, and has desired me to take care no more are left there for her." Is sorry to hear of his Grace's relapse.

R. 31. Ansd. 2d Jan., 96-7.

[THE TREATY OF RYSWICK.]

[1697].—Articles for Peace between William III., King of England, and Louis XIV., King of France; 15 in number.

*Copy or draft, Latin.*

[THE PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE.]

[1697].—"Manifeste des habitans des Sevennes sur leurs prises d'armes."

This gives a long description of their persecutions and sufferings on account of their religion, ending with an appeal for succour to all kings, princes, and peoples.

*French. 12 pp. 4to.*

G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1696-7, Jan. 5, London.—It is impossible to guess what Lord M[onmouth] means. Was sent for yesterday to Cardigan House, and desired by Lady Midd[leton?] to propose to Mr. Russell that Shrewsbury and he should intercede with the King not to pass the Bill against Sir John Fen[wick]. "The arguments that were used were, that it would appear generous after he was condemned on Shrewsbury's account, besides that he reported he was taken and condemned by my Lord Mid[dleton's] friends." Will give no answer till he has his Grace's directions.

Re. 7th. Ansd. same day.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1696-7, Jan. 10-20, Gand.—"I have received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 26th past, and am very much afflicted at the alteration of your health together with the weather. If I had any faith in masses, I would set a 1,000 altars at work for your Grace's recovery.

"I am still ready to send your Lordship a gazette of what we are doing on this side. The negotiations at the Hague go on, and I believe all parties are now inclined to press to a conclusion, except the Imperial Ministers. The Count de Kinski, out of jealousy and rage against Mons. Dyckvelt, does delay everything. The *préliminaires* are settled in the way which is here enclosed. There will be some debating at the treaty in proper time, about the fortifications of Luxembourg and Stratsbourg, but I believe the greatest difficulty will be about Lorrain. The French offer it only as they did offer it at Nimégue, which was on such hard terms that the Duke of Lorrain would not accept it. The Emperor and indeed all the Allies are obliged to procure better terms if possible for the House of Lorrain, but the French are very positive, and say they'll rather continue the war than give up Lorrain otherwise. They would I believe give up Lorrain, purely and simply, on condition to keep Stratsbourg, but the Empire will not consent to that.

"The last debates have been about the place of treaty. The French say they are willing to treat anywhere, since they are content to treat. The Imperialists have excepted against the Hague and Utrecht, only out of spite. It was then agreed to offer the choice of Breda, Maestricht, and Nimégue to the French. Now Cagliere says he is content to leave the Hague to the ministers of the Allies, and that the French ministers will reside at Delft, and that the conferences should be at Ryswick. This proposition is wonderfully agreeable to all the ministers of the Allies, and to all who are desirous to advance the negotiation, for it will save near two months' time, almost all the ministers being already settled at the Hague.

"Now all endeavours are using to prevail with the Emperor to be content with this proposal, which is, I believe, agreeable to our King. I know one thing which should determine the Imperialists, methinks, to consent to put an end to this war, which is that the six upper Circles of the Empire are entered into a project of association for their own defence, which, if it does go on well, it (*sic*) will lessen the Emperor's authority very much. Notwithstanding all these endeavours for peace, our enemies prepare for the campaign as if they intended nothing but war.

"I fear Sir Clouseley Shouvel (*sic*) was mistaken in his intelligence, if he thought de Pointi sailed from Brest the 27th past, as the news from London says. The news we have from Paris is, that a squadron of eight ships went from Brest towards Rochfort the 27th Dec., which met a great storm, which carried four of 'em to sea, and the other four to perish on the coasts; that de Pointi himself put to sea the 6th instant, s.n., with 13 men-of-war and 30 transport ships, and 'tis believed he's gone to the West Indies. The French will make peace here, and yet make war in the Indies; better so, than land in England; and I am glad my labour at Ostende is not necessary.

"The Elector of Hanover is very ill; some think he's dead.

[P.S.] "I have got a sight of the treaty concluded with Denmarque, which that King has signed, before the arrival of Bonrepos; it is a defensive league only, but the King of Denmarque is to renounce to (*sic*) all commerce with France, and if we can take any Danish ships trading to France, they are good prize. The Danish King does also promise to suffer no French men-of-war, or capers, to come into his ports, unless for shelter in time of storms. For this the King and the States are to pay 300,000 crowns per annum to the King of Denmarque, which is what the French paid him. These articles are kept very secret; perhaps the Danes would get subsidies paid on both sides, &c., &c."

*Endorsed*: 17 (*sic*) Jan., 96. R. 15. *Enclosure*:—

"Preliminaires ajustés, &c.

"1er. Le Roy treschretien demeure d'accord de negotier sur le base et fondement des traités de Westphalie et Nimegue, avec tous les Alliés.

"2. De restituer la ville de Stratsbourg en l'etat qu'elle a été occupée par sa Majesté.

"3. Comme aussy la ville de Luxembourg en l'etat qu'elle a été prise par seditte Majesté.

"4. Les villes de Mons et de Charleroy en l'etat qu'elles sont present[e]ment.

"5. Les places de Catalogne, qui sont entre les mains du Roy, en l'etat qu'elles ont été prises.

"6. Toutes les reunions qui se sont faites depuis le traité de Nimegue.

"7. La Lorraine, selon la condition dudit traité de Nimegue."

*In Hill's hand.*

#### NEWSLETTER FROM PARIS.

1697, Jan. 10-20, Paris.—The negociations for peace are expected to be successful, but great preparations are being made for another campaign. "Quelques resolutions favorables que prennent (*sic*) le Parlement d'Angl. pour fournir a son Roy les moyens qu'il demande, on est persuadé icy qu'il voit bien que l'affaire de la monnoye ne pourra pas estre redressée pendant la guerre, et que la levée des desniers pour la continuer devenant tres difficile, il se portera à la finir par une prompte paix." Remarks on the preliminaries, passports, &c.

"On a eu avis icy que l'esquadre du Sr. de Pointis est partie de la rade de Brest; on espere que sa navigation sera heureuse; mais quoyque cet armement aye donné des grandes inquietudes aux Anglois, et qu'il leur ait fait faire une grande depense, dans la crainte de quelque descente en Ecosse ou en Irlande, et [il?] n'y a point d'apparence qu'on ait voulu former un pareil dessein aux depens des particuliers qui ont contribué a cet armement, et il est plus probable que c'est pour une entreprise dont il pourroit revenir des avantages considerables aux interessés."

French news. Attack on the Portuguese Ambassador on leaving the Opera.

"Le Prince de Galles est indisposé à St. Germain aussy bien que le Roy, la Reine d'Angleterre, et la Princesse, ce qui cause de l'inquietude à cette Cour là. On recommence à parler fort de la maladie du Roy d'Espagne, et qu'il aura de la peine à s'en remettre, et même à échaper."

*Added by another hand:* "Par des plus fraisches advis de Paris, et de Madrid, ils se portent mieux tous."

[WILLIAM SAVILE, MARQUIS OF] HALIFAX to SHREWSBURY.

[1696-7], Jan. 12, Lond[on].—Is sorry to hear he continues so ill. Is desired by the Lady Dowager to enclose "a paper of several things that are already transmitted to Mr. Ardin." Extraordinary things have been done in Derbyshire, and may be prejudicial to the estate. She desires to know what directions his Grace will give, in order to maintain "that right."

Ansd. 16th, 96-7.

G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1696[-7], Jan. 12, London.—Was today in the House of Lords, where Capt. Smith's papers were examined. These papers, which Lord Monmouth calls original letters, have been lodged at Sir William Trumbal's office ever since the beginning of last summer. Some of them are letters from his Grace to Smith, letting him know when he might speak with him; the rest are copies of letters from Smith to his Grace, giving an account of the intended assassination. The greatest stress was laid upon his letter of 19th Oct. last, which seemed to give an account of some things which have been proved since, but that the design upon the King was to have been executed at Kensington. It was said that his Grace was once at Kensington looking about the windows, and the King asked him what he was doing; he replied that since he was informed the King was to be assassinated there, he was ascertaining if it were possible to scale the windows. The Lords sent a messenger to his Grace to know if he had kept any of Smith's letters, and if they could be laid before the House on Friday next. Mr. Vernon was examined.

Smith when examined denied ever having spoken to any of the ladies that were witnesses against Lord Mo[nmouth], but owns to having been often with him. Hewett was examined, from whom Smith says he had all his intelligence, but alleged that he never gave him any but what he had from the post-boys, for which Smith sometimes gave him a crown. This is all Lord Monmouth has produced in his defence. Judgment on his Lordship is put off till tomorrow, to enable him to produce Simon Harcourt, Clerk of the Peace of Middlesex, who came to town tonight from Oxford. He is to be examined concerning the report that Lord M[onmouth] was named in Sir Jo[h]n



Fen[wick's] paper, and that the report came from my Lady M[ary] Fen[wick]. He is quite given up by the Court, from whence he expected his support. The King publicly said in his bedchamber that Monmouth had been with him an hour and a half in his closet, and talked all the time; when he had done, the King said "Very well, my Lord," and so left him. The King said he told this because he heard that Monmouth had given a large account of what had passed between them there, but if he told more than this it was a lie, as all was that he said of him in the House of Lords. The King sent a message to the House of Lords this morning, before Smith's papers were read, to acquaint them that Shrewsbury had told him all that had passed between his Grace and Smith.

[P.S.] The King passed Sir John Fen[wick's] Bill yesterday, and it is thought he will suffer the next week.

#### THE EARL OF MONMOUTH.

[1697, Jan. 15.]—Resolution of the House of Lords, committing the Earl of Monmouth to the Tower, for aiding Lady Mary Fenwick in preparing papers delivered at the Bar of the House, and for "undutiful words sworn to have been spoken by him of the King."<sup>o</sup>

*Copy.*

#### GODOLPHIN TO SHREWSBURY.

[16]96-7, Jan. 16.—"I trouble your Grace with the enclosed copy of an Address or representation [to] the King, as it was drawn this morning by the Committee in order to be presented to the House of Lords for their approbation upon Monday, because I think it will be the shortest as well as the fullest account of the close of those examinations which have so long depended there in relation to my Lord Monmouth. This matter held us last night till it was so very late, that my Lord Keeper [Somers] had only time to acquaint the House that he had a letter of your Grace's to acquaint them with. They have agreed to go upon it Monday, which I hope will put as good a conclusion to that part of this troublesome matter as there seems to be for the present of the other.

"It would be endless to repeat to you all the idle and frivolous impertinencies as well as the strange and extravagant madresses and contradictions which we have heard upon this occasion. There were about twelve or thirteen dissenting Lords to the second vote recited in the enclosed paper, viz., Duke of Bolton, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Oxford, Earl of Warwick, Earl of Stanford, Earl of Meeblesfield, Earl of Warrington, Earl of

---

\* House of Lords' Journals, XVI. 72.

Sandwich, Lord Delawarr, Lord Fitzwater, Lord Dursley, Lord Raby, Lord Herbert; and Lord Haversham would have been of the same mind, but was absent.

"My Lord Gr[eat] Chamberlain [Earl of Lindsey] having not taken occasion to say anything to me since my last to your Grace, I shall say no more to him till I hear whether you have any farther directions to give me in that matter."

HEN. GUY to [SHREWSBURY].

1696[-7], Jan. 16, London.—"I have not troubled your Grace with my letters, both because I still heard how your health stood from my enquiry at your house, and likewise because you knew exactly from other hands how all things went in the House of Lords, where I was not capable of doing you much service, but what I could was faithfully employed for you.

"But the matter being now determined there; I cannot in duty forbear to congratulate your Grace, that your innocence is at last rescued from the malice of ill men, and I can assure you, that not only your friends, but all (who have the stamp of an honest character) do truly rejoice in it, as a right to common justice as well as to yourself.

"There are many particulars fit for your knowledge, which must be deferred till your indisposition will permit us the honour of seeing you here, which I hope may not be very long." . . .

[COLONEL] GUS. HAMILTON to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]96[-7], Jan. 16, Athlone.—. . . "Being informed by my friends in London that Mr. Pendergrasse is like to get a grant of that estate that by your Grace's recommendation the King was pleased to give me a custodium of about two years ago, with a promise of a further grant, occasions this. . . . Being remanded hither upon the apprehension of an invasion, before I had the opportunity of laying my case before the King, I must have recourse to your Grace, and represent to you that, before I had the honour of carrying the King's commission, I was as early and as effectually in his service as any gentleman in Ireland, and more exposed in his service before Duke Shoneberg landed than in all the service of Ireland after, though I had the honour to command the Grenadeers at the storming of Athlone. . . . I was at a considerable trouble and charge in discovering concealments of that estate, and having inquiries to invest it in the King. I have likewise repaired the mansion-house, [and] built two mills and several houses upon waste lands, to encourage Protestant tenants." . . .

WHARTON to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]96-7, Jan. 20, Whitehall.—"I gave your Grace so tedious and so long an account of the proceedings before our House the

last time I writ, that I ought for that reason to give you now as little trouble as 'tis possible.

"There is very little can be told you, but to repeat the votes that have been agreed to this morning, which Mr. Vernon will send to you, and will at the same time, I suppose, let your Grace know that the House with all the readiness in the world came into the motion that was made for the first question; which being foreseen by the Marquess of Normanby (who is no very ill guesser at the temper of the House), he thought fit to go away before the end of the Report which my Lord Rochester made of Mr. Smith's papers, which were referred to a Committee the day before.

"'Tis not possible for me, or for anybody, to guess what the Lord [Monmouth] in the Tower designs to do next; the conjectures upon the matter are so extravagant that nobody can imagine what his warm head will aim at. He is certainly the first that ever endeavoured to make friends (which 'tis said he endeavoured to do) to be impeached by the House of Commons. I rather think he will be at last glad to be off of this matter, and that he will petition, and submit to the King and to the House, too soon (for himself I mean) rather than too late.

"The expectation that we may reasonably have now of warmer weather makes me hope that your Grace will recover apace, and that we shall quickly see you here."

R. 22. Ansd. 23.

#### G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1696[-7], Jan. 20, London.—Congratulates his Grace on the justice the House of Lords have done him. Some Lords would have stopped it if they could. Lord Monmouth has desired the Lord Keeper to use his interest with the King not to displace him. Saw the King at Kinsington yesterday, who asked after his Grace's health with much kindness and concern. Shrewsbury's enemies are greatly disappointed at Smith and Hewett being discharged. Saw Lady Shrewsbury in town today.

#### SUNDERLAND to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] Jan. 21.—"I believe you will be satisfied with what has passed in both Houses of Parliament relating to yourself, and I hope they will soon do as well for the public; but it is impossible to be alone and seek (*sic*) in the country without spleen; therefore, for God's sake, come to us as soon as you are able. Besides the advantage that I am confident it will be to your health, it will be a great satisfaction to your friends, and most particularly to," &c.

#### MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Jan. 21-31, Bruxelles.—"Our weather is here very dry and very cold, and I am glad of it, because I have not so much

apprehensions from all the force of our enemies, for any of our quarters, as I have for your Grace's health.

"The courier from Vienne, which was so long expected, is arrived at the Hague, but does not bring anything which can I think advance much the negotiations which are there. I have told your Grace that the Imperialists did at first demand the simple restitution of Lorraine, without any restriction. The French would not promise that, nor enter upon the treaty upon those terms. Then they desired that the business of Lorraine should not be any ways mentioned in the *préliminaires*, but left entire to the time of treaty; that was agreed to by everybody. Then the Imperialists changed their minds, and would again have the restitution of Lorraine put into the *préliminaires*. It was done so also, but in such terms as they do not like; and therefore by this courier they do now desire that if the business of Lorraine cannot be adjusted in such terms as they desire in the *préliminaires*, they are contented to pass forward, on condition the Allies will promise that the said affair shall be [the] first which shall be resolved on at the general treaty. There we now stand.

"This courier brings no consent about the place of treaty. All those who are inclinable to end this affair are very earnest to treat at the Hague, in hopes to save the hazards of this campaign, which will not be possible if they treat anywhere else. 'Tis very plain that the Imperialists do make all the delays which they can in a business which they have interest to dispatch, but such is our misery that we have Allies, who can neither make war nor peace.

"We have here the merriest Court on earth; balls and comedies every night, and nothing to do all day. We are in some apprehensions that our enemies will attempt something early, perhaps the siege of Namur; but let the King of England and the States look to it."

R. 25.

#### G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1696[-7], Jan. 25, London.—Received his Grace's of the 23rd, with one enclosed to Lady Shrewsbury. Is glad to hear that he can ride on horseback. Has been told by Sir Thomas Southwell of a new commission going for Ireland, including Lord Galloway and Lord Clifford, and that Sir Joseph Williamson or the writer has been named for the third, but that Williamson's being appointed plenipotentiary was an objection to him. Requests his Grace to write a line in his own behalf to the King or Mr. Keppell, the new Lord Albemarle, to secure the position, the latter being inclined to make Bridges some return for bringing in the Bill for his naturalisation. This post would be a great advantage to him, as it would give him an opportunity of settling his own affairs in Ireland, which are in disorder.

R. 28. Ansd. 30.

## THE EARL OF ROCHESTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1696-7, Jan. 26, Whitehall.—“I was extremely surprised that there could be so advantageous an account given to your Grace of the small share I had in serving you in the House of Lords, as to occasion so very obliging a return of it in your letter of the 23rd; but I am very sensible of that honour, and extremely pleased that I had the good fortune to do anything that hath been so kindly taken by you, to whom I have long had all inclinations of true service; and though I have not the vanity to think I have been at all useful to you, because you had so many friends, and so few and so little enemies, yet it is a very great satisfaction that it hath procured me the assurance of your friendship, which I will ever endeavour to preserve.”

R. 28.

## SHREWSBURY TO MR. HILL.

1696-7, Jan. 30, Eyford.—“I have yours of the 10-20 and 21-31 of Jan. I doubt, if the Emperor's Minister be so backward towards coming to a treaty of peace, it will prove like one restive coach-horse in a set—spoil the rest. There is no question but treating at the Hague would gain time, which, considering the season of the year, is very precious. If the campaign opens and action follows, all that has been thus long doing may be to be begun again, by the success of one day on either side.

“Though I am confident such hearty good wishes as yours must do one good, yet notwithstanding I am still in this dismal place. The physicians assure me that with patience I am out of all danger, but they require more time, which I perceive I must submit to.

“By some French letters I understand the late King James has prepared another Declaration, and also a letter to be presented to the Ministers of the Allies as soon as they meet at the treaty of peace. If either of these come to your hands before they are public here, you will oblige me in letting me see them by the first opportunity. When they are printed, it is probable they will be dispersed among the English Papists in Flanders.”

*Copy.*

## ARTICLES OF PEACE.

1697, Jan. 31—Feb. 10, Hague.—“Extrait du Protocol du Ministre de sa Maj<sup>te</sup> de Suede, tenu à la Haye [ &c. ].

“Aujourdhuy à onze heures du matin, le Sieur de Cailleres, Ministre de sa Maj<sup>te</sup> Tres Chretienne, est venu avec le S<sup>r</sup> Dyckvelt chez le sousigné Ministre du Mediateur, et après luy avoir montré son pleinpouvoir en original, et lû celuy des Ministres de S. M. I<sup>re</sup>, dont les copies ont été collationnées, et reciproquement communiquées, il luy a dicté la Declaration suivante.

## Articles Preliminaires.

1. Le Roy consent et accorde, que les Traités de Westphalie et de Nimegue soient la base et le fondement de la negociation de la Paix generale à faire avec tous les Alliés.

2. De restituer à l'Empire la ville de Strasbourg dans l'état qu'elle a été occupée par Sa Majesté.

3. De rendre au Roy d'Espagne la ville de Luxembourg, en l'état present.

4. Les villes de Mons et de Charleroy, dans l'état qu'elles sont presentement.

5. Le places de Catalogne, qui sont entre les mains du Roy, et que sa Maj<sup>te</sup> a prise depuis la Paix de Nimegue, dans l'état qu'elles ont été prises.

6. A l'Eveque de Liege, la ville et le chateau de Dinant, dans l'état qu'ils ont été pris.

7. Toutes les Reunions qui ont été faites depuis le Traité de Nimegue.

8. La Lorraine, selon les conditions du dit Traité de Nimegue.

Cela étant fait, le dit Ministre de France et le dit S<sup>r</sup> Dyckvelt se sont transportés chez le Sieur Boreel, qui, à cause de son indisposition, ne pouvoit pas être present, comme il étoit convenu. Et le Ministre de Suede s'y étant aussi rendu un moment après, les Sieurs Boreel et Dyckvelt luy ont dit en presence du dit Sieur de Cailleres, qu'ils étoient convenus, que moyennant la conclusion, et lors de la signature de la Paix, le Roy T. C. reconnoitra le Prince d'Orange, Roy de la Grand Bretagne, sans y faire aucune difficulté, restriction, condition, ou reserve: Ensuite de quoy, le Sieur de Cailleres luy a déclaré, qu'il confirmoit au nom de sa Majesté T. C. ce que Mess<sup>rs</sup> Boreel et Dyckvelt luy avoient dit de la dite convention.

"LILIENROOT."\* [ L.S. ]

## MEMORIAL by JAMES II.

[1697, Jan.]—"Memoire Sommaire, contenant les raisons qui doivent obliger les Princes Confederez Catholiques de contribuer au rétablissement de sa Maj<sup>te</sup> Britannique."

*Begins*: "Si le Roy de la Grande Bretagne a gardé le silence jusqu' à present." He gives an account of the proceedings against him since his exile in the reign of Charles II., the accusations made by the Prince of Orange, the measures of the latter in Ireland, &c.; and refers to the Peace in the course of negociation.

*French*, 19 pp.

## VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Feb. [2-]12, n.s., Hague.—"By the enclosed your Grace will see the progress we have lately made in our negociation. I must add to it that the States have given a passport for the French Ambassadors to come to Delft, though the place of treaty is not yet agreed on, and have named Boreel, Dyckvelt, and Van

\* The Minister of the King of Sweden, and "the Mediator."

Haren plenipotentiaries for the Peace; it is thought they will have no other character, if the treaty is at the Hague, to avoid some disputes which may happen in some of the assemblies whereof they are members. I hope this business will continue to advance as it has done for these two last weeks, that I may have often something to entertain your Grace with."

R. 5 [Feb.] 96.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1696-7, Feb. 4-14, Anvers.—"If the Houses of Parliament and the just opinions of mankind could as easily restore your Grace's health, as they do vindicate your honour, we should all be much happier than we are; but I hope a warm spring and a good rest of youth still will bring your Grace to London, at least before the King comes away.

"The foundations of a peace do now appear above ground, as you will see by the enclosed paper. The Imperialists have not yet consented to treat at the Hague, but insensibly they will come into it. The States of Holland have so much to lose, and Old England so little to gain, by the continuance of the war; the Courts of Madrid and Vienne are so slow, for their own reasons; - the conditions which France offers so reasonable in the ———° we are now in; all the advantages of the peace are so entirely for the good of Spain and the Empire; our enemies are so forward in their preparations this spring; we and our Allies so backward; our enemies are likely to be so superior everywhere this summer; that we are very ill advised if we do not endeavour to prevent the dangers of the campaign, which cannot be done unless the King and the States will sign the peace immediately, and bid the rest sign. This is a little brusque, my Lord, but 'tis a *coup d'état* which is necessary perhaps. I do not foresee that the peace will go on faster for our having a Mediator who has a slow minister at the Hague, and will make delays for many reasons.

"I am told that King James has printed a manifest at Paris, but though I am assured of it from one who saw it I cannot yet procure a copy of it. I send today an account which I received from France of a servant of the Duke of Berwyck, who is it seems coming from Paris to murder our Sovereign, &c. I do not believe all these designs which are reported perhaps, but we must do just as if we did. I am forced once more to go to Flanders this cruel weather. I carry with me my constant vows for your Grace's speedy recovery."

R. 9, 96. *Enclosure* :—

"Extrait du Protocol du Ministre de sa Majesté de Suede tenu a la Haye, le 31 Jan.-10 Fev. 1697."

*Here follow sundry Articles, similar to those under date of Jan. 10-20.*

\* The word "conditions" has been nearly rubbed out here, and no other word substituted.

GL. SARUM [GILBERT BURNET, Bishop of Salisbury,] to  
[SHREWSBURY].

1696-7, Feb. 6.—Religious exhortations. Speaks of his "veneration" for the Duke. "In the end of October last I felt something, I know not what, moving me to pray with great earnestness for you, more than ordinary, for I assure your Grace I could not hinder myself from praying for you these eight years, more or less. I have felt it, since October, often so strong as to make me rise out of my bed in the night to pray for you, and this has held me ever since." . . .

R. 8. Ansd. 10.

HEN. GUY to [SHREWSBURY].

1696[-7], Feb. 6, London.—"I received the honour of your Grace's of the 1st instant. As to the endeavours of that Lord to do you ill offices with your friends, it may not only be justly suspected, but indeed believed; after what the world sees he hath done to you, nothing can be thought improbable from him.

"But the Lord, our friend, hath directed me to acquaint your Grace, that you know what arts that Lord did use to give our friend ill impressions of you last summer, and that he was so plain with him in that point at that time, that he thinks he remained convinced that no such tricks would have any effect on him; for he never attempted it since, or if he had, he would have found it in vain, because he very well knew the man who offered at it, and because he will ever believe your friendship as firm to him as his shall certainly be to you.

"For myself, I thank God I never had that which may be called an acquaintance with him, and therefore neither did nor could hear any such thing from him; nor do I find it otherwise with the rest of your friends. I am extremely joyed that you begin to think of London, and do hope that though by your stay you will come with more sun to us, yet that you will come somewhat faster to us than he doth; I am sure you will be as welcome as he to all who love you."

SHREWSBURY to the BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

1696-7, Feb. 10, Eyford.—Thanks for his letter of the 6th. Has had for the last four months leisure for serious reflection. Is coming to town, when he desires to converse with the Bishop. Wishes to know of a book on "the reasonableness of believing our revealed Religion." Mr.<sup>o</sup> Vernon will send it down.

*Autograph draft.*

The BISHOP OF SALISBURY to SHREWSBURY.

[1696-7,] Feb. 13.—Refers to a letter received from him. "I fancy your Grace has seen *Pensées de Pa[s]chal*; they are

---

\* "Bernard, of my office," struck out here.



not all of a piece; some of the thoughts are fine, but not true, yet the whole is excellent. Grotius is so common that I think I need not name his book of the truth of the Christian Religion; but since a physician ought to regard the patient's taste as well as temper, I have sent one book to Mr. Vernon, that will I fancy come nearer a way that your Grace may be disposed to follow and approve of than any other. There are some things in it of which I do not quite approve, but I am afraid your Grace may be disposed to like it the better for those very particulars; yet the main is nobly treated and well pursued. I desired likewise Mr. Vernon to cause enquire for a French book of Mr. Le Clerc's *de l'Incrédulité*.

"We are all a-longing to see your Grace here; it will give a reviving to everything; but after all I wish you may not begin it too soon for your health. . . .

[P.S.] "The King has ordered a Chapter for giving E. Portland the Garter on Friday next."

Ans'd. 27.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1696-7, Feb. 15-25, Anvers.—"I humbly thank your Grace for the honour of a letter of the 30th past, which I received here, and for the good news of your recovery. If your physicians require patience, I hope your Grace will have it, for the nation has had a great deal, and had need of a good deal this winter, upon your Grace's account.

"I have seen, my Lord, an imperfect abstract of the late King's Manifest, which was shown at Paris to the public ministers, and was designed to be given in to the Mediator, at the treaty for a general peace. It begins with an apology, and that he cannot be silent at this conjuncture without prejudice to his honour and interests. It insinuates something of a proposition made to entail the Crown of England upon the Prince of Wales after the death of the present possessor, which the late King rejects as very contrary to his honour and conscience; yet I believe that proposition was <sup>is</sup> what they would gladly have to be made. I hope to have a copy of the manifest this week, and to send it to your Grace; but I find it is so little approved, even at Paris, that the Court of St. Germain's does already disown it, and they are preparing another.

"The negotiations at the Hague go forward, but the whole House of Austria is restive, as your Grace does call it. They have indeed some reason, because the King of Spain's health is very uncertain, and they would be glad to have all the world in arms at his death. The Court of Vienna have not yet consented to treat at the Hague, and Count Kaunitz gave in a contra-declaration to the Mediator, after that Calliere had dictated the *préliminaires*, which is in effect a protestation against all that was then done. Now Count Kaunitz and Don Quiros have taken occasion to go to Bruxelles, as if there was nothing to be done at

---

\* Sic; "is" begins a fresh page.

the Hague. The first comes to get the Elector of Bavaria's consent to the ninth Electorat, which the House of Lunebourg would gladly get settled before the peace. The other comes upon the pretence of receiving orders from the Elector, which he never designs to obey. In the mean time Mons. Dyckvelt and Calliere go on at the Hague; the States make all the haste they can possibly to come to a conclusion; and if they are blamed, as they were at Nimegue, for precipitating affairs, they will lay the fault on England.

"I have given a passport, my Lord, to the young Earl of Fingall, and to young Conte Taaff, nephew to the Lord Carlingford, who has married the fair Lady Emelie Plunket, that they may go to London, because they come not from France.

[P.S.] "The French plenipotentiaries were to come away from Paris last week. My Lord Athlone sent their passports to Mons; the Governor of that place sent 'em to Mons. Barbesieus; at which the Secretary of State *pour les affaires étrangères*, and the plenipotentiaries themselves, were offended, and the dispute lasted two days. The Court of France is not contented with the young Duchess of Burgoine; so is froward and peevish.

"I just now receive advice from Ostende that a whole fleet of 20 merchantmen, coming from Ireland, were taken within sight of that place, by a squadron of 15 capers of Dunkerque."

R. 19.

HEN. GUY to [SHREWSBURY].

1696[-7], Feb. 16, London.—"The occasion of this is by the command of my Lady Sunderland, who hath ordered me to acquaint your Grace that the Secretary[ship] of Jamaica hath been possessed by one Mr. Harris, of Worcestershire, for about twenty years, and he hath acted there by a deputy all the time, and that he is now in an infirm condition; and that this office being in your Grace's gift as first Secretary of State, she entreats the favour of you that when it doth become vacant you would please to bestow it upon a friend of hers, one Mr. John Baber—he is not related to Sir John, though of the name—and that she shall always acknowledge the obligation if she may obtain from you the reversion for him. I do know so far of him, that he hath a very good character, both for understanding and integrity. I am extremely glad at the hopes we have here of seeing you in London by or before the latter end of this month.

"I wrote an answer to your last some days since."

R. 18. Ansd. 20.

*There is another letter on this subject, dated 23 Feb.*

VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [Feb. 23.] March 5, n.s., Hague.—"I should sooner have acknowledged the honour of your Grace's of the 30th of Jan. had our negociation produced anything worth troubling you with, or that related to England, which has now happened in the

business of the passports, where it was thought that some difficulty might arise in regard of his Majesty's titles. To prevent it I have spoke to the Mediator to take care that his Majesty's titles receive no prejudice in the passports or any other act in the treaty. I told him that the French would never be suffered to make any distinction between his Majesty and the rest of the Allies, and that his Majesty would treat France in every point as France treated his Majesty.

"Upon this the Mediator has spoke to Mons. Callieres, who has consented to give the Ministers of his Majesty blank passes, as to the Ministers of the rest of the Allies. He likewise said he thought it reasonable that every packet-boat should have a pass for the vessel, her equipage, and for the letters she carries, merchandises and passengers excepted; but to this he would not consent without an order from his Court, which he would write for. By this agreement the packet (as a courier) may be stopped to see if she has not passengers and merchandises on board, but is not to be detained above an hour at most, nor led out of her way. The Mediator, in discourse with Mons. Callieres, mentioned a pass for my Lord Pembroke and Sir Jo. Williamson, but [it] was not found practicable, according to the article in the preliminaries about owning his Majesty, so that a good convoy is thought the best expedient in this affair.

"The Mediator has spoke to Mons. Callieres of the business of Lorrain, but as yet cannot get it upon better terms than France has already offered it. In speaking of this business, the Mediator assured Mons. Callieres that the Allies would never hearken to an equivalent for Straesbourg.

"The French except against the Emperor's bearing the title of Landgrave of Alsatia in his *plein-pouvoirs*, and say that his Imperial Majesty has never used it in any act since the Peace of Westphalia. This will be easily known, and easily adjusted by a declaration from the Mediator, that the taking a title by any prince shall not prejudice the pretension that any other can have to it.

"Our letters from Vienne say nothing yet of the Emperor's consent for the Hague, and those from Stockholm say that the mediation has been there required and accepted by that King. The French are expected in eight or ten days at Delft."

R. 6th, o.s.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [Feb. 26-] March 4, n.s., Bruxelles.—"I do send your Grace here enclosed the manifest, or Memoire, which comes from Paris, and which is so very weak, and violent at the same time, that it is not difficult to answer every line of it.

"I have had opportunity to ha[u]nt the Conte de Kaunitz and Conte de Quiros here a good deal these five days, for being ordered to assist the first about the admission of Bohemia into the Electoral College, we have been much together. I find these gentlemen still farther from any inclination to peace than I did imagine. The Imperialists will never consent to treat at the

Hague, though the French commissioners are actually on the road thither. The Spaniard still talks of the treaty des Pyrenées, and that the Allies are engaged to procure that treaty for his Master. The one and the other do declare they do not acquiesce in Mr. Dyckvelt's *préliminaires*; that they hope good success from this campaign; and that they are sure their masters will continue the war alone, if England and Holland should leave them. In the mean time Don Quiros is afraid that Bar[c]elone and all the rest of Catalognia will be lost. He owns that his King and all Madrid desire a peace, yet he continues his aversion to it.

"We have here a perfect thaw, but so gentle and regular that I hope it will not alter your Grace's health."

R. 6th, o. s., 1696-7.

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696-7, Feb. 27, Eyford.—"I have yours of the 14th and 25th to acknowledge. I think the declaration Cagliere has made is not only a very considerable step towards the peace, but an extreme advantageous one to his Majesty, that the world may know what relates to him will not obstruct the conclusion of the peace, if all other matters can be agreed.

"Though it be most probable there is little truth in what you are informed concerning the D[uke] of Berw[ick's] servant, yet I make no question but you take the best care to seize him in his passage, or to give us such notice as may enable us to do it here.

"In two or three days I shall try to remove towards London, for though my bleeding is not quite stopped, yet I find myself so much better since the warm weather, that I hope I shall be able to endure the journey."

Copy.

VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1697, March [9-]19, n.s., Hague.—"I am to return your Grace my humblest thanks for the favour of yours of the 29th past from Eyford, and at the same time to express my joy for your safe arrival at London. I hope the air of that place will contribute to the confirmation of your health, as your presence will to the good of the King's affairs. I believe in a little time I shall be able to give your Grace some account of our advancing in the business here, the French Ambassadors being come to Delft, and we having some assurance that by the next letters we shall receive the Emperor's answer concerning the place" [of treaty].

R. 13, o.s., 1696-7.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, March 9-19, Rotterdam.—"I cannot but rejoice at the good news of your Grace's safe arrival at London, and I wish the change of air may not alter the present constitution of your health.

Your King and country must dispense with a good deal of your Grace's usual application to business, and must be content to husband the strength and forces of a person who is to serve 'em both for many years.

"I have been at the Hague, my Lord, not to look into the negotiations of the peace, but to endeavour to make some preparations for the campaign. Our Army is indeed in an ill condition, and would be in a worse, I fear, if the hopes of peace, or the fear of being suddenly disbanded, did not support some of our officers in their duty, and drive some others into it. We must observe that the King has put his Army to a good trial. I have not been able to do much at the Hague; something I have done. The chief of the Spanish and Imperial Ambassadors are not yet come back from Bruxelles, and 'tis very visible that they, and most of the other ministers, will endeavour to make the negotiations of peace last as long as the war has done. I see men hard at work to fit up the house at Ryswick, though no consent is yet come to treat there. However, the French are to be tonight at Delft, and I hope the peace will be made before any place be named for treaty, or before the parties concerned are consulted. I hope they they will be called only to sign. I do believe the Spaniards are treating for a neutrality in Catalogne, and I believe the Imperialists are treating a marriage between the King of the Romans and Mademoiselle.

"I am going back to my post at Anvers or Bruxelles."

R. 13, o.s.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, March 15-25, Anvers.—"I am just come from Flanders, and am very weary, but I must have the honour to write to your Grace.

"The Conte de la Tour, envoyé of Savoye, has been some time at Bruxelles, and is now here. I find he is to go to the place of congress, so soon as the treaty is begun, as *plénipotentiaire* from his Royal Highness. I find the little cunning body has used his endeavours to be as well as he can with our King, in hopes to meet no opposition from his Majesty or the States for including the peace of Savoye in the guaranty of the general peace.

"I find the little man has wrote to the King, and sent a letter to his Majesty from his Royal Highness. I find he wrote also more than once to the Pentionaire, but that he has received no answer. I find he had a design to go to London with his old character, if his Majesty had made any answer to the letters of his R. H., or if the Pentionaire had given him such an answer as he expected. I find he is now in pain how to behave himself at the treaty. He says his master has as much inclination as ever to be well with his Majesty, and would not willingly be forced to throw himself into the arms of France. Perhaps it is also the interest of our King not to force him to it; perhaps the Duke of Savoye is now capable of being a better ally than he was, since he has got all he could expect from France, and got his fetters off—I mean Pignerol and Casal. Perhaps his Majesty may think so, when his resentments are a little worn

off. However, it is worth your Grace's consideration, whether the Duke of Savoye's minister shall be at the Hague amongst the Allies, or at Delft with the French ministers. This little man has said so much to me that I could not say less to your Grace, and I know he will be impatient to see what answer your Grace will make to me.

"I have long since taken the liberty to advise your Grace that great diligence was used to open the trade between France and Holland, even before the peace is made. I believe it will be hard to prevent the covetousness and impatience of the merchants, unless his Majesty will order his men-of-war to visit all ships laden with French goods, whether with passports or not.

"I am assured that Don Quiros has received fresh orders from Madrid, to require (*sic*) the Mediator at the Hague, and to make no difficulties to the advancing the negotiations.

"Amongst some chansons de Noël, as they call 'em, sent from Paris, I find this enclosed."<sup>o</sup>

#### SHREWSBURY to VILLIERS.

1696-7, March 16, the Lodge in Hide Park.—"You may have reason to wonder that I date a letter from your own house, without having your Lordship's leave to be there, but I depended so much on your goodness to me, that having satisfied myself my Lady Orkney would make no use of it for the present for herself or family, and being of the greatest convenience imaginable in my present condition, I have ventured to come hither before I had your consent, for which I hope I shall have your Lordship's excuse.

"The French plenipotentiaries being arrived, I hope you will now in good earnest advance in your work, and conclude it happily."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1696-7, March 16, the Lodge in Hide Park.—"What you mention in yours of the 9th, n.s., from Rotterdam, makes me more than ever wish the peace may be speedily concluded. If all parties are striving for the best market, it is most reasonable his Majesty should look more watchfully about him. His affairs abroad did never so absolutely require his presence as in this conjuncture, and he is so sensible of it, that I presume he does not design to delay his journey the first moment the affairs in Parliament will permit him."

*Copy.*

## MR. STEPNEY to the PENSIONER OF HOLLAND.

1697, March 21-31, Frankfort.—Extract, relating to the Association of the six Circles, &c.

*French*, 1½ p.

## SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, March 23, Hide Park Lodge.—“I have laid your letter of the 15-25 before his Majesty, whose resentment for the Duke of Savoy’s past behaviour is not so over, as to allow his directing any formal answer to the Pre[sident] la Tour; but I perceive he thinks it so much the interest of Europe, by despair, not absolutely to throw the Duke of Savoy into the Fre[nch] hands, that his Majesty believes it will be necessary he should be included in the general peace, and allows you to say so as your own opinion, but not as by direction from him.

“The several interests and designs of the ministers at the Hague will draw so many different ways, that it were much to be wished his Majesty could soon be near the place, for if his presence cannot, nothing else will unite them.”

*Copy.*

## VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [March 23-] April 2, n.s., Hague.—“I have the favour of your Grace’s letter of the 16th March from Hide Park; it is impossible that anything would make me like that place more than the thought that it is any way convenient to you, and I shall like it for ever if it does contribute to your health.

“I thank your Grace most particularly for what you were pleased to say to my sister in the affair of Ireland. I depend upon your friendship in it, and I shall sincerely study to deserve it.

“I wish I could inform your Grace that our treaty advanced faster. The Imperialists continue to insist upon superfluous trifles, which proceed only from a false interpretation they make of some words in the preliminaries, but their way of cavilling shows that their real design is to defer the whole. The French, on the other side desire to save the expense of the campaign. If they would be a little more reasonable in the point of Lorraine, I should see no great obstacle that ought to hinder a speedy conclusion. It is very strange, this conduct of the House of Austria; whilst one branch of it seems, of all the Allies, the least willing to comply, the other tells us that except we send a squadron into the Mediterranean, nothing can save Catalogne but a neutrality.

“I send your Grace a new declaration we have from St. Germain’s; I doubt whether the Bishop of Salisbury will think it worth answering.”

R. Mar. 26, o.s.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [March 25-] April 4, n.s., Bruxelles.—“I humbly thank your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 16th, though I have scarce time to do it. Our Elector sent an express last night to the King. I believe, amongst other things, that his Highness sends his despatches from Madrid, by which he was ordered to press our King for a squadron to secure the coasts of Catalonia; if that cannot be granted immediately, then his Highness is to let our King see the necessity of accepting a neutrality on that side; after which his Highness is to press the negotiations for the general peace, and to desire the King in the mean time to procure a cessation of arms, if possible.

“The Court of Spain seems now in haste, that of Vienna is still resty (*sic*). The Imperialists demand new *préliminaires* before that they will consent to the place of treaty; but if the rest of the Allies can agree upon any terms with France, the Spaniards will now join with them, even against the Imperialists.

“’Tis certain, my Lord, that the King’s affairs here are in so nice a condition, that every day we run new dangers. We cannot keep our Army together much longer without money; and if any great disorder happens, as I fear it may, every day, I believe there’s an end of all hopes of peace.”

R. Mar. 29, o.s.

SHREWSBURY to VILLIERS.

1697, March 26, Hide Park.—“I am extremely obliged to you for your kind wishes for my health, and to your house for the good air which contributes much towards it.

“I do not like the news your Lordship sends about your apprehension of a neutrality agreed in Catalonia. It ought to make our King sensible, that other Princes will sometimes consider their interests before their engagements, though he is so scrupulous as to act otherwise.

“I have not yet had leisure to read the late King’s second Memorial, which your Lordship has sent me, though I hear by those that have, it is esteemed not better than the first.

“I have here enclosed sent your Lordship the description of an English officer, whose visits to one of the Fr[ench] plenipotentiaries has given some suspicion of his fidelity. If by the enclosed paper it could be discovered who the person is, it might be reasonable to enquire further into his character, and more narrowly observe his actions.

“I should be glad of an opportunity to serve your Lordship, either in what my Lady Orkney has mentioned, or in any other occasion.”

*Copy.* “Memorandum.—There was sent enclosed in this letter to my Lord Villers (*sic*) a copy of advice from Rotterdam, dated there, 2 Ap. 1697, n.s.”



## The EARL OF MONMOUTH and ULYSSES BROWNE.

1697, March 26.—“Examination of Ulysses Browne, taken before my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, my Lord Keeper, and Lord Privy Seal.”

This relates to some of the matters afterwards mentioned more fully in his Information (*see under April 28*).

1 p., in *Vernon's hand*.

Also, a paper endorsed: Copy of B.'s Case, drawn up by himself.  
Re. 10 Feb. 96.

1½ p., in *Vernon's hand*.

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697 [March 26–] April 7, n.s., Bruxelles.—“I had the honour to write to your Grace last post. Since then I find that our Elector's minister at the Hague has made some propositions to the Mediator in order to induce him to offer a cessation of arms to the Allies and to the French. I am also assured that the Mediator has undertaken this matter, and I wish him good success.

“Several things are regulated by the Mediator in relation to ceremony, which is entirely abolished amongst the ministers. 'Tis also agreed that every minister shall have blank passports, in order to have free correspondence with his master; and our packet-boats are to be considered as couriers. The *pleinpouvoirs* are to be as they were at Nimegue.

“I send your Grace here a new Memoir, which is printed also, as the other was, in the name of the late King James; and it is worse if't be possible than the other was.”

R. 10, o.s.

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1697, March 28, Kensington.—“King, Archbishop, Prince, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Keeper, Shrewsbury, Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Russel.

“Consul of the Corrunna's letter to Mr. Vernon of the 25th March 97 being read, complaining of want of money to defray the charges of seamen who are cast away and happen to be in the several ports; the Admiralty are directed to prepare instructions for the Consuls to provide for such seamen as shall be there in distress. Those who are put on shore from his Majesty's ships to be provided by the Navy (?), those from the merchant ships by the Treas[ur]y.

“Admiralty called in.

“Mr. Attorney to be spoke to about the Wexford charter.

“Mr. Yard to send the letter to the Admiralty which mentions the privateers lying before Newcastle.

“The Newfoundland instructions to Col. Gibson, and likewise to Capt. Norris, were read.

"The Admiralty are directed to prepare instructions for the several Consuls, accordingly as was said above, and I am to give them an account at ———," (*sic*).

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

"QUESTIONS PROPOSED by the LORDS' COMMISSIONERS to the ADMIRALTY." \*

1697, March 31, Wednesday.—"Ordered by the Lords' Committees appointed to consider the Answer of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, pursuant to the order of the House of the 27th of November last, that the said Commissioners do on Monday next, at eleven of the clock in the morning, in the Prince's Lodgings near the House of Peers, lay before their Lordships answers in writing to the questions following (*viz.*) :—

"Why did you continue your orders from the 3rd to the 24th of March 95-6 to Sir George Rook for his sailing into the Downs, when, besides your conjectural knowledge (as some of your Board termed it), you received certain notice from the Duke of Shrewsbury, upon the said 24th of March, that the King had sent for the Fleet to return from Cadiz the 27th of January before, besides the directions given you by his Majesty at Kensington, March the 1st, for the lodging orders for Sir George Rook at Portsmouth and Plymouth?

"What was the reason why you did not agree with the reasons given you by Sir George Rook, in his letter of the 23rd April, 1696, for his going into Spithead rather than coming into the Downs?

"Why you ordered Sir George Rook to send one ship only into Spithead, and whether then any orders did lie at Portsmouth for Sir George, and what those orders were?

"How the Fleet which was in the Downs when Sir George Rook came thither, came to be in such unreadiness, both as to men and provisions, as Sir George Rook complains of in divers letters, and particularly the 30th of April and 2nd of May, 1696?

"What danger would it have been to the kingdom to have sent the Fleet in the Downs, April 11th, 1696, to Torbay or before Brest?

"What did you in order to the intercepting the fleet of French merchant-men bound to St. Mallo's and Haver de Grace, &c., of which notice was given you by Sir George Rook's letter dated the 22nd April, 1696?

"Math. Johnson,  
Cler. Parliamentorum."

*Copy.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, April 1-11, Bruxelles.—"I had the honour to write to your Grace the last post, since when we have no letters from England. I find since then several marks by which the Spaniards

\* This heading is derived from the endorsement.

show the great haste they are in either for a peace or a cessation of arms, or a neutrality in Catalognia. The last is what they will certainly obtain first, though I believe it is what they desire least. Our Elector has wrote again to his minister at the Hague, to press the Mediator as much as is possible about obtaining a cessation of arms. However, we have little hopes of success therein, for if the French are in earnest desirous of a peace (as we believe they are), and the Imperialists seeking all the delays they can, such a cessation would give more advantage to the Imperialists than the French do desire. Besides, the French are the most ready to take the field, and are pretty sure to live upon their enemies during the campaign, or upon those countries which they must restore. Moreover, we have made some movements here in Brabant and Flanders which have awakened the enemies; they are now stirring, and the King's household is ordered to march towards Mons. In a very few days we shall see if there be any hopes of a cessation; if such a thing should be, I hope the King would not make any haste over.

"Our Elector is going today to Gand, to visit the posts and the canals, where his Highness is like to spend the summer.

"I must pray your Grace to consider whether the people of England does not amuse itself, when they think to get service from an army here which has seven months pay due to 'em."

R. Ap. 10.

#### SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, April 2, Hide Park Lodge.—"I have yours of the 4th n.s., and am glad you think the Spaniards are now disposed to agree to reasonable terms of peace, even though the Imperialists should be in a contrary disposition. I could never imagine what should make them fond of a war they are so little capable to make any defence or figure in, and so averse to a peace, by which more is to be restored to them than to the rest of the Allies all together. I am confident his Majesty will make an effort to send a squadron to the Med[iterranean], rather than he will consent that a neutrality should be agreed in Catalonia. It would be very hard upon England and Holland that a cessation is to be made in all places but just where we are at the expense of supporting the war.

"All possible means are using here to get ready money to furnish the Army abroad, and I hope they will not by their impatience spoil all they have been fighting for these eight years.

"His Majesty commands me to send you the enclosed copy<sup>d</sup> of Mr. Stepney's letter to the Pensioner of Holland, which gives an account of the backwardness there appears in the Circle of Bavaria to comply with the treaty of Association concluded by the six Circles at Francfort in January last. His Majesty thinks this Association of so great concern to the public, that he would have you use your endeavours to dispose the Elector of Bavaria,

---

\* See March 21-31.

not only to concur with what hath been agreed on, but by his example and interest so to influence others that it may have its full effect."

*Copy.*

#### PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1697, April 11, Kensington.—"King, Archbishop, Prince, Lord Portland, Lord Keeper, Mr. Secretary, Lord Privy Seal, Shrewsbury, Mr. Russell.

"Present to Algiers to go with the first ships to the Straits, and the Admiralty to have notice.

"Consul Cole's letter was read, praying to be paid for the sattie lost, and the bill of disbursements. Mr. Baker answering for the truth, I am ordered to allow Mr. Cole's bill.

"Skinner bills allowed by order of his Majesty.

"Three hundred pounds to be allowed Mr. Broughton upon account, till his bill be further considered.

"Consul of Alicant's bill to be allowed.

"The instructions to the Consuls about seamen cast away was filled up by his Majesty's direction as it is now sent. Mr. Secretary to have a copy.

"The petition of the officers of the Marine was read, and no order upon it.

"If the town of Wexford under their corporation seal will empower any person to consent that judgment should be entered against them, then his Majesty will forbear entering it till such time as he has further considered what new charter to grant.

"And an intimation to the Justices in Ireland to take care that nothing grievous to the subject be inserted under the pretence of their ancient privilege of fishing.

"Peter Cooke's petition read, and he is to be reprieved for three weeks further.

"Mr. Russell gave his Majesty a paper, informing him the difficulties the Admiralty would lie under the next year from the Act of Parliament appointing so many cruisers, there being at this time so many employed of those rates on other services, that there do not remain enough at home to answer the service.

"Admiralty called in.

"I acquainted the King that the ships at Rochfort are working upon" (*sic*).

"His Majesty acquaints the Admiralty with a squadron intended for the Mediterranean.

"His Majesty desires a scheme to be laid before him before he goes, how the Fleet should act in these seas in case the French put out no main fleet this summer.

"The Admiralty are put in mind of the convoy for his Majesty's voyage.

"His Majesty orders Capt. Addans' (*sic*) ship to be brought up. I acquainted his Majesty and the Board with my suspicion that the taking this ship was by collusion."

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

## VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1697, April [20-]30, n.s., Hague.—“It is with very great satisfaction that I understand by your Grace’s of the 26th past, that your health is better. I hope the air of the place where you are, and the season of the year advancing, may every day confirm it.

“Upon enquiry after the man whom your letter describes, I find the Pensioner had the like information with this circumstance, that the person has been with the French but once, which shows that there is care taken here to know what people frequent the French embassy, and upon this occasion I will have a very particular search made.

“The difficulties which the Imperial ministers made are now over, upon our promising to do our best to obtain that for them in the treaty which they insisted upon in the preliminaries; but we have new ones which we did not expect concerning the reunions made by the French since the treaty of Nimegue in the Catholic provinces. The Spaniard has given in a list of them, and we always understood that the French would give their answer, so that the Spaniard should know the contents of it before the entering upon the treaty; but they now refuse to give it in any other manner than some hours before the treaty be opened, and then only to the Mediator or Dutch plenipotentiaries. The reason they give that the Spaniard should not see it, is, lest they should make any objection so as to hinder the entering upon the treaty; but this a pure *chicane*, for they are assured that whatever their answer is, it would not have the effect they seem to fear.

“The King of Swede’s death does not interrupt Mons. Lilienroodt taking upon him the office of Mediator, and as such he is gone this afternoon to the French to try what accommodation may be made in the affair of these reunions. I fear we shall not come out of it with honour.

“I cannot give your Grace thanks enough for your kindness in relation to my own affairs. I have already found the good effects of your favour to me, and I always hope the continuance of it.”

R. 23, o.s.

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [April 22-] May 2, n.s., Anvers.—“I am to thank your Grace for the honour of two letters of the 23rd March and of the 2nd April, which I received here but yesterday.

“I have told Mons. de la Tour that your Grace had made me so favourable an answer to the letter which I wrote concerning his business at the Hague, that I believed he had reason to expect and hope for good success. I added, that I was so much persuaded that it was the interest of all Europe to keep his Royal Highness from falling entirely into the French hands, that I did not despair of seeing the King and his ministers of the same

opinion at the Hague. I said no more to him; I perceived he was satisfied with this; but he hopes your Grace will make him some answer to the letters which he sent to the King and to your Grace, if they came safe.

"I received your Grace's orders about soliciting the Elector concerning the Association of the Six Circles, and I will go about it immediately. I am going this night to visit our camp by Bruxelles, and from thence I'll go to the Elector's camp to press his Highness, as far as I can, in a thing which is against his inclination and his own private interests.

"I do not doubt, my Lord, but all possible means are used for supporting our Army here, but I can assure your Grace that we are so far in arrear, and in debt, that both officer and soldier are put upon a dangerous trial. I fear our enemies will be more sensible of our necessities than our friends and Allies are; and though these last would not be persuaded to think it was time to treat, I fear the others will believe it is now time for them to continue the war. The King of Sweden is dead unseasonably. I hope the King will not bring any more battalions over hither, my Lord. I fear the Regency may have as much need of 'em in England as in Flanders.

[P.S.] "I sent Mons. de la Tour notice that his letters to the King and your Grace may be lost, and therefore he sends me the enclosed."

R. Ap. 28, o.s.

#### SHREWSBURY to VILLIERS.

1697, April 23, Hide Park.—"This morning I have your Lordship's of the 20-30, which I had not answered so soon, but to congratulate your being appointed one of the Lord Justices of Ireland, which his Majesty has just now commanded me to prepare a warrant for. The two joined with you are the Lords Winchester and Galloway.

"I have his Majesty's further directions to send you the enclosed paper, which is a state of a debt the King and the States General did engage to pay to the Prince of Danemarke upon an adjustment some years since made between the King of Danemarke and the Duke of Holstein, in consideration of some pretension the Prince quitted at that time, in order to facilitate the Treaty. This was negociated between my Lord Nottingham and Mr. Dyckvelt, but though the States stand engaged to the King for the repayment of half this sum, yet the Prince of Danemarke would not resign his pretensions till his Majesty had engaged to his Highness for the whole. There may possibly be some occasion now to remind the States General of this engagement, but I have no orders to tell your Lordship to do so, but only that you put his Majesty in mind of it when he is on the place."

*Copy. Enclosure :—*

"State of the Prince of Danemarke's Debt."

"There was due to his Royal Highness the Prince of Danemarke for the debt which was owing to him by the Duke of Holstein,

according to the adjustment thereof at the Hague, in July 1691, three hundred and forty thousand rix dollars, which his Sacred Majesty the King of Great Britain was pleased to promise the payment of, upon the adjustment of the disputes that were betwixt the Kings of Denmarke and Swedland in the year 1689, about the re-settlement of the said Duke of Holstein, when his Royal Highness did resign over the mortgage he had upon some part of the said Duke's territories at his Majesty's desire, and upon his Majesty's promise to pay the principal sum that should be found due, and the interest thereof until the principal was paid.

"The said 340,000 rix dollars at the rate of	£	s.	d.
5s. each rix dollar amounts (sic) to eighty five			
thousand pounds in ster[ling] money - -	85,000	0	0

"For interest thereon from the end of July 1691 to the end of March 1694, is two years and eight months, at 6 per cent. per annum, is	13,600	0	0
---	--------	---	---

---

98,600	0	0
--------	---	---

"For interest of 98,600 <i>l.</i> from the 31st of March 1694 to the 31st of March 1696, is two years, at 6 per cent. per annum, amounts to	11,832	0	0
---	--------	---	---

---

110,432	0	0
---------	---	---

"For interest of 110,432 <i>l.</i> from the 31st of March 1696 to the 31st of March 1697, is one year, at 6 per cent. per annum, amounts to -	6,625	18	4
---	-------	----	---

---

£117,057	18	4"
----------	----	----

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [April 26-] May 6, s.n., Gand.—"I came here to desire his Electoral Highness to consent, and to forward the good designs of the Association of the Six Circles, etc., as your Grace did direct me. I found his Highness very ready and very willing to promote so good a work, and he said so much to me about it as if it was a thing which he desired passionately to see accomplished. I perceive only one difficulty which remains with his Highness, which is about the command of the troops which shall be raised and maintained by the Circles. He is content, he says, to see 'em commanded at present by Prince Lewis of Baden, because he is Prince of the Empire, and a Prince of extraordinary merit; but he is Lieutenant-General of the Emperor, and it will not be fit that the Emperor should name one of his own officers to command the associated armies of the Empire.

"I shall this day have a larger conference with some of the Elector's ministers about this matter; of which I shall give your Grace a full account. I must not omit that I told his Electoral Highness that the King has no manner of interest in this business, but only as it relates to the common good of the

Empire and of Europe, &c., which has (*sic*) such an impression upon his Majesty that everything which contributes thereto is very agreeable to him, &c. To which his Highness answered, that he should endeavour to promote this design with so much more zeal, because it is agreeable to his Majesty.

"We are still camped here as we were, and the enemies begin to draw together. The Elector is yet in town here, having had a fever four days continually, which has weakened him a little, but at present it has quite left him.

"The last letters from the Hague make us believe the conferences will be opened in form tomorrow, or next day, at Ryswick. Mons. de Lillieroot does continue to act as Mediator. I believe there will be no interruption made by the death of the King of Sweden. Indeed, the Hollanders are properly the mediators; they act when the negotiators are as it were in committee, and Mons. Lillieroot resumes the chair to confirm what is agreed on. We have still some hopes here of a cessation of arms, which is the desire of the Spaniards.

"I sent to your Grace by last post a packet of letters from Mons. la Tour, of which I believe the originals were lost."

R. 30 Apr.

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, April 27-May 7, Hague.—"Your Grace will see by the enclosed that the King has had a very good passage of less than twenty-four hours, and is arrived here this evening in perfect health."

R. 3rd, 97; ansd. 5th May.

#### ULYSSES BROWNE to SHREWSBURY.

[1697], April 28.—Has most likely been misrepresented to his Grace. Wrote with some heat to Colonel Talbot, but did not intend it for his Grace's perusal. Has had the birth and education of a gentleman. He has met with discouragement, but has had some encouragement from the Lord Keeper and [the Lord] Privy Seal. Cannot express the discouragement in writing, and so wishes to see his Grace. Is desired from Sir William [Trumbull]'s office to procure bail. The design is to cover the Earl of M[onmouth]'s shame with the loss of the writer's reputation. If he had complied with the Earl, he would have had friends and encouragement, but now he has none, and his enemies are powerful.

*On a slip of paper:* "Several letters relating to the business of Brown and the Earl of Mon[mouth]h, in 1696-7."

#### THE EARL OF MONMOUTH and ULYSSES BROWNE.

[1697, April 28.]—"The Information of Ulysses Browne, of the Inner Temple, gentleman."

This relates to an assault on the Earl of Monmouth, on the road near Chealsy, as he was going to his country-house at



Parsons Green, by Browne, his friend Col. Fitzgerald, and one Davis; to Browne's subsequent dealings with the Earl, and to a pretended design to carry off the Earl to France. The assailants first met at the house of Mons. Dubeau in St. Alban's Street, over against St. Alban's tavern. The guards of Chealsey interfered. The Earl afterwards said to Browne, "If it were such a man as Sir Stephen Fox, such a man I would rob with all my heart." The Earl's house in Arlington Street is mentioned; also Covent Garden, a new alley or street out of St. Martin's Lane into Castle Street, the Piazzas in Covent Garden, the outward gate, the neat-houses below Mill-bank, the outside of the town towards Marrow-bone, and Exeter Exchange corner.

Browne alludes to the supposed intention of Sir Peter Frazier to murder the Earl; also to the Countess of Monmouth, the Lord James Howard, Sir John Trant, Sir John Fenwick, the Marquis of Caermarthen, Mr. Kapell, the Earl of Ailsbury, the Lord Mongomery, the Lord Chief Justice Holt, "the Prince of Wales," her Royal Highness [Princess Ann], Col. Talbot, and others. Browne was apprehended by one Armstrong as a Proclamation-man.

7 pp., in Browne's hand, closely written, and endorsed: This Information is fuller and more particular than my former. Also endorsed by Shrewsbury: R. Ap. 28, 97.

Also, the first draft of the same information (undated), with replies to objections by Lord Chief Justice Holt and Mr. Secretary Trumbull, and copies of Browne's letters to the Lord Chief Justice and to Sir William Trumbull, 10 March [1697], complaining of his imprisonment.

10 pp., in Browne's hand, closely written.

Also, many letters from Browne to Shrewsbury and others, in one of which he talks of settling in Flanders.

Also, several letters from Col. G. Talbot to Shrewsbury, relating to Browne.

#### G. BRIDGES to SHREWSBURY.

1697, April 29, London.—After he left the Duke this morning he met Sir Thomas Southwell, who said he would rather be a Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, as the Duke proposed, than Secretary. If the Duke will send a message for him, it will put his restless spirit at ease. Intends going to Avington on Monday with Lady Shrewsbury.

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, May [1-]11, s.n., at noon, Hague.—"We having no letters from England since our arrival here, there would be no occasion of troubling your Grace, were it not to give your Grace an account of the King's indisposition occasioned, I believe, by the great heats and crowd of business. His Majesty began to be out of order yesterday, and continues so at present, being somewhat feverish in the same manner as he was lately in England, which we hope may be without any further consequence. His

Majesty has nevertheless for this reason put off his journey intended for this day to Zuytlestein until Monday next.

"Your Grace will have an account of what passed at the Congress from our Plenipotentiaries.

[P.S.] "As there may be any alteration in the state of the King's health your Grace may be assured of having immediate notice of it by express."

"Since the writing of this his Majesty finds himself much better and the physicians are without any ill apprehensions, nor do they prescribe anything more to his Majesty than opening a vein when his business will give him leave."

R. 4.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, May 1-11, Hague.—"I came hither to receive his Majesty's orders; and am going back to Flanders. The King designed to go this day for Zulesteyn, and thence to Loo, but his Majesty was indisposed a little yesterday, did not sleep well this night, and has now put off his journey. I wish he may be well enough to go, as he designs, on Monday.

"The plenipotentiaries met on Thursday at Ryswyck in form. They visited the *pleinpouvoirs* of the French, of the Imperialists, Spaniards, and Hollanders. They made an act in form, by which it was declared, that no titles assumed by any prince should affect or prejudice another's right. They adjourned till this day, and are now going to meet again. I could not perceive that the French made any difficulty, exception, or cavil, which might delay the negotiations one hour.

"We are told that the French will have three armies this year this way; one on the Meuse, another in Brabant, the third in Flanders, under the Marshals de Villeroy, Catinat, and Bouff[1]ers.

"The King has told me that the ministers of Savoy shall be welcome here, and has given his orders about 'em to my Lord Pembroke and my Lord Villiers."

R. 4, 97.

SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1697, May 3, Eyford.—"I was encouraged, by the discourse your Lordship and I had relating to Sir Tho. Southwell, to assure him I would make all the interest I could to get him made one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland, provided he would contentedly desist from his pretension of being Secretary. He has by my Lord Coningsby and Mr. Bridges assured me he shall be entirely satisfied, and would rather choose that employment than the other." . . .

Copy.

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, May [4-]14, Zuytlestein, Tuesday.—"By my letter of Saturday last I acquainted your Grace with the state of the King's

health; since which time, after bleeding and other favourable evacuations, his Majesty has found a continual amendment, and setting out from the Hague yesterday, arrived here in the evening. His Majesty rid out this morning, eat his dinner very well, and is going abroad again this afternoon, so that, God be thanked, we judge his Majesty perfectly recovered. There is nothing of business offers."

R. 8.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, May 5, Eyford.—"I have received yours of the 27th April with the welcome news of his Majesty's good passage and happy arrival in Holland. I was in hopes I might have had no occasion to give the King or yourself any trouble from this place, but it falls out that I cannot be silent without doing his Majesty a disservice, as well as breaking my own engagement.

"When my Lord Coningsby returned from Margate, I perceived he was extremely desirous that Sir Thomas Southwell should be Secretary to the Lords Jus[tices] of Ireland, and he pressed me so earnestly to speak about it that I could not avoid enquiring of my Lord Gallway how that matter stood, and found by him he had received such commands from his Majesty as made it not fit to press that pretension any further, but, at the same time, that the King was favourably disposed to gratify Sir Thomas Southwell in anything else in that kingdom which should be reasonable. My Lord Coningsby was possessed that Sir Thomas had a promise from my Lord Gallway, the prospect of which had hindered my Lord from soliciting his being a Commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, which he hoped his Majesty was well inclined to grant him. Upon the whole matter I saw it was impossible Sir Thomas Southwell could be Secretary, and yet perceived the promise was so warmly insisted upon, and such dissatisfaction taken at the disappointment it had occasioned, that wishing to pacify all parties I did engage to use the small interest I had to endeavour that Sir Thomas might be one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland, upon condition he would quit his pretence to be Secretary. On these terms he has desisted, and considering how well qualified the gentleman is, how far my Lord Gallway and I am engaged (as I suppose he will acquaint his Majesty himself), and that nothing else could have hindered an unlucky division at the first setting out of these new Lords Justices, his Majesty will I hope be pleased to direct that he be now appointed a Commissioner there.

"I send you the enclosed extract of a letter from Mr. Hill, and desire it may be laid before his Majesty. It is an answer to what he commanded I should write, to press the Elector of Bavaria to forward the Association of the Six Circles.

"According to his Majesty's command I have solicited my Lord Winchester to hasten his journey, and he has engaged to begin his journey the 18th of this month."

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, May 5, Eyford.—“A relapse into my old distemper has sent me hither, to try if air will make me capable of anything again. Since I have been quiet I am something better. I have yours of the 6th, n.s., and by this post have given his Majesty an account of the Elector's favourable answer concerning the Association of the Six Circles, though I doubt not but you will give him a more particular relation of it yourself, and of what you may have since learnt in discourse with the ministers of your Court.”

*Copy.*

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, May 7, London.—“Je suis fort aise des bonnes intentions que vous auez pour Sir Thomas Southwell. J'ay eu ordre du Roy de vous dire, my Lord, et à my Lord Sunderland, et à M. de Montaigu les intentions de S.M. sur son sujet. J'en ay escrit depuis coniointement avec M. de Montaigu à Mr. Blathwait; my Lord Coningsby a fait la lettre, et nous l'auons signée l'un et l'autre.” . . .

R. 10.

## SHREWSBURY to VILLIERS.

1697, May 8, Eyford.—“I am glad to hear the Treaty is opened without any appearance yet of affected difficulties or delays. I wish it may be happily concluded, and so soon, that you may see the end of it whilst you are spared out of Ireland.

“I thank your Lordship for the caution you give about the Prince's debt. The person that spoke to me of it from the Prince did not mention it as if his Highness expected any present satisfaction, or thought himself at any time concerned to press the payment from the States, having his Majesty's word for it, which he did singly depend upon, but he took himself to be obliged to put the King in mind of the engagement he was under, believing the conjuncture favourable for his Majesty to get the Dutch to put the part they have promised his Majesty to furnish in some way of payment, that the whole may not fall upon the King, as probably it will, without some care be taken before the Peace be concluded.

“I hope I am something better since I have got a little quiet here, but far from that state of health you so kindly wish me.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, May 8, Eyford.—“I have your letter of the 1-11, and cannot be free from all the apprehensions imaginable till the next letters arrive, which I hope will bring us the good news of his Majesty's perfect health, and that so much misery and slavery is [are] not intended for Europe as in all probability the loss of him would occasion.

"If his Majesty's health may make it proper for you to speak upon so trivial a subject as I am going to write, I desire he may be acquainted that, I suppose in the hurry of business at going away, he forgot to leave order with Mr. Lownds to pay 200*l.* as a piece of charity he was pleased to promise to a friend of Mr. Guy's and mine. Their (*sic*) wants make the thing so pressing that I cannot avoid giving his Majesty this trouble in an unseasonable time, to beg he will give you orders to write to Mr. Lownds to pay the 200*l.* either to Mr. Guy or my order, and that one of us may have notice of it.

[P.S.] "I would rather the money were ordered to Mr. Guy, because my being out of town will occasion a week's delay unnecessarily. The person for whom this money is solicited had an audience of his Majesty, and a promise of so much of his bounty."

*Copy.*

MR. HILL to SHREWSBURY.

1697, May 9-19, Anvers.—"I hope this will find your Grace deep in the country, where I hope nothing importunate or troublesome can find you. I now begin to fear that our campaign will go on faster in Flanders than the negotiations at Ryswyck. Our enemies have three armies this way. One is commanded by Boufflers, which assembles on the Sambre, and makes head to our Army, which is at present commanded by the Prince of Vaudemont, until the King comes up. Another is commanded by Mons. de Catinat, who observes the Elector in Flanders. The third is commanded by Mons. de Villeroy, who is at liberty to do what he will, either at Aath, Oudenarde, or Newport. He has at present actually invested Aath, but whether he will besiege or bombard that place only we know not; but I fear he may do as he will. The King's horse were all marching towards Braband, but upon this motion of Mons. de Villeroy the Elector has stopped them, and they are gone back to Flanders. I am just going to Bruxelles, and to the Prince of Vaudemont's camp. I hope your Grace will be well informed of all the steps which are made at Ryswyck. I will be sure to lose no occasion of telling your Grace what passes in the armies."

R. 15.

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, May [11-]21, n.s., Breda.—"I am to acquaint your Grace that upon your Grace's recommendation, and another letter from my Lord Galway and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, his Majesty has been pleased to gratify my Lord Coningsby with the making Sir T. Southwell one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland.

"The extract of Mr. Hill's letter relating to the Elector of Bavaria has been laid before his Majesty.

"Your Grace sees that instead of a sudden peace, we are going into a new war."

R. 15; ansd. 17.

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, May 17, Eyford.—“I have your letter of the 21st May, and am glad his Majesty has ordered Sir Thomas Southwell the employment we desired for him.

“The news of Aeth appears very melancholy to me, not so much for the consequence of the place, as that it takes away all my hopes of peace; and what some letters from Flanders tell us is intended towards its relief makes me a thousand times more uneasy than if the town were quietly lost. God send good success, and all glory and safety to his Majesty's person.”

*Copy.*

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, May 17-27, Anvers.—“I am very much obliged to your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 5th, because it gives me assurances of your growing health, which I hope will be improved daily by good air, and quiet.

“We are here in the nicest situation imaginable. Everybody desires or wants a peace, and those who desire it least do so only because others desire it more. Yet spite, or folly, hinders those gentlemen at the Hague from doing anything to purpose. The Imperialists are now every day intrigued in ceremonies and pretensions, which delay what is more essential in the mean time. Aath is besieged, and our King could not forbear running that way, though there is little appearance of doing anything for the relief of the place, but by risking everything. The enemies are very strong, having all their forces within their reach. We are strong also, the King and the Elector being joined; but I do not perceive that the King or his generals are inclinable to play off the fortune of Europe at one throw. I believe they will rather expect the issue of some projects which are now on foot at the Hague, between the French and the Holland ministers, about a cessation of arms, which is treated very privately only betwixt them.

“I have told your Grace formerly that the Holland ministers are the true and real mediators at the Hague. The Swede has the character, and does act at Ryswyck, where the Imperialists and Spaniards, with the ministers of Lorrain and Cologne, did give in their pretensions to the Mediator the last day of the conferences. There is enough in those pretensions alone to employ the Mediator and the respective plenipotentiaries till Doomsday; but I hope a little good sense will cut and pare off great excrescences.

“The King is in perfect good health, as ever I have seen him.

“I might have told your Grace that one great difficulty at the Hague is about the character and treatment of ambassadors, which the Imperialists refuse to give to the ministers of the several Electors. The last insist that the practice at Munster and Nimegue was decisive in their favour; the Imperialists reply that what was done at Munster and at Nimegue was upon an order of

the Emperor, in which was expressed *pro hac vice*, and will not treat the Electoral ministers as ambassadors now, unless they have another order *pro hac vice*.

"All the ministers were agreed with the Mediator that the guards by Reswyck should let pass none but those who came in coaches with six horses. The minister of Lorraine came, it seems, with two horses, and was excluded, till some minister with a better equipage come by, and took him up. I mention these things to show your Grace on what trifles the peace of the world is attending."

R. 22.

HEN. GUY to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, May 18, London.—Received his letter of the 15th, and acquainted Lady Sunderland with its contents. She is greatly obliged by the kindness shown to her. "She entreats you to perfect the favour you have begun; for it is either in your own gift, or else in the King's by your recommendation by patent; and that you would please to cause the warrant for him (with power to act by himself or his sufficient deputy, as it was to the last) to be signed. My Lady Pulteney says that she loves and wants guineas; yet she should not think that so good luck as to see you here in a condition that your friends might enjoy you again.

[P.S.] "The place is Secretary of Jamaica."

R. 20; ansd. 22.

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, May 20-30, Camp at Iseringhen.—"In pursuance of your Grace's letter of the 8th inst. I have moved his Majesty for directions, which I send by this post, to Mr. Lounds for the paying 200*l.* to your Grace's order or Mr. Guy for especial service without account.

"We march tomorrow nearer the French, who press the town of Ath very close.

[P.S.] "My Lord Portland is gone to Brussels, being very ill of the gravel."

R. at Grafton, 28.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, May 22, Grafton.—"The place of Secretary in Jamaica being void by the death of Mr. Har[r]is, I desire to acquaint his Majesty with my humble request that he will please to bestow that employment on a gentleman whose name is Babor (though not related to Sir John), with licence to act by deputy, as Mr. Harris and others have formerly done. It is a person not known to me, but recommended by such as can well judge of his qualifications, and whom I should be very glad to oblige. I the rather hope his Majesty will not deny me the recommending to this

place, because (as I am informed) it has seldom been refused to the Secretary of that province I have the honour to be in. The last possessor was a servant to Mr. Secretary Coventry."

*Copy.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [May 24-] June 3, n.s., Camp at Promelles near Genap. — "I most humbly acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter of the 11th instant, which shows the great apprehension your Grace was then under for his Majesty's person, from the attempt that was designed to relieve Ath; which having been since judged impracticable as well from the badness of the weather as the superiority of the French in numbers, who had besides posted themselves so very advantageously as not to be attacked without the greatest hazard to us, it has been thought fit to separate the armies again, that with the Elector of Bavaria being returned to Flanders, as [and ?] we are come hither to prevent any further enterprise of the enemy on either side until by our reinforcements from England and Germany we may be in a condition of acting offensively.

"This being the state of the war, your Grace will be best informed of what concerns the Peace from the Hague, where matters go on but slowly."

R. May 31, o.s.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [May 24-] June 3, s.n., Anvers. — "I am here chained to my Lord Ranelagh's oar, which makes me less useful to your Grace's service than if I were at the camp, because the letters come from thence later than from hence, and many things may happen there, after I have wrote from hence. However, I will show your Grace how I think we are seated now.

"The King at a general council of war, after some days' irresolutions, resolved at last to leave Ath to itself. So his Majesty marched one way, towards the Sambre, and the Elector at the same time into Flanders. The enemies did take their measures accordingly, and the Mareschal de Boufflers marched towards Charleroy, to observe the King, as the Mareschal de Villeroy did go to face the Elector. Mons. de Catinat continues the siege at Ath, which holds out better than was expected. The attacks are not very vigorous, either because they would spare their men, or would give time to the negotiators. Their greatest fire has been upon some sluices, which keep the ditches full of water, and I do not yet find that they are ruined. By the best accounts which I could see, the enemies did outnumber us, when they and when we were all together; but the King has sent for some forces from the Rhine, to which he has some right, and they are to come this way, unless the King will have regard to the mighty solicitations of Prince Lewis, who has sent to require 'em. The Germans complain already that we shall



hinder the said Prince from doing anything this campaign by taking away these troops from him. We are apt to believe he would do as little if he kept these troops.

"'Tis sure the Imperialists do less than nothing at Ryswyck, where they drive all things backward. Most of the Allies have given in their pretensions, which would be just if Providence had been on our side for eight years past; but in the present situation of affairs they are ridiculous.

"I think it is not possible to make any kind of peace by such negotiations and such negotiators. Something irregular must be done, or the war must continue. I must needs say that it will be very difficult for us to continue it, for my Lord Ranelagh sends me very little succours; and we came so lean and hungry into the campaign that we must starve before the end of it.

"I do not find that the French have yet given passports to our packet-boats, as was once agreed on; nor have they done any the least act which may look like treating with England. I am sorry I cannot send your Grace a more pleasant landscape of our situation here, but I am used to draw as naturally as I can."

R. 28 May.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [May 26-] June 5, s.n., Bruxelles.—"I can add nothing to the letter which I had the honour to write to your Grace last post. Our armies are all quiet in the same camps. Ath is not yet surrendered; the enemies have changed their attacks, and have destroyed the sluices, which kept the ditches full.

"The treaty of Ryswick goes on very slowly; I hope that at the Hague between the French and the Hollanders goes on faster. I told your Grace that the Imperialists and others had given in very large demands and pretensions. I now send your Grace a copy of the answer which the French have made to them.

"My Lord Portland is still here in town, but pretty well. He takes the waters for the gravel, but people who look for mysteries in everything fancy 'tis spleen, chagrin, and mortification. My Lord Albermale (*sic*) is made General Major of the Horse, and his regiment is made a regiment of Fuziliers, and takes post of all the light horse. Mons. Dauverkerque is made General of the English horse here. I am going this moment to the Camp."

R. June 3rd, o.s. *Enclosure* :—

[Answer of the French Commissioners.]

"Auant que de repandre aux propositions qui nous ont esté données tant par leurs Excellences Messieurs les Ambassadeurs de l'Empereur, que par ceux du Roy Catholique, nous sommes indispensablement obligéz de demander qu'ils ayent a declarer s'ilz veulent traiter sur le pied des articles regléz et accordéz le 10 Feb<sup>r</sup> dernier, et jnserez dans le protocole de S. Ex. M<sup>r</sup> l'Ambassad<sup>r</sup> Ex<sup>te</sup> de Suede, en qualité de Mediateur, ou s'ilz veulent y renoncer.

"Au premier cas nostre response est, que leurs propositions ne sont pas receuables, et au second nous conuiendrons aisement que ces articles demeurent abrogéz et comme non aduenus, pour traiter tout de nouveau sur les matieres qui y sont contenues, comme s'il n'en auoit jamais esté question."

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697, May 27.] June 6, s.n., at the Camp.—"I did myself the honour to write to your Grace from Bruxelles last night, but cannot forbear to do it again tonight, hoping I do only write to your Grace.

"I think we are here in an ill condition to continue the war, and in none at all to make any peace. By what I have learnt tonight all things at the Hague are at a full stop, as well as at Ryswyck. I am morally certain that the French would have made a peace three months since, but I fear the King and the States have had so much complaisance for the Imperialists that it is now too late. I look upon Ath as taken; if the French will afterwards make any new proposals at the Hague, they may begin again; at present nothing is to be done.

"I find the enemies have here, in their three armies, 209 battalions, by which they can equal our two armies with two of theirs, and have a third at liberty to act. We expect 12 battalions from the Rhine, and eight from England, with which, and some small detachments, we must make up a third army. But I fear the King of Denmark is marching into Holsteyn, which will oblige the Lunebourgers to go home; and I fear the Elector of Saxe is now actually treating with the French by the ministry of one Mons. Roses, whom he has sent to Copenhagen to meet Mons. Bonrepos.

"My Lord Portland was truly mortified, and went to Bruxelles in despair and anguish. The Prince of Vaudemont has been to make him a visit to comfort him, and they say he is also to be made General of the Horse.

"The Imperialists have replied now to the answer of the French, viz., that they are content now to treat upon the *préliminaires* which were agreed on. Such poor men there never were!"

R. 3<sup>d</sup>, o.s.

SOMERS to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]97, May 29.—About deferring the passing of the commission of lieutenancy; the grant of the custody of Mr. Talbot; Mr. Bearcroft's application for the muster-master's place vacant by the death of Mr. Harris; and Shrewsbury's improvement in health.

"Yesterday the Treasury made a representation to the Justices of the ill state of Mr. Palmes's<sup>o</sup> office; that in the whole 26,000*l*. was wanting; and that his clerk Mr. Peters's effects did not

---

\* Guy Palmes, one of the four Tellers of the Exchequer.

amount to above 17,000*l.*, and those they had got into their hands and had shut up the office. I do not see but the matter is inexcusable, but the transports of L[ord] Cham[berlain, Sunderland,] upon the occasion were above expression, and I doubt not it will admit of great occasion of triumphing over those who appeared so much concerned for continuing him in the office. . . .

"I discoursed with my Lord Orford upon what your Grace suggested as to the following the squadron under Mr. Chasteau Renaud with a detachment of our Fleet; and he seemed to wish it might be practicable by a possibility of furnishing a sufficient victualling for such an expedition. The King has ordered a squadron to be got ready for the Mediterranean with all expedition, which he says will be joined by a proportionable number of the Dutch; and the Admiralty have sent him a scheme of fourteen ships (nine of which will be of the number proposed for the line of battle), which they think proper for that service; but after all it will be difficult to get victuals in any time.

"The thoughts of peace begin to vanish with me, unless the coming down of the German troops put an immediate stand to the progress of the French, upon their taking Aeth."

R. 81; ansd. the same day.

GI. [BURNET] BISHOP of SALISBURY to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697 ?] May 29, Salisbury.—"I return you the two papers put in the form in which you order it, with a new Introduction and those variations that seemed necessary. If any of those Memorials of K. James's have been delivered to any of the Princes to whom they are addressed, so that they are now authentically his, then your Grace will see that I must alter the Introduction. . . . Be pleased to return it back to me either with your own *Imprimatur* as Secretary of State, or send it to my Lord Chancellor, that it may be licensed by their Excellencies, as your Grace thinks most convenient. . . . God preserve you and perfect you, so that you may be that for which I hope you were made, one of the patterns and wonders of the age. . . .

[P.S.] "I have writ to London to find out Mr. Bryan, whom I took the liberty to recommend to your Grace for the Charter-house." . . .

*Endorsed by S.:* R. 3rd June. Sent the enclosed papers the 5th to Mr. Vernon. Ans. about ten days after received.

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, May 29, Grafton.—"I have your letters of the 9-19 and 17-27 of May. I wish the delays that are by some affected at Ryswick does [do] not give our enemies an opportunity to show so much of their strength, that they may come to be of an opinion it is better taking towns in war than giving them up by a treaty. It was ever earnestly wished by me that they might be taken when they seemed to be in the humour, but such an Alliance as ours is a difficult and unwieldy body to govern in

order to peace as well as war. I was heartily glad to find by your last letter that no rash counsel would be taken to relieve this little place, which I cannot think of such importance as to make any alteration in the measures or inclinations of either side to an accommodation.

"I have found so much benefit by the warm weather that in a month I design to return to London."

*Copy.*

#### PROTESTATION BY JAMES II.

1697, [May 29-] June 8, St. Germain.—Letters [patent] of James II., addressed to all Kings, Princes, and potentates, protesting against anything being done in the negociation of the Peace to the prejudice of his rights, and in recognition of the usurpation of the Prince of Orange. He declares, on the word of a King, that he had never made any league with France.

*French, 4 pp. Endorsed: King James's Protestation against the Peace.*

#### GALWAY TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 1, Dublin.— . . . "Nous arriuasmes hier icy, apres auoir eu un passage fort heureux, et finimes toutes les ceremonies. Nous auons trouué my Lord Monrath et my Lord Drogheda aussy zelés pour le seruice du Roy, et la prosperité de ce Royaume, que s'ils entroient dans le Gouuernement, qu'ils quitent. Nous ferons les diligences possibles pour uous pouuoir rendre bien tost un meilleur conte des affaires que nous ne pouuons encore. Ce que ie uous puis dire, c'est que ceus qu'on appelle du parti de my Lord Kapel, declarent assés qu'ils souhaitent un Parlement; les autres ne se declarent pas encore, mais ie crois qu'ils ne seroient pas fachés de le diferer."

R. 10; ansd. the 16.

#### MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, June 1-11, Hague.—"I am here by the King's orders to try to borrow a little money, a very little, God knows, for the relief of our present necessities in the camp. I am not yet sure that I shall succeed, but I am sure that if I have no success the negotiations at Ryswyck will go on the worse for us and our Allies. I find those gentlemen very busy there, though they advance little. The great difficulty was lately, and is still, whether all parties will stand to the *préliminaires*. The Imperialists are unwilling to come to that resolution; but the French have declared so positively in their last answer to the Imperialists, that they will admit or suffer no demand or proposition contrary [to] or beyond those *préliminaires*, that I believe they will find it necessary to yield, especially since all the Allies are inclined to acquiesce therein. But because this way of contestation between the Imperialists and

French will either break off the treaty, or spend a deal of time in useless disputes, I think the Allies have now agreed to deliver in to the Mediator, every one, a paper of his last pretensions, or such demands as they must necessarily stand by. The Holland mediators will, I believe, file and pare these demands as much as they can, to make 'em reasonable and modest, and receivable by the French. If they are within the bounds of the *préliminaires*, and such things as our enemies are willing to grant, the Peace may soon be made, or sooner broke off.

"I cannot yet perceive any inclination in the French to come to the latter; but their superiority in the field, and their good success will certainly make 'em more positive. They keep us a little in awe in Brabant and Flanders, and we fear that Barcelone is now besieged, perhaps taken. The enemies have no great force on the Rhine, and they have no need of it, for the Imperial armies are not yet formed, nor the Prince of Baden yet in the field. We do believe that Prince has some extraordinary reason to be out of humour, and we are told that it is because the Imperial ministers do oppose his interests in Poland. They say there was great appearance of his being chosen King, until the Emperor's minister gave him a formal exclusion.

"I am sorry I can give your Grace no better a prospect of affairs here, which are also a little more confused by the resolutions which the King of Denmark has taken to go and demolish the forts which the Duke of Holsteyn had raised in his country. All the Princes who are in the great alliance have endeavoured to dissuade his Majesty of Denmark from that execution, but in vain; the death of the King of Swede, and the absence of the Lunebourg and Holsteyn troops, gives [give] that King too good an opportunity to do himself right.

"I must observe to your Grace that these gentlemen who are employed here about the Peace have so much the better of those who are employed in the field, that it is no wonder they make so little dispatch. Some of 'em seem very well pleased with their characters, and equipage, and representation, and appointments. Our own Excellencies at present fill the scene most, I think, and have the greatest cortege. One of 'em has a very good and proper equipage, which sits easy about him, and he seems to be at home. The same person seems well informed of what is doing, and does something himself; his house, his train, his table, and his behaviour is [are] all of a piece, and does [do] honour to his master and to himself.

"Another is a person of great honour and virtue, who supports his character as he ought, but seems loaded with it. He has a great train of volunteers, to whom he gives lessons of politics, of painting, or of mathematics. I believe his Excellency is a very good negotiator, but I believe he knows the disputes and pretensions of the Princes beyond the line, as well as of those who are now concerned at Ryswyck. Nothing can have so much the air and mind of a peacemaker, but I fear he may forget the days of conferences.

"The third seems most pleased with his character, which he no more puts off than his skin, and will wear it threadbare. His retinue and his equipage is [are] good, but, like clothes made in Long-lane, do not fit him, nor seem made for him. He has a wife, four secretaries, and six fiddlers; I know not which he will have most use of. I have not seen these Lords sit long enough to draw their pictures better."

R. 9th.

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, June 5, Grafton.—"Yours of the 6th from the Camp brings the most melancholy account of affairs that I have seen yet. I was always apprehensive our natural slowness in resolving, and the delays that are necessary before so many as compose the Alliance can be brought to determine, might defer the conclusion till the enemy would find it their advantage to change their peaceable inclinations. For my part I give over those hopes for the present, and turn my thoughts to the prosecuting the war, which I think we may be better able to do the next year than this, and if the King be well assured the Hollanders will not make a separate peace.\* I hardly believe the French will consent to one with the Imperialists or the Spaniards, since all they are to receive is to be given to them; and what security can they give, that when they are in possession of those places, they will not renew the war? They will be in a better capacity to do it, and it will plainly be their interest not to permit the French to destroy us or the Dutch. I grant some expedients may be proposed to obviate my objection, but none that I can think on without putting more confidence in one another than they seem disposed to.

"I do not flatter myself so far as to think this experiment more eligible than a peace, which would be so sweet to all parties after this tedious war that I persuade myself it would not soon be broken; but we must be contented and make the best of what we can have.

"I have found myself so much better by the country air and retirement that towards the end of this month I hope to be in a condition to return to London."

*Autograph draft.*

SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 8-18, Hague.—Congratulates him on his recovery. We have called upon the French to lose no more time, and to declare whether they mean as sincerely towards us in the main Article as they pretend in their Preliminaries.

R. 14. Ansd. 23.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, June 9, Grafton.—"Upon the receipt of your letter of the 20-30 May, where you say that by that post you had sent

\* Struck out:—if the King be well assured the Hollanders will not fail him.

his Majesty's directions to Mr. Lowndes to pay 200*l.* to Mr. Guy's or my order, I acquainted Mr. Guy therewith, and desired he would take care to receive the money, it being for a person he was equally concerned for with me; but Mr. Guy writes me word that Mr. Lowndes denies having received any such order, which mistake, wherever it lies, I hope you will be so kind as to rectify.

"Though I have ever thought myself so improper that I have very rarely presumed to recommend any divines, yet upon the death of the Dean of Yorke, having been applied to by Doctor Chetwood, who is the present Archdeacon of that place, and consequently has the better pretence to the promotion, I must do him the justice to desire his Majesty may be informed that, having lived near him these last seven years in Gloucestershire, I can of my own knowledge affirm that there is no person, whether clergy or layman, that in his discourses and actions has appeared more eminently zealous for his Majesty's cause and interest. I thought it necessary to give him this testimony lest what passed at the end of the late King's reign might still continue to do him a prejudice, which I think would not be reasonable, since there is a time that such misfortunes ought to be forgot; and besides, I know this was then pressed on him by my Lord Dartmouth in such a manner that it was very difficult to decline it. That he is a very ingenuous man and a good scholar everybody knows, and a very fine preacher.

"I am told Captain Tankard, Master of his Majesty's Fleet Hounds, is lately dead. If the King design to give that place to the man in England that is most fit for it, I would presume to offer Sir Charles Shuckburgh, who is the only man in his Majesty's dominions that I believe has a pack of hounds that are truly bred of the old fleet northern kind, and understands the best how to make them hunt and run. He is extreme zealous in the interest of the Government, and solicited and brought up the Warwickshire Association, signed by many thousand hands, which was not expected from that country; but, having the repute of a Churchman and well affected, he has a great power among the loyal Church party there. I know he is very desirous to serve his Majesty in this station, and has sent to me, upon hearing of the other's death, to offer himself and his hounds to his Majesty's service."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, June 9, Grafton.—"I was very glad by yours of the 31st of May to receive the account of your Lordships' safe arrival in Dublin. You will give me leave to take this occasion to thank you for the trouble you gave yourselves in passing by this place, which, I was very well pleased to hear by my servant, put you to no other inconvenience than arriving late at Newport.

"Towards the end of this month I design to return to London, where I may more regularly receive your commands."

*Copy.*

The EARL OF ORFORD to SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 10, London.—(*Mostly printed by Coxe, but he omits the following passages.*)

"As to what your Grace is pleased to say relating to Lord Normanby, I will venture to say not a Russell in England has ever spoke to Lord Chancellor in relation to the House (?), nor does in the least trouble their heads who becomes master of it. For my own part, was I to determine the difference by affection, I swear Lord Normanby should have it. 'Tis impossible he can use me worse than the Duke of Devonshire has done. Possibl[y] 'twill never be in my power to show him the sence I have of his behaviour, but if it does, I think I shall force nature to show a resentment for an injury done me some time past. Yesterday morning, before I received your Grace's letter, I was to return a visit Lord Normanby designed me if I had been at home, but had not the luck to find him; which I am now very glad of, for when I see him, I will enter upon this subject, and I suppose may take the liberty to say you was pleased to write to me about it, and that what you said of me I will make good; by which I hope he will be at ease as to my concerning myself in favour of the Duke; and if there was occasion, which I know there is not, I would employ the little credit I have in the family to do the same, if it be with your inclination.

"I am glad to hear of your resolution of being in town shortly, where I believe you may be as free from company as in the country. I never saw the town so empty in my life. I confess my head, and heart, has [have] been long at Chippenham; and for the use I am of here I might be anywhere, but for form sake, till the Fleet be together, I don't think of stirring, unless it be for six or eight days. If I can be of any use, 'tis upon that sheane (?) of the sea."

R. 12. Ansd. 14.

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 10, Camp near Genap.—"I have received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 22nd past, and humbly acquaint your Grace that upon the information thereby given the King of the death of Mr. Harris, late Secretary of Jamaica, with your Grace's desire that he be succeeded in that employment by one Mr. Baber and permitted to act by deputy, his Majesty has been pleased to grant the same, as I will not fail by the next post to send Mr. Vernon a warrant for the Great Seal, by which those places are usually held.

"We are in great apprehensions of troubles in the north by the attempts of the King of Denmark against the Duke of Holstein; and we are assured of Barcelona's being besieged by sea and land, which must either be followed by the loss of the town or a neutrality in Catalonia, as is most to be feared. The Lunebourg troops, consisting in 9,000 men, passed the Rhine on Thursday last and will be with us in few days, as those of Hesse, Munster,



and Holstein soon after, with which we may be able to form a third army, and to come up to some proportion with the French."

Re. 10, o.s. Ansd. 12.

PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1697.] June [10-]20, Camp of Promelle.—Congratulates him on the improvement in his health. Has not been well for some time.

"Depuis la prise d'Ath les ennemis ne font pas encore la mine de vouloir rien entreprendre de plus. Les 5 régiments sont venus en Zeelande, et une partie des troupes qui viennent de l'Allemagne seront demain pres dici. Il semble que nous soyons comme dans le temps de siècles passez, ou les Roys alloi[en]t se rendre visite, car lon nous mande de Pruysses que le Czaer de Moscovie y est arrive dans le desseyn de venir voir nostre Roy. Si cela est, je vous souhaiterois pour quelques jours avec nous. Lon dit que cest un Prince bien fait, et qui a la sens bon.

"Nous avons ici journallement de la pluye, pendant que les dernieres lettres d'Angleterre nous marquent que lon en manque la extremement."

R. 19 [June], 1697. Ansd. 23 June.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, June 12, Grafton.—"I do with all duty return his Majesty my most humble thanks for the place he has been pleased to bestow on Mr. Baber at my recommendation. I have had some account that Mr. Cresset did think he could serve his Majesty more usefully, if his commission were enlarged to the Courts of Brandenburg and Saxe. I should not meddle in a matter that is not in my province, but relates to another office, but that having mentioned it in the winter, Mr. Secretary was then well disposed that Mr. Cresset should be gratified. How this may suit with Mr. Cresset's present engagements I know not, and therefore shall press it no farther than to give my opinion that Mr. Cresset does deserve encouragement.

"Having found myself much better since I have been here, I design to return to London towards the end of this month, where I may have occasion of giving you more frequent troubles."

*Copy.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, June 14-24, Anvers. —"I must thank your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 29th past, and I thank heaven for the good news which we do constantly receive of your Grace's recovery.

"I think there is nothing yet determined either for peace or war, but the ministers and instruments of both are constantly at work; but methinks, since our enemies have a superiority in the

field, they have so at Ryswyck also. I am persuaded that the Court of France are still desirous of a peace, but I believe the generals of the army would be glad to hinder it if they could. They have lately made a motion towards Anguien and Steinkerque, which obliged the King to march with all his army to Anderleek, to cover Bruxelles, and to be out of danger of being insulted himself.

"We have still hopes that the Hollanders will carry on their negotiations with the French at the Hague. I believe we shall have but little difficulty in what relates to England. The French seem content to promise in general terms never to assist any of our King's enemies, but seem unwilling to renounce King James by name. However, they will remove him as far as Avignon. I wish he were there.

"I am now going to the Army, from whence I shall be able to give your Grace a better account of anything which happens."

R. June 24, o.s.

#### SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

1697, June 16, Grafton.—"I do not question but the Lords Justices at London will direct an answer to be returned to your Lordship and my Lord Winchester's joint letter to me of the 5th. I am very glad you find things on all sides so well disposed that you have named a day for the Parliament's meeting to do business; one difficult point is over, I think, when that resolution is taken.

"What your Lordship says in yours of the 1st, of my Lord Montrath's and my Lord Drogheda's zeal for promoting the public good, is so commendable, and the example would be of so great use, that as I do not doubt but they will receive a very particular consideration from your Lordship, so I think the King himself, if they continue the same temper, should encourage them, and others hereafter to take pattern by them, by some especial mark of his favour."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO WINCHESTER.

1697, June 16, Grafton.—"I conclude the Lords Justices at London will take care that your Lordship have an answer to yours and my Lord Gallway's joint letter of the 5th, it having been laid before them to that end. This is only to acknowledge yours of the 1st, and to let you know I am very glad you find things so well disposed in Ireland as to encourage your meeting of a Parliament. I am confident it is very much for the interest of that country that there should be a Session before the winter, and much more easy for your Lordships to carry yourselves to the satisfaction of both parties, for this short time, than if it should be deferred six months longer." . . .

*Copy.*

## SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 17-27, Camp near Bruxelles.—“I have received the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 9th inst., and do assure your Grace that his Majesty’s pleasure was signified by me to Mr. Lownds for the payment of 200*l.* to Mr. Guy or his order, which is repeated to him by this post.

“His Majesty has taken notice of the good character your Grace has given Dr. Chetwood, which may stand him in stead at another time, but it has so happened that his Majesty has last week, upon the recommendation of the Archbishop and others, disposed of the Deanery of York to Dr. Gale, the Schoolmaster of St. Paul’s.

“His Majesty agrees entirely with your Grace that Sir Charles Shuckborow is the fittest man in England to succeed Captain Tankard, and in case of his death your Grace may assure Sir Charles of that employment.

“I have by this post sent Mr. Vernon the warrant for Mr. Baber’s being Secretary of Jamaica, in the same terms as that of his predecessor.”

R. 24.

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] June 17-27, Bruxelles.—“I must humbly thank your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 5th instant, and I must still thank heaven for the new assurances of your Grace’s health.

“I did tell your Grace in the last which I had the honour to write to you that the King was come hither to cover this town, &c. I must now add that this march is perhaps one of the best and most seasonable which his Majesty ever made. The enemies, who are still superior to us, were coming directly upon Bruxelles, not with an intention to bombard it only this time; they would have taken it or ransomed it. The King came to the ground where his army now is but just in time. Mons. Dop, who is General of the Drago[o]ns, came up to take the camp, and found 4,000 French horse in sight. This made him stop, and face about, till by good luck the Prince of Vaudemont came himself, and made our men face again to the enemy, and march forward; upon which they found the enemies were retired. ’Tis well we had a Prince of Vaudemont, and ’tis well for us the enemies had not one.

“We have been hard at work since we are in this Camp, and have retrenched ourselves up to the eyes. We are also so posted as that we may march to the defence of any other place upon which our enemies may have any design, for they seem well resolved to make use of their superiority. They seem to threaten Namur, or Audenarde, or to break in upon the canal of Bruxelles, or to fortify themselves at Alost this winter, so as to cut off all communication between Brabant and Flanders. ’Tis the Mareschal de Villeroy and the Due de Boufflers who give us this employment here, whilst Mons. Catinat entertains the Elector;

and we are not without some apprehensions that Catinat may be on a sudden so inforced by detachments from their other army that he may insult the Elector.

"This seems to be our present posture, and if we can defend ourselves everywhere we shall be happy and successful enough. For my part, I am not so much afraid of the strength and number of our enemies as of our own wants and necessities. We are in no other danger in the camp where we now are.

"I can give your Grace no good account of what is done at Ryswyck, but I am pretty sure nothing is done or will be done, or can be done, by the ways they are in there. The Spaniards have received new orders to advance and forward the peace as much as is possible; the Imperialists still hang back. I believe the French and Holland ministers do still labour at it. Our King seems very desirous they may go forward, and the States I believe are as willing. It is not, my Lord, to make any separate peace, but to adjust and accommodate the interests and pretensions of all the Allies as well as they can. I hope they will succeed, for it is not possible to make war here without money.

"The King sent to make a compliment to our Electress, and to tell her he would come [to] see her, if he should not be troublesome. She took him at his word, and his Majesty will be forced to come to see her Highness tomorrow."

R. 24.

J[OHN] METHUEN, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 22, Dublin.—"In hope this may find your Grace near London, I take leave to inform you of the state of matters here. The Parliament is adjourned till the 27th of July, and the country gentlemen are now pretty well satisfied to meet so soon, although at first they were a little discontented because of their harvest. Both Houses at their meeting, the 15th, gave us a great proof of their respect by forbearing at our desire to go on business about privilege, which was set and contrived on purpose to revive the parties.

"The greatest part of the Members of the House of Commons have been with me to give me assurance of their good intentions for the King's service, and of their resolution of being advised in the methods of attaining it. I find a great number of them have some dependence on me, as Chancellor, and I am very much deceived if we do not succeed in what is expected, and if I am deceived, everybody of consideration have [has] conspired to deceive me. The parties seem much broken, and every gentleman treats for himself.

"We have the success we desire in the Council as to the Bills designed. That which is for confirming the Outlawries and Attainders pleases very much, because it seems to render private Acts or clauses for confirming particular grants unnecessary, from which they are very averse, but especially against my Lady Orkney's. In the Bill for confirming the Articles of Lymerick, we have had great difficulty in the sixth article (*sic*),

which takes away private people's suits. The difficulty grew from our best friends, but we have found a way to have it as my Lords Justices did desire, and as they think it will please the King; which was done as soon as ever they pleased to concern themselves, and own what they desired.

"The people in general seem reasonable, and will be convinced when they see the Government intend the King's service only, and not their own. My Lord Gallway's prudence and application to business, and the Marquis his good intention and easy humour please all people, and keep them very well together; which gives them an advantage no Government here hath yet had.

"We hope to finish the Bills here the next week, and shall send them over to England as soon as possible. Having seen what my Lords Justices have written, I do not trouble your Grace farther until I hear that you are in a condition to endure it."

R. July 1st. Ansd. July 10th.

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWATT.

1697, June 23, Grafton.—"I have received a letter from Mr. Povey, desiring my recommendation to his Majesty that, upon the death of Mr. Cooling, he may now be received Clerk of the Council in ordinary, he being the eldest in extraordinary now attending the Board. I know nothing of the fact, but am sure that is what you can very punctually inform his Majesty of, and am very uneasy to be so often troublesome as I have lately been in meddling with places; but this seems so reasonable to me, and Mr. Povey's character so little to deserve any injustice or hardship should be done him, that if there be no other difficulty I am not acquainted with I conclude his request will not be denied.

"I must ask his Majesty's and your pardon for troubling you about Mr. Tankard's place, since I hear he is alive.

"About the middle of next week I shall remove towards London, where I shall be ready to receive any commands.

[P.S.] "I just now hear Mr. Tankard is dead."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

1697, June 23, Grafton.—"My Lord, I was extreme sorry the last winter, at my return to London, to find your Excellency so much indisposed, not only because that, together with my own ill health, prevented my having any opportunity to give you thanks for your particular kindness in the last Session, but chiefly because I apprehended it might be a great obstruction to the business you are now upon, which, being of such consequence to the welfare of England, would be much advanced by your Excellency's presence. I have no dependence on the French sincerity, any otherwise than I believe they think it to their interest to have a peace; and if that cannot be obtained no other way but by including his Majesty, I am confident they are

sincere in their intention of swallowing that difficulty. How real they will be in their friendship afterwards I will not answer, but hope the nation will always be on its guard against any surprise. When it is not too great a trouble to hear how this matter proceeds, will be an obligation always acknowledged by, my Lord," &c.

*Copy.*

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 26, Dublin Castle.—“I received the favour of your Grace's of the 16th instant. . . . We have got with some difficulty the Bill passed the Council for confirming the Articles of Limerick, I believe to the King's satisfaction; only we are to represent to the King the clause that a great many would have had to take away the Statute of Limitation, and so leave all suits open that cannot commence again, without taking away that Act. I hope by Wednesday next the Acts that we have to transmit to your Grace will be ready, and I hope you will get them dispatched in England, that the House of Commons may not want employment (after they have taken care of the money) whilst the Money Bills are transmitted to us again.

“Upon the advice I received from your Lordship I did what I could to have the Parliament as soon as possible, but for reasons that we sent you it could not possibly be sooner than it is, and I hope this Sessions will be for the public good.” . . .

*Ans'd.* July 9.

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, June 28, Grafton.—“I have received yours of the 17-27 June, and hope Mr. Lownds will better observe your repeated order from his Majesty than he did the first.

“I am glad the King thinks Sir Charles Shuckborough so fit to succeed Mr. Tankard, who being now (as I am informed) dead, if his Majesty would please to dispatch what is necessary for the putting Sir Charles in that employment, he would save himself the importunity he will have from other pretenders. I will write to Mr. Vernon to send you over by this post a draft of such a warrant as is usual on this occasion.

“I shall be in town on Tuesday, the 6th of the next month.”

*Copy.*

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [June 28-] July 8 Cockleberg.—“I have received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 12th past, and have represented to the King what your Grace has been pleased to propose in favour of Mr. Cressett, whom his Majesty shows himself inclined to gratify in those particulars as any occasion shall offer, whereof I will not fail to give him notice for his government.

"I humbly beg the continuance of your Grace's protection to Mr. Povey, who stands next to succeed Mr. Colins in the place of Clerk of the Council. He has at present some competition, but I no ways doubt of his Majesty's justice and favour towards him."

Ans'd. July 9th.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, June 29, Dublin Castle.—"J'espere que cette lettre vous trouuera à Londres. J'enuoye aujourdhuy à M. Fox un projet pour le payement des troupes, suposant que le Parlement nous fournira la somme necessaire; nous auons desia entre les mains de quoy payer trois mois, mais nous serons bien aise de sauoir vostre sentiment, auant que de nous engager dans le payement. M. Fox presentera nostre proposition a uos Excellences, et à la Tresorerie.

"Les ordres que le Roy a donné auant que de partir d'Angleterre pour l'explication des Articles de Gallway, et les Bills qu'on prepare dans le Conseil, suivant nos instructions, ont donné occasion à beaucoup de bruits, qui allarment les Papistes. Nous auons esté auertis qu'ils s'assemblent, et amassent quelque petite somme pour enuoyer des deputés en Angleterre, auprès du Roy, et auprès des Princes Catoliques, alliés de S.M., et de leurs ministres, afin d'obtenir la supression de ces Bills, et un changement dans l'explication des Articles de Gallway. J'espere, my Lord, que le Roy et les Lord-Justices laisseront les choses comme elles sont, et asseureront les deputés, s'il est uray qu'ils aillent vous trouuer, que l'on observera tout ce qu'on leur a promis. Vous uerrés bien tost un Bill pour la confirmation des Articles de Limerick. Sy les deputés se plaignent, j'espere, my Lord, que vous aurés la bonté de nous faire sauoir le sujet de leurs plaintes, et nous aurons l'honneur de vous satisfaire.

"M[y Lor]d Carlinfort sera compris dans l'Acte que confirme les *outlawries*, et perdroit le titre et les biens de son frere, qui fut tué à la Boine, s'il n'en est pas excepté. J'espere que le Roy aprouuera son exception, mais nous vous prions, my Lord, qu'il soit le seul. Nous ne ferons rien sans uos ordres, que nous attendons."

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

[1697, July, beg.]—"Je me donne l'honneur de vous escrire cette lettre pour auoir celuy de vous recomander particulierement les interests de my Lord Dillon, que ie crois estre tres iuste dans ses pretensions, et dont ie prens la liberté de vous escrire, comme estant son ami particulier. Celuy qui aura l'honneur de vous rendre cette lettre ua exprés pour solliciter cette affaire. Il vous parlera aussy des sienes, my Lord, mais comme ie ne le conois pas sy bien que my Lord Dillon, ie ne vous parle pas de mesme de son affaire."

*Endorsed*: Without date. R. 22 July, 1697.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] July 1-11, Bruxelles.—“I had not time to do myself the honour to write to your Grace last post, or to send the enclosed, which is the last act which I have seen from Ryswyck. I like this new method very well, and hope it will end in taking the treaty of Nimegue and signing it again, only adding some few things to make it take in what is happened since. We are indeed more intent at present upon the interview which has been here, between my Lord Portland and the Duc de Boufflers, in an open field, where they had a conference of an hour, which may end in something.

“The election of the Duke of Saxe to be King of Poland does surprise everybody, and alarm some. His business was well managed, and it costs him nothing but his religion. The Imperialists will be more fierce upon this success; the French, I hope, a little mortified; and the Allies might be the better for it.

“The King grows galland (*sic*) and popular. He was yesterday round the town at Bruxelles to see all our ladies, and tonight he goes to the Opera.”

Ansd. July 9th (1697).

PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1697,] July 5-15, Camp of Cochelsberg.—Is glad to hear of his expected return to London. Thanks him for his friendship.

“Jay parle au Roy au sujet de la Jarretiere vacante par la mort du C. de Peterborroug. S. M<sup>te</sup> ma ordonne de vous escrire que vous pouvez repondre aus lettres que vous recevrez apparemment de M<sup>r</sup> le Dueq de Niewcastel, que le Roy se tient engagé de la lui donner, mais que cela ne se peut faire qu’a son retour en Angleterre.”

Hopes to be able in a few days to send him word whether peace is likely to be made or not.

R. 15 [July], 97. Ansd. 16.

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July [5-]15, Cockleberg.—“I have the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 26th past, and do now send Mr. Vernon two warrants for Sir Charles Shuckborow, such as he has desired of me. I have read your Grace’s letter concerning Mr. Povey to the King, who does not seem to entertain the least scruple of his right and fitness to succeed Mr. Coling, and would have been now determined by your Grace’s favourable recommendation of him to give order for his swearing, but that, a[s] I have before acquainted Mr. Vernon, his Majesty expects some mention at least to be made of the vacancy from the Lords Justices. I humbly repeat my thanks to your Grace for this instance of your patronage, which Mr. Povey will always own with the utmost of his services.”

R. 15. Ansd. 16.



## PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1697,] July 8-18, Camp of Cochelsberg.—“Je crois que jamais de si grandes armées Chrétiennes nont estes si pres de lun lautre, et si longtemps, sans action; encore est ce le meilleur qui nous pouvoit arriver, considerant que nos ennemis sont superieurs, et que nous ne pouvons rien entreprendre. Lon veut que je negotie la paix, parce que jay eu deux entreveues avec le Mar<sup>l</sup> de Boufflers. Pleust a Dieu que je le peusse faire; assurément ji travaillerois de coeur et d'ame. Sa Maj<sup>te</sup> accorde au fils de Mr Vernon la place de Clercq Extr<sup>e</sup> du Conseil. Jespere que celle si [ci] vous trouvera arrivé a Londres en parfaite santé.

[P.S.] “Nous sommes tres impatientes d'apprendre des nouvelles de l'Amerique. Par l'inquietude que les ennemis temoignent pour l'Esq<sup>e</sup> de Pointis, et mesme par ce que lon dit dans leur camp, lon doit croire quils ont quelque advis qui ne leur est pas favorable.

“Trois vaisaux de retour de la Comp<sup>e</sup> des Ind<sup>e</sup> Angl<sup>e</sup> sont arrivez a Cadix. Barcelona se defent fort bien.”

R. 15 [July], 97. Ansd. 16.

## MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] July 8-18, Bruxelles.—“I hope this letter may find your Grace at Whitehall, if your health does allow it; if not, I hope the Government will yet bear with your absence.

“We are here very easy and very quiet, expecting the project of a peace, which the French are to give in at Ryswyck; and expect more impatiently the success of my Lord Portland's second interview with M. Boufflers, which lasted three hours. We believe that, so soon as the Mareschal's courier can return from Versailles, they may have a third conference. In the mean time the Allies at the Hague are disquieted at these meetings, and have desired such a satisfaction from his Majesty's ministers there as they were not able to give 'em.

“The last letters from Paris makes us fear that Barcelone cannot hold out long, since the enemies were at last lodged on the *contrescarpe*, though with great loss.

“The French were very sure of the election of the Prince de Conti, upon the first news which came, and ordered all demonstrations of joy to be made. At present they are less secure thereof.

“The King has been at leisure here to make two or three visits to the Princess of Vaudemont and the young Duchess d'Arenberg, and did stay at a ball which was prepared at Bruxelles in the Princess's gardens till ten o'clock at night. Some people have fancied the King did see that young Duchess with some satisfaction; others believe my Lord Portland saw her with more concern. 'Tis believed my Lord Arbermarle (*sic*) is not less busy, who seems to have great attention for the Countess of Arcos, an acquaintance of our Elector.”

R. 15, 97. Ansd. 16.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] July 8-18, Bruxelles.—“I had the honour to write to your Grace two hours since. I have now been informed that my Lord Portland desired the first meeting with Mons. de Boufflers; that he then told him that our King his master was unwilling to bear the burden of being thought an enemy to the peace of mankind; that he did now declare that he was ready to come to a good and a just peace, so soon as it was proposed, and agreeable to his Allies, &c. M. de Boufflers made many compliments, and expressed great veneration for our King and sent an account of what my Lord Portland said to Versailles.

“At the second meeting, Mons. de Boufflers said he had order from his master to assure him that the King was well pleased with what had been told him; that he had great reason to be assured of the sincerity of the Prince of Orange; and that he was ready to enter into such terms of a peace as should be reasonable; that he expected as firm a friend in the Prince of Orange as he had found a resolute enemy; that orders should be given to the French ministers at Ryswyck to proceed upon this foundation, and not to oppose the personal interests of our King. This I am assured, my Lord, was the substance of these two famous interviews. I should not know so much, but your Grace perhaps knows more.”

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 9, London.—“When I came hither I found yours of the 8th. In a former letter I acquainted you with my thoughts relating to Mr. Povey's pretention, supposing it to be as just as since my arrival here upon examination I find it. I conclude he will need no other friends than your relating only the state of the case to his Majesty; for though nobody will contest the King's power of setting aside the eldest Clerk in Extraordinary and advancing a younger, or whom else soever he pleases, yet if it be practised without a cause it will be a great discouragement to all who shall hereafter serve in that station.

“In the last letter my Lord Gallway writ to me he thinks it necessary that the present Lord Carlingford should have an exception in the Bill that confirms the outlawries in Ireland, for that otherwise he would lose both his title and estate, and supposes this to be his Majesty's intention. I conclude it to be so; however, if it be otherwise, upon your signifying his Majesty's pleasure to the contrary, care shall be taken to stop it here.”

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, July 9, London.—“I have yours of the 1-11, and am glad to hear any method is taken to shorten the proceedings at Ryswick. We here grow very impatient to know our doom, whether we must rejoice at peace, or prepare for war. Our

freshest news from Poland and Barcelona is very cheerful. I wish the last may continue. We are very inquisitive and ignorant of the occasion of the late interview between my Lord Portland and the Mareschal de Boufflers, and it is hoped the next letters may clear the mystery. For the present, people generally guess as they wish."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, July 9, London.—"I came very lately to town, where I received the favour of yours of the 26th of June. I am extreme glad you have determined the Parliament shall meet so soon, and the more because I perceive you have all good hopes and a reasonable prospect that it will succeed to the advantage of the public and your own private reputations. . . .

[P.S.] "We have set aside Monday on purpose to examine some Bills in Council, in order to their being transmitted to your Lordship, and I hope they will arrive before the Parliament meet."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to [METHUEN], Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

1697, July 9, London.—"I am extreme glad to find by your Lordship's of the 22nd of June that you have so good an opinion of the success of the Parliament. You can give me no argument more convincing of it than that many of the members have some dependence on you, since I am sure that will be made use of with such zeal and discretion as will turn to the public good.

"Monday is the first day we could get set apart to consider some of those Bills that lie now before the Council, and we hope then to transmit them for the employment of the Parliament at their first meeting. One Bill for the good of landlords, distraining stock on their tenants' grounds, is already agreed to."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to LORD GALWAY.

1697, July 9, London.—"At my first arrival here I found your Lordship's of the 29th June, but deferred making an immediate answer to it till I had enquired and a little informed myself of the state of affairs. I understand Mr. Fox has not laid the project your Lordship sent him before the Lords Justices, so can give no account what their opinion will be when they see it.

"I am very certain any application that the Papists can make to alter or stop the Bills relating to the Articles of Gallway, &c., will have no effect here, nor I hope with his Majesty, since his Royal word will be made good to them, though not in such a sense as they would partially interpret it. If the Catholic Princes should be prevailed with to interpose, I believe there can hardly be time for their application to give any stop to it.

"I do not in the least doubt but it is his Majesty's intention my Lord Carlingford should be taken care of, and his title and estate preserved. I have acquainted Mr. Blaithwayt with what your Lordship proposes in order to it.

"Monday is set apart to dispatch in Council some of those Irish Bills which lie before them, and I hope they will come in time before the Parliament meets.

*Copy.*

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 12.—"I am extremely glad to hear by the letters we received of the 6th from London that your Grace is come thither in perfect health again. . . . By the bearer we transmit to your Grace some Bills from hence. . . .

"Your Grace has so full an account (in our joint letter to your Grace, and that from the Council), with the Bills of all the particulars, that I will trouble you with no more; only as to my Lord Bellew, he did not come until this morning; so, his case being very reasonable, that his father[']s outlawry should be reversed, the King having pardoned him, if you think any of the provisos reasonable, you will his."

R. 15. Ansd. 17.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 12, Dublin Castle.—. . . "J'ay pris aussy la liberté de nous recomander par une lettre particuliere les interets de my Lord Dillon; ie le fais encore par celley. Arthur French vous rendra conte de ses affaires, et des sienes propres; ie vous prie de luy accorder audience. My Lord Bellew vous parlera luy mesme des sienes."

R. 15. Ansd. 17.

#### JO. METHUEN to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 12, Dublin.—"I shall not increase your trouble by entering into the particulars which you will be informed of by my Lords Justices, and by the letter from the Council. I desire your Grace would look on the Bills now sent as the last things of that kind with which the Protestants will be satisfied and the Papists will be out of all fear of worse; and I hope it must now appear to his Majesty that the Protestants of Ireland are more moderate than they have been represented to him. And I must do that justice to those that are my Lord Capell's friends (as they are still called) to assure your Grace not only of their zeal and readiness to the King's service, which never ought to be doubted, but of their reasonableness and moderation to that degree that since they now think themselves secure of fair dealing from the Government, they do not seem to expect the least partiality in their favour, and are content to serve the King in that way only in which they can be most useful,

leaving to the other party the honour of being most forward in proposing the methods of serving the King, and answering the expectations of the Government. . . .

"Those who were Sir Charles Porter's friends seem to depend very much upon me, and have taken all the ways imaginable to assure me not only of their entire readiness in everything for the King's service, but of their concurrence in everything that may establish a perfect quiet and union of the Protestant interest. . . .

"The Bill for confirming the Outlawries is very acceptable in itself, but much more so in hope that it may prevent the private Bills for confirming Grants, which the greatest part are very averse from, and it will be very happy if it may have that effect. So far is certain that it hath taken away the greatest occasion and pretence for them.

"The Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick was framed otherwise as to the sixth article, and upon debate of leaving some actions to be brought after the 10th of April, there was a division of the Council, nine against four, to have the clause which is enclosed, whereby the sixth article is confirmed in the place of that which now stands in the Bill. . . .

"In case the Speech be not settled, I hope your Grace will consider that it was calculated for an Irish Parliament. The point of the Militia I was doubtful in, but there is this consideration, that the Parliament will settle it absolutely depending upon the King. The mentioning of the adjournment came from me alone, and I think there is not the least doubt of its giving offence, and the matter of the Sole Right must be obviated by all possible ways, and is not yet enough secured.

"The principal matter of the scheme of raising the money is now under our consideration, but cannot be absolutely resolved on until some Members come to town, and I shall reserve myself to give your Grace an entire account of that matter together.

"There continues a very good correspondence between the Marquis and my Lord Gallway, and they have success accordingly. My Lord Marquis really exceeds my expectation, and applies himself to business more than I could have imagined. My Lord Gallway cannot do that, because I expected so very much from him that it is a great thing when I say the truth that I am not disappointed. He is certainly an extraordinary man in every respect; and the country are generally satisfied and pleased with everything they do."

R. 15. Ansd. 17. *Enclosures* (?) :—

1. List of the titles of eight "Acts" [Bills?].
2. Copy of a clause of an Act [or Bill] relating to the date of the beginning of the late Rebellion or war [in Ireland].

Mr. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, July 12-22, Bruxelles.—"It does me good to hear what a stock of health your Grace has brought up to town, for public and for private occasions.

"My Lord Portland and Mr. Boufflers had a third conference two days since, which lasted two hours and a half. I went with my Lord, who carried about 15 or 20 with him; Mr. Boufflers had near 300. We left our chiefs all alonè; we mixed with all the French officers, who were very civil and discreet, and treated our King as we could desire. I sent your Grace an account of the two first conferences. The third was employed I believe about the personal interests of our King, the renunciation of King James and his adherents, and the restitution of Orange. Mons. Boufflers expected, I'm told, to have ended all those points at this last meeting, but they did not agree upon the terms; so we expect a fourth meeting. The King ordered a fair account of all these transactions to be given to his Allies, and they seem to be contented. However, all the plenipotentiaries at the Hague, the Mediator, and the French, all of 'em, are jealous that others should have the honour of the peace, which must nevertheless pass through their hands at Ryswyck. The French did give in their project there last Saturday. I have not seen it yet, but they say it is pretty reasonable. I'm told they have also given a day to the Allies to accept of it, which is to the 1st of September only.

"We are so quiet here, that I believe the King begins to think of leaving the Army; but I hope not.

"My Lord Albermarle (*sic*) was so eager to visit the Contesse d'Arcos here, that his Majesty thought good I believe to interrupt their commerce a little."

R. 17, 97. Ansd. 20.

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 13, Whitehall.—"We are not without impatience for the three posts which are now due, considering the important news of different kinds we may reasonably expect in the next letters. I shall take this occasion to put you in mind that his Majesty's directions were that my Lord Manchester should be going towards the end of the summer upon his Embassy. If that continue to be his pleasure, it may now be proper that I receive directions to prepare his instructions, and that his Lordship have notice to be putting himself in a readiness to begin his journey.

"Sir Robert Southwell mentioned to me with concern that since Col. Fletcher's commission was suspended by the Earl of Bellomont's, the Colonel might have notice of it by a letter from me, in such a manner as was proper for a gentleman who was not recalled for any fault committed, but because his Majesty thought it more for his service that his Government should be joined to New England; and in order to this brought me the copies of some letters my Lord Sunderland had formerly writ to Col. Dungan on the like occasion; but finding in those letters, which he desired should be a pattern for mine, that the King would take care of him and otherwise employ him for the future, I could not go so far without a particular direction from his Majesty.

"The Council have yesterday dispatched four Bills transmitted from Ireland, and they will be returned thither as soon as they can be put under the Great Seal; and I hope they may arrive in time to give the Parliament employment (with what others they have before them) at their first meeting on the 27th. There is one private Bill agreed by the parties; one to enable the subject to distrain corn and hay for rent; one to prevent Protestants intermarrying with Papists; and the last for suppressing all Friaries, Monasteries, Nunneries, and other Popish Convents, and for banishing all Regulars of the Popish Clergy, all Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, &c., or any priests who exercise any jurisdiction. To this Bill a clause was added yesterday for vesting in his Majesty, his heirs, &c., all guilds, chantries, fraternities, or religious societies which still remain and are employed for supporting Popish superstition. The two last the Lords Justices in Ireland say the people there are very fond of; therefore they were the first dispatched here.

"I have just now the enclosed account from a person in Italy, whom I did more particularly employ whilst his Majesty's fleet was in the Straits; I will give an account of it to Genoua, as he desires, and enquire of my Lord Gallway if he knows anything of such a person."

*Copy. Enclosure:—*[Letter from M. Baal?]

June, 1697.—"Sir, At present I have only to acquaint you how I had the care, during my Lord Galway's being at Turine, to be by him intrusted in some private concerns for the public good, in which I was not wanting in doing my part. The last was in being vigilant (by the means of a friend) on the proceedings of Count Bouzelli of Bergamo, who was to have assassinated our King by order of the French King, from whom he hath a yearly pension, and [is] protected by his ministers, in all these parts, in all his ill actions, by which he lives, and hath above 150 men at command, and is feared all over Italy; for nothing comes amiss to him, having killed many most treacherously, and some of good quality; for when he wants money, he gives notice to those whom he knows hath it, to send him such a sum; if denied, he is surely revenged on them. In fine, he is a fit instrument for the French King to act any villainy. He intended for England with the Venetian Embassadors, and [to] have taken his opportunity, but was hindered by the Venetians. I know not what care hath been taken of him since my Lord Galway is gone home, but he ought to be watched. The only place is Genoa, to have intelligence of him by means of the constant commerce with Bergamo; and besides, some of the Genoese nobility have men that constantly watch him, as [they] having not complied with him, he came once to Genoa with about 40 men of his gang to have killed a gentleman, but was discovered and put into prison, but by means of the French Resident got out, and was only banished.

"This Count Bouzelli of Bergamo is a tall man, big made, something inclinable to fat, black hair, and wears a great Spanish beard. It will be very convenient that a character be given of

him to those who attend his Majesty, for it is not unlikely but in this great Congress of Treaty he may be there, to lay hold of the first opportunity to execute his design; and an eye ought to be had upon the French Plenipotentiaries' retinue, if such a person be not amongst them.

"All which I thought it my duty to impart to you, that ye might give an account of it to those ye thought most proper."

*Endorsed*: Copies sent 13 July, to E. Gallway, Mr. Blaithwayt, Mr. Kirke, at Genoua.

#### SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, July 13, Whitehall.—"The Council met yesterday to consider of the Irish Bills which lay before them, and approved of the four mentioned in the enclosed paper, which will be sent back to your Lordships so soon as they can be got under the Great Seal. But on this occasion the Lords of the Council desire it may be observed to your Lordships, that the sending so many Bills together under one seal occasions a great delay here, seeing but one hand can be employed at a time to engross them; whereas, if your Lordships please to let only two or three come under the same seal, though more may be transmitted together under different seals, the dispatch will be much quicker."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to LORD GALWAY.

1697, July 13, Whitehall.—"Having received the enclosed advice from a person whose name I think is Baal, and was employed by your Lordship when you were at Turin, and by myself whilst his Majesty's Fleet was in the Straits, the contents of it are of such a nature that makes me trouble you with it, desiring that I may receive any light your Lordship can give me, to discover where this Bozelli is, and, if you are well informed, what sort of character he has, whether it be such as may justly render him suspected to take so villainous and desperate an employment.

"I heartily rejoice to hear you are in so fair a way of success in the Parliament of Ireland."

*Copy.*

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July [15-]25, Cockelberg.—"Your Grace has been pleased to continue your favour to Mr. Povey so effectually by the honour I have received of your Grace's letter of the 9th instant, that by this post I signify his Majesty's pleasure to the Lords Justices in mine to Mr. Vernon for his being admitted Clerk in Ordinary, and for Mr. Vernon's son's succeeding in Extraordinary; so that now Mr. Povey, having had so far the support of your Grace's countenance, will have the further occasion of owning your protection as our President in his being sworn at Council according to the directions his Majesty has been pleased to give.



"The King is so favourably inclined to my Lord Carlingford in relation to all his concerns in Ireland, that I have acquainted the Lord Justices with his pleasure, as I do now your Grace, that there be an exception inserted in the Bill that is to pass for confirming the Outlawries in that kingdom in favour of my Lord Carlingford, to all the intents and purposes mentioned by your Grace.

"We are extremely afraid of a general revolt in Hungary by the Emperor's hard usage of the Protestants there. We are no less impatient for good news from Catalonia."

R. 26, o.s.; ansd. 27.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697.] July 15-25, Bruxelles.—"I am infinitely obliged to your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 9th, and for so good an assurance of your health.

"We are still here in the same situation that we were, but the enemies seem ready to make such a motion as if they had a design upon Audenarde. We did expect that the Mareschal de Boufflers would have given my Lord Portland another occasion to see him yesterday or today, and I cannot but be sorry that he did not.

"The French did give in their project of peace last week, which is in a manner the peace of Nimégue. I suppose it is sent from the Hague to your Grace. We are not mentioned in it anyways, but room is left for us to come in. The Imperialists will do all they can to obstruct the signing it. The French would have prescribed a day within which it must be accepted or refused, which, as I told your Grace, is the 1st of September; but the Mediator prevailed with them not to put that into the project in writing, which would have been too hard; but they left it solemnly with the Mediator, and charged him with it.

"The Imperialists have [defeated] the new rebels in Hungary. The Prince of Conti's party does yet hold out in Poland, but the Elector of Saxe has still a superiority. Some Holland ships, arrived at Amsterdam from Curassau, say that De Pointy had attacked Carthagene; that he had taken one fort, and plundered a faubourg; that he had attempted another fort, from whence he was repulsed with [the] loss of near 1,500 men. The last letters from Paris speak of the taking of Barcelona with great incertitude. The little amorous intrigues which I mentioned in my last are quite over, and I must beg your Grace to forget 'em."

R. 26. Ans. 30 July (*year not stated*).

OLIVER, LORD BARON OF LOUTH.

1697, July 15, Council Office, Dublin.—Certificate that he had entered his petition and claim to the Articles of Limerick, and been "adjudged within the same."

Same date.—Certificate that Matthew, late Lord Baron of Louth, was indicted in Michaelmas term, 2 Will. and Mary, for high treason committed in the county of Louth, &c.

## SHREWSBURY to PORTLAND.

1697, July 16, Whitehall.—Received his letters of the 5-15 and 8-18. . . .

"The French army's being so much superior in number to those of the Allies in Flanders, if the enemy can be hindered from any further success, nothing better can be expected from the circumstances of this campaign, in which his Majesty's conduct is confessed, by friends and enemies, both at home and abroad, to have equalled that of the greatest generals in any time. . . .

"We are a little puzzled what to think of the proceedings in Poland. The accounts we have from France are positive, and accompanied with many circumstances, of the election of the Prince of Conty, and that it was carried by a considerable majority. On the other side, the letters from Holland do not seem to treat that dispute as if it could end in anything favourable to that party, but continue to mention the Elector of Saxony's election as undoubted; so that I hope the pretensions of the first are only set up that they may own their disappointment by degrees; and if that fails, and Pointi's project also, as I begin now to hope it will, whatever the intention of the King of France was at the beginning of the summer, I do not despair but he may become sincerely disposed to a peace, which your Lordship knows I have long wished, and should be glad you might have the honour of concluding. Nothing can be done more popular in this nation, which is become but too fond of the ease they propose to themselves by it; therefore it is high time his Majesty should be at a certainty what he may depend on, that in case no peace is to be had, the people may be no longer flattered with the hopes, but be prepared to carry on the war, as well as their circumstances will enable them."

Refers to some provision to be made for Capt. Fisher.

*Copy, in a clerk's hand, except the last paragraph, which is added by Shrewsbury.*

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 16, Whitehall.—"I have received yours of the 5-15 July, and am ashamed I have been the occasion of giving his Majesty so unnecessary a trouble as to sign the warrant for Sir Charles Shuckborough, since at my arrival here I find Mr. Tankard is yet alive, though the contrary was positively affirmed by several of his friends and relations in the country. However, I will be answerable his Majesty has eternally obliged Sir Charles by his kind intention.

"The Lords Justices have directed Mr. Vernon to signify by this post the vacancy there is of one of the Clerks of the Council by the death of Mr. Cooling. I hope, when his Majesty shall declare who shall succeed in ordinary, he will do the same for the extraordinary."

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, July 16, Whitehall.—“I have your two letters of the 8-18, and am glad the thoughts of our Court are so at ease as to give the suspicions you mention. I wish they would reserve a little of their gallantry for our ladies, who will be apt to think they deserve as well as strangers, and have many of them been lost to our interest, because love does not flourish in the Court, as it did in the late reigns; and a partiality to foreigners of the fair sex may be as unpopular as any other that ever has been complained of.

“I am glad my Lord Portland’s interview tends to the driving things to a conclusion. This sort of uncertainty is neither advantageous to his Majesty’s interest at home or abroad. If we flatter ourselves much longer with pleasing hopes of a peace, we shall begin to think we are no more able to make the war. I confess I have for some time, and do still heartily desire a peace, but, if that cannot be obtained, do not despair but that we are in a much better condition to support the war this year than we were the last. I imagine the King of France has been expecting the event of the several considerable designs he has on foot abroad. If he succeed ill in them, we may find him sincere in his intentions for a peace; if not, we must hope for no immediate agreement, but prepare to defend ourselves the best we can.”

*Copy.*

## SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, July 16-26, Hague.—“By my last, which was of the 13-23, I presumed to trouble your Excellency with an imperfect abstract of the Project given in by the French, having at the same time transmitted an entire copy of the Project itself to Mr. Secretary Trumbull, to be laid before your Excellencies. On Wednesday last the Med[iato]r acquainted us, the Ambassadors of England, at the Conference at Ryswicke, with all that had passed between him and the French relating to their giving in that Project; by which we found that on Saturday, when they first presented it to him, it had in it a rubric (as he called it) or a kind of note in the margin, that unless the Allies should think fit to accept of the terms there offered before the end of August, that from thenceforth the King of France would not hold himself obliged to make them good; which Declaration the Ambassadors demanded from the Med[iato]r, to be made by him at the same time he gave in their Project; but that with much arguing he had prevailed with them to forbear a proceeding so harsh, and to suppress for the present any such Declaration, and that he had hoped they would have wholly laid it aside, but that this morning they had again renewed to him the said demand, and had further added, as by express order of their master, that the King will not be prevailed with to make any the least alteration in the conditions therein proposed; to this he, the Med[iato]r, had made what representations he could, but that the Ambassadors

persisted, and with much animosity (as he told us he had made his observation) peremptorily demanded his offices as Med[iato]r to make these two Declarations in their names to the Allies.

"On the other hand, it was in the same time observed that the Imperial Ambassadors were as high in their language upon the matter of the Project itself, and nothing less would content them but to have the whole rejected as unreasonable and unjust. And they had been trying privately how far such a motion from them would take place with the Allies. But not finding the least encouragement to so sudden and violent a proceeding, they let it fall, and for the present contented themselves, as the Spaniards also did on their part, to give the Med[iato]r as an answer for the French, that they were preparing their Remarks by way of answer to each Article of the Project, in which they would use all possible dispatch.

"With this account from the Allies the Med[iato]r returned to the French, and so ordered the matter with them, as that we heard no more for that day of their two Declarations; only they returned us an answer by the Med[iato]r, that it was well, and that they must repeat again that no time was to be lost in the finishing those Remarks. And thus that matter was left; since which we find several meetings have been held amongst the several Ministers of the Empire, as well among themselves severally as between them and the Emperor's Ambassadors, to consider of the several parts of the French Project, as it concerns each of them respectively, the particular results of which are not yet known, nor is it thought that hitherto they have been able to come to any resolution in the thing. In the mean time an express has been despatched to Vienna by the Imperialists, though it does not look as if the French will have patience to wait his return, without expecting an answer to their Project, and in all likelihood will proceed to put in the two Declarations above mentioned, or at least that which relates to the term prefixed for receiving the conditions.

"The double election in Poland continues to be supported with equal obstinacy on both sides, though that of the Elector of Saxe seems much the more likely to prevail, especially if the provision of money, which is talked of, be made good, for that, and that only, as is judged, will at last carry it in that country.

[P.S.] "Since my letter closed, the Dutch Ambassadors acquaint us, that having had notice given them from the French Ambassadors that they, the French Ambassadors, had received from Court an answer to our Project, the Dutch had sent to take an hour tomorrow morning to go to Delft to receive it; so as by the next we may be able to give your Grace an account of what sort it is, and what we are to apply ourselves to."

R. 26, o.s. Ansd. 30 July.

#### SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, July 17, Whitehall.—"I acquainted your Lordships on the 18th of this month that the Lords of the Council had

approved the four Bills that lay then before them. The alterations their Lordships thought fit to make are inconsiderable. . . .

"I received on the 15th your Lordships' letter of the 12th of July, with several other Bills, which were the same day put into the hands of Mr. Attorney General to be considered, and on Tuesday next the Council will meet to receive his report." . . .

*Copy. Enclosure:—*

Schedule of amendments to the Bills, (1) "to prevent Protestants intermarrying with Papists," (2) "for enabling the subject for distraining corn and hay for rent," and (3) "for suppressing Friaries, &c."

#### SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1697, July 17, Whitehall.—"The Bills that are now sent have been dispatched with all possible expedition, and I hope will come time enough to be laid before the Parliament at their first meeting. I take this opportunity to acknowledge your Lordship's of the 12th. . . . The last Bills transmitted hither are under examination, and shall be returned as soon as the forms will possibly admit.

"I find the Lords here are so jealous of the honour of his Majesty's word, that I believe they will incline to let the clause for declaring when the war began in Ireland, remain as it is now, without that alteration which many in Ireland wish."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, July 17, Whitehall.—To the same effect as the letter to Galway of this date.

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to [METHUEN,] LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

1697, July 17, Whitehall.—"By this express some Bills are transmitted, which I hope will come time enough to be laid before the Parliament at their first meeting. The alterations are very inconsiderable, as your Lordship will see by the enclosed paper. I take this opportunity to acknowledge yours of the 12th and to assure you that the Bills which came at the same time with that letter were that very day put under the consideration of Mr. Attorney, and all possible dispatch which the forms will allow shall be used to return them to you again. I can say nothing to the particulars of the several Bills, having not yet heard them read, only what I find by your Lordship and the Lords Justices' letters. The Lords here are so careful to do nothing that may call in question the honour of his Majesty's word, that as yet they do not seem inclined to make the alteration in the clause for declaring the commencement of the war, which several of the Irish Protestants desire; but that matter having not yet been fully considered, I speak now only by guess. I extremely rejoice that you find such a concurrence in all parties to intend the

public good. I do not question but it will be improved by your prudence, and that you will continue your endeavours, that the right understanding which is now so perfect between the two Lords Justices may be lasting."

*Copy.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July [19-]29, Cockleberg.—"I have the honour of your Grace's letters of the 18th and 16th inst. His Majesty has been pleased to declare his willingness that my Lord Manchester be immediately dispatched, provided money can be got for the occasion, which your Grace will best understand from the Lords of the Treasury.

"His Majesty, having found no fault with Colonel Fletcher during his government, is pleased to allow of those favourable words, *of taking care of him and otherwise employing him*, which are not unusual in letters of revocation.

"The King has received information from many hands of the villainy of Comte Boselli, and particularly from my Lord Lexington, who has taken care to have him watched by the Emperor's Envoyé or Commissary in Italy, with whom his Lordship has personally concerted that matter, with the allowance and by the direction of the Emperor.

"Your Grace has been abundantly favourable to Mr. Povey, concerning whom and Mr. Vernon's son his Majesty's pleasure was signified by me to the Lords Justices by the last post. The King will be very soon going to Loo, there being no likelihood of any further action this campaign."

R. 26, o.s.; ansd. 27.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] July 19-29, Anvers.—"The last Saturday my Lord Portland had a fourth meeting with the Mareschal de Boufflers, who gave him in writing an account of such satisfaction and security as the French King will give our master. He did not leave his paper with my Lord, but gave him time and leisure to transcribe it. I have reason to believe the King was entirely satisfied, and that these Generals will need meet no more. They parted like friends. The rest is to be done now at Ryswyck. The world is now convinced that the war is no longer upon our King's account, and though the Imperialists do what they can to discredit the Project of Peace, which the French gave in the 20th, yet I hope the King or the States will one way or other persuade 'em to give in to it, before the end of August. The French are resolved to live upon us till then, and will eat up as much of this poor country as they can.

"We have some news here that the old King of Bantam has defeated the Hollanders, and regained possession of his throne. I am come hither upon my Lord Ranelagh's occasions."

R. 26. Ansd. 30 July (*year not stated*).

## SHREWSBURY to SIR J. WILLIAMSON.

1697, July 20, Whitehall.—“My Lord, I have your Excellency's of the 23rd, with the enclosed heads of a project proposed by the French, and do agree that they are more reasonable than I expected. I shall impatiently wait the event, for things are now driven to so narrow a compass that a little time must certainly show how sincere the intentions are both of our friends and enemies to a peace. His Majesty's affairs here require some certainty in that matter, especially if the war last, for people have pleased themselves so long with the hopes of ease by a peace that it will need some time to dispose them to such resolutions as will be necessary in that case, and I do not doubt but they will cheerfully take when they are convinced they cannot be avoided without ruin.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 20, Whitehall.—“The Council having sat all this afternoon upon the Irish Bills lately transmitted from Ireland, they could go through but one—that for confirming the Outlawries. I have here enclosed sent you a copy of the notes I took at the Council, which are some of the principal heads of the Bill. The Lords having made few amendments, only added a proviso, to preserve his Majesty's power of pardoning the lives of such of these persons outlawed, or who shall hereafter be outlawed, as he may see cause; and likewise to the six provisos recommended by the Council of Ireland, and of which Mr. Vernon has sent you a copy, they have joined the same for my Lord Baltimore and Mr. Feilding. It was moved that a Bill of Association like what passed here should be recommended to the Council, and I suppose that will be ordered on Thursday, when the Lords meet again to go through with the remaining Bills. I desire the enclosed may be delivered to his Majesty.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, July 20, Whitehall.—“I have yours of the 22nd, and by the same post have seen the project the French have given in, by which I hope the peace is more likely than ever. What sort of engagement they will make not to assist King James, or what they have to ask for him, or his followers, does not appear in that paper, where nothing on that subject is mentioned; but presuming those matters are previously agreed elsewhere to his Majesty's satisfaction, I look upon the peace as almost infallible; at least we shall soon see the event, and the enemy cannot much longer cover their deceit, if there be any at the bottom; but I wish, and I believe, that they are fond of peace, and then we need not question but they will be sincere to their own interest.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, July 20, Whitehall.—“The Council have been taken up all this afternoon with the consideration of the Bills lately transmitted by your Lordships, and have gone through and agreed to that only which is for confirming the Outlawries; the others will be considered on Thursday, and in the meantime this will be transcribed. The alterations made are very few; they have inserted the six clauses proposed by your Lordships and the Council of Ireland, for the saving my Lord Carlingford, &c., and to those persons they have added my Lord Baltimore and Mr. Feilding, who, having both warrants for the reversal of their outlawries, would notwithstanding have fallen under the rigour of this law without such a proviso. They have also added a clause to preserve the King's power of pardoning the lives of any persons offending against this Act.

“It was proposed that it should be recommended to your Lordships that a Bill should be prepared for associating in the same manner, and under the same penalties, as is here in England; but this being mentioned just at the rising of the Council this evening, when it was very late, and everybody sufficiently tired with attendance, I cannot positively say I had directions to signify it to your Lordships, but it met with so universal an agreement that I conclude I shall on Thursday.”

*Copy.*

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 20, Dublin Castle.—“J'ay receu ce matin les deus lettres que uous m'aués fait l'honneur de m'escire; ie repondray incessamment à la derniere, pour uous tirer de la peine que uous peut donner l'auis de M. Balls. Ce Conte Bouselli est le plus mechant homme du monde, capable des plus mauuaises actions; il en a commis beaucoup. Il est condané à estre pendu à Milan, bani de Uenise, de Genes, et ce me semble des estats du Grand Duc. Les Venitiens ont ordoné de l'assassiner. La derniere fois qu'il estoit à Uenise, il estoit chés l'Ambassadeur de France, ce qui obligea le petit Conseil à se seruir de cette uoie indirecte pour s'en deffaire. L'Ambassadeur decourrit cet ordre, et le fit sauuer la nuict. Sa retraite est dans les estats du Duc de Mantoue, dans un chasteau assés fort. Il est fort craint dans toute l'Italie.

“Quelques gens, aussy gens de bien que luy, ont offert de l'assassiner, mais ils demandent une somme considerable; et quelques personnes assés considerables, combatus entre la peur et l'auarice, et peut estre, n'ayant pas assés d'argent, ont voulu engager le Roy à payer cet assassinat, pour lequel on demande, sy ie m'en souuiens, uint mille pistoles. Ils m'ont fait donner des auis en diferents temps; i'ay auerti le Roy, my Lord Portland, et M. Blathwait, parce que c'estoit dans le temps que S.M. estoit à l'Armee. On m'a tousiours dit qu'il auoit uoulu se metre dans l'equipage des Ambassadeurs de Uenise pour passer en Angleterre, et en suite qu'il auoit ordre de passer en France, pour se rendre de la en Flandres.



"I'ay tenu pendant un an des gens seurs à sa suite, un homme à Genes, et un autre à Ligourne, qui le connoissoient. I'ay engagé un homme qui a de grandes habituds en Italie, qui est ordinairement à Milan, et quelques fois à Venise, pour estre tousiours instruit de ce que fait ce Conte. I'ay lié sa correspondance avec M. Blathwait, par ordre du Roy, parcequ'il est aupres de sa personne à l'Armée, ou il y a le plus à craindre d'un pareil homme; et pour vous dire ma pensée, ie crois, my Lord, que dans le fond il n'y a rien à craindre, et que celui qui vous donne l'avis neut se rendre necessaire, pour tirer quelque argent. Cependant, comme il ne faut rien negliger dans une affaire de cette consequence, ie me suis laissé tromper pendant que i'ay esté en Italie, et i'ay pris toutes les precautions que i'ay cru praticables. Cela a enflé mes bills d'extraordinaire dans les contes que i'ay rendus. Le vous renuoye le memoire, ne sachant pas sy c'est un original ou une copie.

"I'oubliois à vous dire, my Lord, que ne voullant pas entrer dans le dessein d'assassiner le Conte, i'ay pourtant voulu sauoir les sentiments du Roy, qui aprouua le refus que i'en auois fait; et estant à Londres, ie luy fis uoir la lettre par laquelle on me faisoit la mesme proposition, et il m'ordona de declarer positieument qu'il ne uouloit en aucune maniere auoir part à cette execution. Voila, my Lord, ce que ie puis vous faire sauoir sur cette matiere.

"A l'égard du projet pour le payement des troupes, que i'ay enuoyé à Mr. Foxe, ie crois que la Tresorerie s'en reserue entierement la connoissance, mais il seroit à propos que ces M[ess]rs. se donnassent le temps de l'examiner, et de nous faire sauoir leur sentiment.

"Ie crois que les Papistes augmenteront bien leurs plaintes, lorsqu'ils sauront que l'on veut chasser les moines de ce pais cy; et sy cela est possible, il faudra quelque proclamation ou autre piece publique, qui regle le nombre des prestres qui seront tolerés dans le Royaume. Cette piece est difficile à metre au iour. On croit que ce seroit une liberté de conscience, et qui excéderoit beaucoup la toleration. Cependant, my Lord, nous penserons icy, et chercherons tous les expedients possibles pour cela, mais ie doute fort que nous puissions reussir; et apres les difficultés icy, ie crois, my Lord, qu'il y en aura aussy en Angleterre. Mais ie crois qu'il n'y a rien de meilleur pour nous, que d'auoir un nombre de prestres fixe, conus par le Gouuernement, et que le mesme Gouuernement entre dans le detail de leurs apointements. Ie soumets le tout à uostre iugement."

R. 24th (sic).

#### VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July [20-]30, n.s., Hague.—"I have the honour of two from your Grace of the 13th and 16th. I do not doubt but that you are informed immediately from the Army, that [the] point relating to his Majesty is adjusted between the Mareschal de

Boufflers and my Lord Portland; and though King James is not to be named, yet the article is expressed in such terms that all the world will see that he is chiefly designed in it, and that the King of France is so strictly obliged not to encourage any cabal, or favour anything that may disturb his Majesty in the quiet possession of the Crown, that without an open violation of his word he never can be able to do us any mischief of this nature.

"Our business therefore is looked upon as done, and we have orders to concert such methods as may best conduce towards bringing the Germans to a speedy conclusion. My Lord, there will be so many difficulties found in effecting this, that I am afraid the peace will be retarded longer than we could wish; for it is certain that the Imperialists do not really design a peace, and must be constrained to accept it. His Majesty will be quickly at Loo, and his being so near us, I hope, will very much contribute to the dispatch of our affairs."

R. 26. Ansd. 30 July.

SIR J. WILLIAMSON TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 20-30, Hague.—"My last was of the 16-26, since which I have received the honour of your Excellency's of the same day, for which I return my most humble acknowledgments. The apostill I took leave to add in my last, as to the answer said to be come from the French Court to our Project, proved a mistake in him that gave that information to the Dutch Ambassadors, for upon their going to demand it from the French on Saturday morning, they were answered that it was not yet arrived, but that they expected it every day; so as we suppose it will not be long before we hear from them upon that matter, especially considering that, by what we are informed of the two last conferences between my Lord Portland and the Marshal de Boufflers, our main point with France is in a manner adjusted to the King's satisfaction; so as that all the rest of our business, which consists in eight or ten Articles of that Project, of ordinary and common form, cannot have much difficulty in them. And thus it has pleased God, while we here are losing our time in formal meetings and conferences at Ryswicke, that the King, by a most wise and happy counsel taken in the Camp, has done our work to our hands; and happy it is that it was done there, for in all likelihood, according as we found the humours of the three French Ambassadors, and considering the nature of that point in question, it would scarce have ever been done here.

"This adjustment of our great point is not yet openly owned by us here, though we find it has taken wind, and is in the general discourse of the town as a thing done, or as good as done. So as your Grace, till you hear it further spoken of, will please to make your own use of it, though we have reason to believe your Excellencies may have had the knowledge of it by the time this comes to your Grace's hand, directly from the King himself.

"The Spanish Ambassador, the Baron de Tillemont, has been with me this morning, and could tell me all the particulars of

this matter, and that all was agreed between my Lord Portland and Mons. de Boufflers as to that article; and told it me with great satisfaction, as the only means to hasten this whole negotiation of the Peace, to which I find the Spaniards are resolved to concur with all imaginable diligence, and be ready to help (as soon as their own affair is finally settled) to bring the Emperor to the same reasonable temper. So as, by the blessing of God, things seem from henceforth to be in a fair way of settlement, and that in a short time.

"The greatest difficulty is foreseen on the part of the Emperor and Empire. That is, the first for particular respects will insist as to Lorraine, and the body of the Empire, for their own safety, seem resolved not to leave Strasbourg in the French hands. But when all's done, the reason and interest of the whole must govern and determine all particular considerations. Only in the manner and circumstances of doing it a consideration of decency and good manners is to be used. And that seems to be the point now that we and the Ministers of this State are more particularly concerned to have in our eye.

"God Almighty continue to direct all for the best, and ever preserve your Grace in this happy state of health we are told, to our great joy, you now enjoy."

R. 26. Ansd. 30.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [July 22.] Aug. 1, Bruxelles.—"I have just time to thank your Grace tonight for the honour of your letter of the 16th. The King would leave us after tomorrow, but the Elector is come hither from Flanders, and would fain command this army so soon as the King goes away; but his Majesty's intention being to leave the command thereof to the Prince of Vaudemont, and of the army in Flanders to the Elector's care, we are all puzzled how to satisfy 'em all.

"My Lord Portland has another compliment from Mr. Boufflers, and they are to meet again tomorrow.

"The peace does go forward as much as I can perceive. My Lord Albemarle is gone away already; he goes by the Hague, and so to Loo.

"The enemies have posted themselves so as to eat as much as they can of this country securely."

R. July 29, o.s., 1697. Ansd. 30 July.

SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 23, Whitehall.—"Having had no letters from Flanders since my last, this only is to acquaint you that yesterday the Bills for confirming the Art[icles] of Limerick, and that for barring the Remainders and Reversions dependent or expectant on Estates Tail forfeited to his Majesty, passed the Council. These two, with the other for confirming the Outlawries mentioned in my last, are the three public Bills of the greatest

moment that have come from thence, and will now be transmitted thither, as soon as they can be transcribed and put under the Great Seal. In these two last there were no alterations made worth his Majesty's knowledge. That for the confirmation of the Articles seems very full, and without exception, unless the Irish will find fault with the day determined for the commencement of the war, viz. the 10th of April, but all impartial people think that is the most reasonable, and it was so directed by his Majesty. A great many honest gentlemen in Ireland desired the clause marked A, instead of that marked B, but when they were told by the Lords Justices there, that would not sufficiently make good his Majesty's word, but leave so many doors open to suits for damages that it was in a manner doing nothing for the quieting people's minds, which was his Majesty's design, as well as it had been his promise, they in the Council who pressed it and were the majority, presently desisted, and submitted all to the King's pleasure, and accordingly sent over the Bill, and it is now passed here in the words of the clause B."

*Copy.*

#### VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [July 23-] Aug. 2, n.s., Hague.—"I have the honour of yours of the 20th past, and am glad to find that your Grace thinks the French Project so reasonable. I wish we could bring our Imperialists to the same belief of it. Tomorrow they intend to give in their remarks upon it. I do not expect, my Lord, that they should be anywise conclusive, but at last we shall be obliged to compel them to do that which they will not otherwise understand to be for their good. The King is expected at Breda tomorrow night; his Majesty has ordered me to wait upon him there; I hope it is to receive his further orders towards hastening our negotiation. The honour I have in bearing a part of it is very much augmented by your Grace's favour and good wishes to me in it, and I shall always serve with the greatest satisfaction whilst I have the continuance of your Grace's protection."

R. July 29, o.s. Ansd. 30 July.

#### SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, [July 23-] Aug. 2, Hague.—"My last was of the 30th past, since which I have received the honour of your Excellency's of the same day. What I writ imperfectly to your Grace by the last ordinary of the success of my Lord Portland's conferences with Mons. de Boufflers is since that time become the common and open news of this place; and we ourselves, having been called upon by the Imperialists for an account of that report, have frankly owned to them, and so we have to all our Allies, that the great point of our business, the Article of not assisting King James, has been in a manner agreed with the French to his Majesty's satisfaction; that other points of the Peace may have been spoken of at those conferences, but that we know of

none, not so much as any other of our own, that have been settled or agreed on. Nay, some that nearly concern us, as the restitution of Orange, &c., we are assured are not settled. This we are forced to speak the more largely and fully in, to take away the jealousy we find the Imperialists possessed with, as if the King had in effect consented with France as to the conditions of the Peace to be made with the Emperor and Empire.

"We are now pressing forward, as on the one hand the French to adjust the remaining Articles of our own Project, so on the other hand the Imperialists and our other Allies to finish their Remarks by way of answer to the Project given them by France, which we are told was [were?] perfected yesterday morning by the several ministers of the Princes of the Empire, and would the last night be given in to the Imperial Embassy for their consideration and concurrence, so as that it might be transmitted by the Mediator to the French, at least tomorrow morning. This is what was thought fit last night, at a meeting held at the Pensioner's between us and the Ambassadors of this State (where happened likewise to come in the two Spanish Ambassadors), to be pressed upon the Imperialists this morning by my Lord Pembroke and Mons. Dyckvelt, as in our joint names. And these diligences towards that Embassy are thought the more necessary, for that Mons. Heemskerke, the Minister of this State at Vienna, writes them word in his last despatches that absolutely the Court there is not for a peace at present; whereof the Pensioner some days since gave us notice, and therefore concluding that all our cares are to be turned that way."

R. July 29, o.s. Ansd. 30 July.

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [July 25-] Aug. 4, Breda.—"The King having been always busy or in motion since the honour I have received of your Grace's letter of the 20th past, I have not been yet able to lay before his Majesty your Grace's notes concerning the Irish Bills, nor the several papers I have had from Mr. Vernon, upon which some directions may be expected by the next post. I did not fail to present to his Majesty your Grace's letter of the same date.

"The Czar is coming into Holland, and if he desire to see the Army, his Majesty will make another turn thither to gratify his curiosity. I am writing to Mr. Secretary to know from the Merchants what advantages in trade we may endeavour to obtain from the good nature of the Czar on this occasion, our neighbours enjoying much greater than we do in his dominions since our privileges have been taken from us, which happened upon the death of King Charles the First, which the Muscovites pretended to resent from the nation."

R. July 29, o.s. Ansd. 30 July.

#### SHREWSBURY to SIR JAMES HOUBLON.

1697, July 26, Whitehall.—"I have acquainted the King with the information you sent me about Count Bouzelli, and have

given directions for a further enquiry to be made concerning him. I desire likewise you will write to your correspondent at Genoua, to encourage the person who gave the said information still to have a watchful eye over the said Bouzelli, who I find is a man of a very ill character, and as he hears anything material and fit for his Majesty to know, to send hither an account of it."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to PORTLAND.

1697, July 27, Whitehall.— . . . "Captain Fisher has been with me to tell me that he thinks he has a fresh opportunity of being serviceable to his Majesty; that he has an acquaintance of some consideration (whose name he refuses to tell me, and I am as unwilling to know), who offers to go in person into France, and has such interest and recommendations that he will not only be able at his return to discover what are the present measures and designs at St. Germain's, but will settle a correspondence, to be informed of them hereafter. I told him I could give no orders in such a matter as this, without his Majesty's particular directions, which if your Lordship at your leisure will please to take, and transmit to me, they shall be obeyed to the best of my capacity." . . . (*The rest of this letter is printed by Coxe.*)

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 27, Whitehall.—"I have yours of the 25th and 29th. This morning Mr. Povey was sworn Clerk of the Council in Ordinary, and Mr. Vernon's son in Extraordinary.

"I have enclosed sent you an extract of what my Lord Gallway writes about Comte Bouzelli, and I have endeavoured to have him observed by the person who gave the first account from Genoua.

"The Bill for confirming the Outlawries, and that for barring Remainders, was [were] this evening sent for Ireland. That for confirming the Art[icles] of Limerick had been likewise dispatched, but for the defect that was at last discovered, and of which you will have a full account from Mr. Vernon. Those who are the best acquainted with the Irish gentlemen's inclinations apprehend the ill consequence of this; for if the Bill be transmitted as it now is, it may possibly not so exactly agree with all that was promised under the Great Seal, as his Majesty's strict justice would incline him to wish. On the other side, if the addition be made according to the amendment in that instrument, it may prove very prejudicial to his Majesty's interest. Most people apprehended the Bill will be rejected, but if it should not, all concur that the estates of many notorious offenders will be covered, and nothing more certainly contribute to alter the good disposition of the gentlemen of Ireland, who without some such unlucky accident seem now perfectly well inclined to serve his Majesty and the public interest. But his Majesty will have a

better account of this when the Lords Justices of Ireland shall give their reasons why this additional clause was omitted in the Bill, and no notice taken or reason given for it in the several letters they have writ."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, July 27, Whitehall.—"You will receive by this messenger the Bill for confirming the Outlawries, and that for barring the Remainders. The third public Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick is respited for the reason Mr. Vernon will give your Lordships more at large by command of the Lords Justices here.

"I shall only add that by direction of the Council I am to recommend to your Lordships the ~~ease~~ ease of my Lord of Lowth, whose petition I here enclose. It appears that though his father might die in rebellion during the late war, he has not yet been attainted, but that this present Lord, his son, has enjoyed his title and estate, as being justly comprehended within the Articles of Limerick. But by this Bill now transmitted there being a power left to attain all persons dead in rebellion, if any process of that kind should go out against the late Lord, within the time limited for such prosecutions, this present Lord would lose that honour and estate he was in possession of at the surrender of Limerick, which would be so great a hardship, and so manifest a breach of those Articles, that I am directed to recommend it to your Lordship's care that no such process be permitted to go out against the late Lord Lowth as may be prejudicial to his son's inheritance.

"Upon Thursday the Council have appointed to take into consideration some of the other Bills now lying before them."

*Copy. Enclosure:—*

Petition of Oliver, Lord Baron of Lowth, to the Lords Justices of England in Council. His father, Matthew, died unattainted (&c., as above). Prays to have a proviso in the Bill for confirming Attainders.

SHREWSBURY to [METHUEN,] LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

1697, July 27, Whitehall.—"By this express you will receive the Bills for confirming the Outlawries and barring the Remainders. That for confirmation of the Articles of Limerick had likewise been transmitted at the same time, but that upon some notice given and a more strict enquiry, it is found that the words which his Majesty thought fit to add, upon the pretence made that they were omitted by mistake or surprise, are left out in this Bill you have sent over, and consequently all which his Majesty has promised under the Great Seal is not made good.

"For your further understanding in this matter, I have enclosed a copy of this last clause of the warrant for ratifying the said Articles. We here are very sensible that this addition might be overlooked upon your apprehension that it

would be much disliked by the gentlemen in Ireland, and possibly occasion the miscarriage of the whole Bill. But having heard nothing from the Lords Justices, your Lordship, nor the Council of Ireland, but that this Bill was entirely agreeable to the Articles passed under the Great Seal here, and finding so material a difference, the Lords Justices and Council here thought they could do no otherwise than respite their consent till they understood from Ireland what were the motives for omitting these words (*and all such as are under their protections in the said counties*), in which so many people are concerned.

"Mr. Vernon, by direction from us here, will write this more at large to the Lords Justices. I shall therefore only add, that I hope they will be very plain in their answer, and I do not question but whatever they shall represent as necessary for the King's interest, and particularly for the success of the present Sessions, will very readily be agreed to here.

"This is a very busy day, and the messenger is just a-going, and I want time to say so much to the two Lords Justices separately, and I did not think it proper to be put in a letter I write to them jointly upon my Lord Lowth's case; your Lordship will oblige me, to communicate this at your leisure to them."

*Copy.*

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 27, Dublin Castle.—"I received the favour of your Lordship's of the 17th, and I am very glad that you have sent us some Bills from England, and do find that these Bills will be very acceptable to the people here. And we are extremely obliged to your Lordship for getting them dispatched so soon. As to what you mention of the Lords being very careful of maintaining the King's honour, with submission I think it entirely preserved, that being the day the King gave in his proclamation for their laying down their arms; and a reason that made us name that day was because the House of Commons, in my Lord Capell's time, desired it might be the 10th of April. . . .

"This day we opened the Parliament, but the House of Commons were but thin, there being but few Members come to town, by reason of a report that was industriously spread that we intended to adjourn them for a fortnight; but we took all the care we could to let everybody know that our intentions (*sic*) was that they should proceed immediately on business. . . .

[P.S.] "There is one Mr. Lowther dead at the Bath, that was a Commissioner in the Revenue here, which place I don't doubt but a great many will put in for. Mr. Savage says that formerly the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a Commissioner of the Revenue, which is the reason that his salary is but 200*l.* per annum. I believe our old friend Sir H. Vane would accept of being a Commissioner of the Revenue. Whatever is done, I suppose the King won't do it until the Parliament is over."

R., 4th Aug.



## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 28, Dublin Castle.—“Ie ne uous puis exprimer combien nous uous sommes obligés de la diligence avec laquelle uous auez ordonné le retour des Bills; cela fait icy un fort bon effect. Nous auons tousiours de tres bonnes esperances d’un bon succes; nous uoyons pourtant que les animosités ne diminuent pas. Quelques uns sont peut estre bien aises de se seruir de la passion des autres, pour se rendre plus considerables; mais i’espere, my Lord, que nous detournerons ces petites brigues.

“Hyer, my Lord, M. de Winchester et moy nous rendimes conte de l’ouuerture du Parlement. Les deus Maisons s’ajournerent iusques à uendredy. Les Comunes ordonerent au *Speaker* avec toute la Chambre de nous uenir faire un compliment sur nostre auenement au Gouuernement, et de preparer une Adresse pour nous remercier de la harangue. Ie crois qu’elle contiendra une assurance positieue de l’execution de tout ce que nous auons demandé.”

R. Aug. 4.

## SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [July 29-] Aug. 8, Loo.—“Your Grace’s letter of the 23rd, as well as that of the 20th past, has been read to his Majesty, who approves of all that has been done in Council and by the Lords Justices upon the Irish Bills mentioned by your Grace; and what his Majesty has thought fit to direct further thereupon is now laid before their Excellencies by my letter to Mr. Vernon.”

R. 3d, o.s. Ansd. the same day.

## SHREWSBURY to SIR J. WILLIAMSON.

1697, July 30, Whitehall.—“My Lord, I have four of your letters to acknowledge, the 26th and 30th July, and the 2nd and 6th August, all n.s. It is very comfortable to perceive that every letter gives better hopes of peace. It must ever be owned, to his Majesty’s great glory, that he has contributed more to it, by own [one] seasonable step of his own, than would have been effected in many months by the ministers of all the Princes of Europe. Such a work as this cannot be accomplished without some difficulties; but these which remain seem to me so much more easy than those which are already overcome, that I cannot doubt but it will end to his Majesty’s satisfaction, and the establishing him safe and glorious on these thrones.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, July 30, Whitehall.—“I have your letter of the 4th of August, n.s., from Breda. I shall give my Lord Manchester notice to prepare for his journey, having already understood the Treasury will be ready to supply him. I find it is very earnestly pressed by my Lord, and by Mr. Mountague in his behalf, that

he should have an allowance for a Secretary of the Embassy, they looking upon it as a sort of diminution that he should be retrenched what my Lord Fauconberg formerly had upon the same occasion, and what is generally the custom in the like cases. I submit it to his Majesty whether he will not gratify my Lord; the expense will be but forty shillings a day for a small time, and perhaps such a person may be more necessary in Venice than in another place where they are not so exact in ceremonies.

"His Majesty having commanded me the last spring, when several grants were to be passed for lands in Ireland, to assure Col. Wolseley that nothing should be done to his prejudice, I have received the enclosed paper from him, by which it appears some of the lands he has in possession are already passed, and others are a-passing. He therefore desires me to remind his Majesty of his gracious promise, and to petition him that he may have a grant or long lease of such as are left.

"Major-Gen. Trelawney, having understood that the Lords Justices here do not think proper to proceed on the warrant his Majesty signed before his leaving England, for the putting the Militia of Plimouth under his command, expects from me (the warrant remaining in my office) that I should acquaint his Majesty that no proceeding has been upon it. It is a justice I cannot refuse the Major-General, though at the same time I am confident the Lords have very good reasons for their reply; and I myself am sensible that whenever that is adjusted, it will want his Majesty's own power and authority, to which both will submit, and to anything less, neither."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, July 30, Whitehall.—"I have received yours of the 25th and 29th of July, and the 1st and 5th of August, n.s. The intrigues you mention in the first I shall easily forget, because I had difficulty to persuade myself they were sincere, but the town is full and fond of the news. This I assure you, I am ever careful what I repeat out of your letters, lest it might be guessed from whence I have it.

"After the compliments and assurances that have passed between the two Kings, I look upon the peace as infallible. If the King of France had not been sincere in his desire of one, he would never have permitted M. le Mareschal de Boufflers to have gone so far as the settling of articles, which it had been easy for him to have avoided; and if he, the King of England, and the States resolve to agree, one must say, the rest of the Allies must. I am glad you have succeeded in renewing the peace you were employed in; a breach there would be of the last ill consequence to both. I hope ere long the subject of that strife will be at an end. Having had a relapse of my disease, I dare not write long."

*Copy.*

Jo. METHUEN to SHREWSBURY.

1697, July 30, Dublin.—“Having seen what my Lords Justices have wrote to your Grace, I do not trouble you with anything of the Parliament, save that the party of my late Lord Chancellor, and in particular the gentleman your Grace saw in our company, show all the desire imaginable to revive the faction in the House, but we hope to prevent it. I have enclosed the scheme of the money, as it appears to me; what changes we may make before the time of using it, I will inform your Grace, begging that you will please to show it to my Lord Chancellor [Somers], if you think it proper, it being impossible for me to write another this night, and not daring to trust anyone to copy it.

“Upon the comparing the Bill for banishing the regular Clergy, I find we are quite undone by the clause added for vesting in the King the concealed lands of Guilds, Chuntries, &c., since that clause concerns abundance of Protestants, and in the form it is penned will destroy the settlement of Ireland, by breaking into the Act of Settlement and Explanation; many of those concealed lands having been forfeited, seized, and sequestered, and granted by that Act in small parcels to adventurers and soldiers. There seems no remedy but to send over a new Bill without that clause, but I shall be able to give your Grace a better account next post. The Bill being so very acceptable, it is a very great disappointment.”

R. Aug. 6th.

VILLIERS to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [July 30-] Aug. 9, n.s., Hague.—“Whilst I was at Breda I found the King still in the mind that our negociation should be put to a conclusion. My Lord Portland's journey to the Hague was for the same end. In his visits to the Imperialists and Spaniards, he gave them an account of what passed between him and the Mareschal de Boufflers, and told them that the King would have them come very soon to some determination in the whole affair; but he surprised the Imperialists in telling them that his Majesty was of opinion that it was for the interest of the King of Spain to take an equivalent for Luxembourg. As well the Imperialists as the other German Ministers are remonstrating to us the ill consequence of leaving Luxembourg in the French hands, but this is referred to his Majesty, who certainly knows the interest of these countries better than any man, and if he pleases to have an equivalent taken, it will avail but very little what our Germans can say to the contrary.”

R. 3rd, o.s. Ansd. the same day.

SHREWSBURY to MANCHESTER.

1679, July 31, Whitehall.—“Having received an answer from Mr. Blaithwayt that his Majesty is desirous your Lordship should be dispatched as soon as the Treasury can supply you with money, and understanding from Mr. Mountagu that you will meet with no delay there, I thought myself obliged to give you this notice,

and at the same time to acquaint you that by the last post I presumed to lay my reasons before his Majesty, why I thought your Lordship should be allowed a secretary of the embassy to attend you in this journey. If in anything else I can be useful, I desire you will command.

[P.S.] "Since the writing this I have received your Lordship's of the 29th, and shall write as you direct about Mrs. [Mr.?] Meeres, by the next post."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO SIR G. ROOKE.

1697, July 31, Whitehall.—"I have received yours of the 25th, and am very sensible that the want of provisions has rendered ineffectual all the service one might otherwise expect from the Fleet this summer. The relief of Barcelona would have been an action of great advantage and reputation; and, considering how well they have defended themselves, might have been done in the manner you mention, if want of victuals had not made the detaching such a squadron for so long a time impracticable.

"I return you many thanks for [your] concern and good wishes for my health. I was in hopes it had been better confirmed than I now find it to be, having had lately a relapse into my former distemper."

*Copy.*

#### THE PROPOSED PEACE.

[1697, July.]—"Conditions on which the French King consents to make a Peace with the Allies."

*Abstract, 4 pp. folio; enclosed in Williamson's letter of 23 July, n.s.*

#### IRISH BILLS.

[1697, July.]—"The Case of the Roman Catholic Subjects of Ireland."

This relates to the Bill for the confirmation of the Articles of Limerick and the Articles of Galway, and the Bill of Attainder of all who aided King James; to which Bills certain objections are made.

*1 p., closely written.*

#### THE ARTICLES OF LIMERICK.

[1697, July.]—"The Case of Limerick Articles, in reference to the Bill of confirmation."

*Begins:* "Upon execution of the said Articles these words were casually omitted, viz., and all such as are under their protection in the said counties."

*$\frac{1}{2}$  p.*

## SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. [2-]12, Loo.—“I have the honour of your Grace’s of the 27th past, and once more return my humble thanks for your Grace’s favour to Mr. Povey.

“His Majesty has seen what your Grace and my Lord Galway write of Bouzelli. His Majesty thinks all is done concerning him that is proper.

“Mr. Vernon has given an account from the Lords Justices of the clause omitted in the Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick, and of the difficulty there is either way; whereupon his Majesty has determined to respite the signification of his pleasure until their Excellencies receive information from the Lords Justices of Ireland of the cause of the omission.

“Your Grace receives from the Hague an account of what passes there relating to the Peace, which is now in a very fair way of being agreed, and more apparently so since the declaration of his Majesty’s opinion concerning Luxembourg.

“The Czar goes directly from Cleves to the Hague, where he will be lodged in the King’s house.”

R. 8th.

## SHREWSBURY to VILLIERS.

1697, Aug. 3, Whitehall.—“I am glad to find by yours of the 9th which I have just received, that his Majesty resolves not to suffer this negotiation to cool, which seems near a happy conclusion. I am not able to determine whether Luxembourg or the equivalent be best; I do not so much as know what is proposed for the equivalent; but I am certain the King is so good a judge what is most advantageous for that common cause of Europe, which he has so gloriously supported for many years, that since a deference is necessary to agree divided interests, it can nowhere so reasonably be paid as to him, who will I hope make use of it, to obtain a speedy conclusion, which is most earnestly wished by all his friends here.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, Aug. 3, Whitehall.—“I have received your Lordships’ letter of the 24th, and immediately enquired after the Bill you there recommend for the relief of Poor Prisoners, but find that it was rejected by the Council here on the 28th of November, 1695.

“This afternoon has been spent in considering the rest of the Bills lying here. That for translating the Archiepiscopate See of Tuam to Gallway was agreed to some days since. The three private Bills of Stopford, Barry, and Barton are passed, but upon this occasion I am directed by the Lords Justices and Council to acquaint your Lordships that the ancient custom has ever been, that all such persons as have a desire to have private Bills passed in Ireland, should first petition the King in Council

for leave to offer such a Bill, and his Majesty's consent has always been the foundation for that Bill; by which means time is given to all parties to apply, and not to be surprised by too hasty proceedings, which they do not doubt but your Lordships have at this time prevented by your care in transmitting no private Bills without first hearing all the parties concerned.

"The Bill for Tithes was under consideration, but some objection was made to it, as thinking it very severe to confirm a law made in the reign of Henry the Eighth for imprisoning the Quakers, which, though in force in England, has very rarely been put in practice, by reason of its severity. Their Lordships have it therefore under their thoughts to make some alterations, and it will be further debated the next Council day.

"The Bill for the relief of subjects against dormant Judgments has likewise been considered, but it appearing to be of a nature that has sometimes been endeavoured, but never could pass in a Parliament here, I am directed to acquaint your Lordships that the Lords Justices and Council do desire that this Bill may have a further consideration in Ireland, and that my Lord Chancellor with all the Judges do consult, and give their opinion upon it, it seeming to several of the Lords to be of a very dangerous consequence."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, Aug. 3, Whitehall.—"Just as I am going to write I receive yours of the 8th, n.s., from Loo, which requires no answer. If when I see Mr. Vernon's letters there be any occasion, I shall add to this trouble. In the mean time I am desired by my Lord Manchester, that his request may be laid before his Majesty in behalf of Mr. Meeres, that he may succeed Mr. Davenant, now dead, who was lately admitted an Exempt in the Yeomen of the Guard. Mr. Meeres bought this employment, and was in possession of it at his Majesty's first coming to the Crown, and was then removed upon some unjust representation, as my Lord Manchester is now satisfied. The King will remember how much trouble the contest between these gentlemen gave him the last winter, and how far my Lord Manchester did then espouse the interest of Mr. Meeres, as did also my Lord Tankerville. There is now an opportunity of restoring this gentleman, if his Majesty be so disposed. Just now my Lord Tankerville has been with me to recommend the same business in his own, Sir Scroop How, and several other honest gentlemen's names."

*Copy.*

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 3, Dublin Castle.—"Nous nous renvoyons le Bill pour la suppression des couvents, et pour chasser les moines: la lettre du Conseil nous instruira mieux des raisons que ie ne pourrais faire.

"Je m'expliqueray davantage sur le Bill de la confirmation des Articles de Limerick. Je vous avoue, my Lord, que j'ay toujours compris que ce qu'on appelle l'additional article n'est point du tout agreable au Parlement, ny au Conseil d'Angleterre: c'est pourquoy ie n'ay pas seulement proposé d'en parler. D'ailleurs la lettre du Conseil vous expliquera plus au long les importantes raisons qui font souhaiter que cette clause ne soit pas ajoutée. J'y ajouteray seulement qu'il faut bien prendre garde que cette difficulté ne fasse pas perdre ce Bill, qui est de tres grande consequence pour ce Royaume; car sy le jour du commencement de la guerre n'est pas fixé par un Acte du Parlement, rien n'est certain dans le Royaume. Sy l'additional article est compris dans l'Acte, beaucoup de terres confisquées et mesme données par le Roy seront disputées, et par consequent cet article sera contesté, et peut estre fera rejeter le Bill. Cependant, sy V. E.\* croient l'honneur du Roy en quelque maniere engagé dans la confirmation de cet additional article, on peut le faire ajouter au Bill: nous ferons ce que nous pourons pour faire passer l'Acte, qui ne troueroit point de difficulté sans cet amendement.

"Je dois encore ajouter, my Lord, sur le premier Bill, qu'il est de grande consequence de nous l'envoyer sans la clause qui y a esté ajoutée, et qui ne passeroit pas icy. Sans cela, on croira dans ce Royaume que ce Bill a esté envoyé pour leur en donner l'esperance, et les engager à faire ce qu'on souhaite d'eux, et que la clause y a esté ajoutée afin de le faire perdre. Vous jugés bien, my Lord, que dans le train que sont nos affaires, une telle mefiance y feroit un fort grand tort. Je soumetts le tout à vostre prudence."

R. 18.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 3, Dublin Castle.—"Permettez moy de vous recomander my Lord Folliot, et ses interests; il va luy mesme porter en Angleterre un Bill pour ses propres affaires. Ce Bill, ayant esté examiné dans le Conseil, est acompagné d'une lettre signéé par ce corps. Je ne crois pas qu'il trouue de difficulté; cependant ie vous prie de luy acorder vostre protection."

R. 15. Ansd. 21. *Seal of arms.*

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 3.—"My Lord Chancellor communicated your Grace's letter to us, and we called a Council upon it, to which letter I refer; but to your Lordship I will say that I think those additional words are as much a part of the second Article as any, if they had been inserted at first, but I question how they were obtained. But his Majesty knows best how far he thinks his honour engaged, and likewise I don't question is informed how they were got; and no doubt [is] to be made but it will be much

\* The Lords Justices.

for the interest of the Protestants here; and I believe the Parliament, if they do pass it with those additional words, it would go down very hardly. Tomorrow the House goes into a Committee to vote a Supply, and we will quicken them all we can, and do hope things will go well."

R. 13. Ansd. 14.

JO. METHUEN to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 3, Dublin.—"I have the honour of your Grace's letter of the 27th past, and your Grace will receive the answer of the Council, and my Lord[s] Justices' own thoughts. The very truth is, that those words were overlooked in the first drawing of the Bill by my Lord Chief Justice Hely, and never insisted on by any one of those Lords in the Council that usually look very sharply for everything of that kind; but in the long debate about the penning of that Bill, I was forced to draw it all over again, and saw very well the omission, but being fully satisfied that it was of very evil consequence here, and believing likewise, by what I had observed in the House of Commons, that the words would be ill looked on in England, I was prepared to oppose them; but nobody giving me any occasion, I would not mention it in the letter from the Council.

"I believe the Bill will be much more acceptable without those words, and that there will be some inconvenience in putting them in; but coming from England, and being put in out of regard to the King's honour, I am very confident the Bill will pass, although the words are inserted. In case the words of the letter of the Council should be thought a little too strong, I beg your Grace to excuse it to the Lords Justices, it being of absolute necessity in respect of four or five of the Council, who are continually catching hold of every occasion that may favour an interest different from what is thought the interest of the Protestants. If therefore your Grace please to endeavour that we may have the Bill without the words, if not, then with the words inserted, as soon as possible.

"The adding the clause of the Guilds and Chantries to the other Bill was very unfortunate, and besides, the delay hath taken off from our credit, and made it believed that there are ill agents in England; but if we can obtain the Bill as now sent, with speed, we shall regain our credit, and people will be generally pleased.

"We have been in great danger of relapsing into parties and factions as bad as ever, which keep us perpetually on our watch. It began by Mr. Savage heading a party to turn Mr. Solicitor Broderick out of the chair of the Committee of Elections before he came to town; to do which he made a very reflecting speech against Mr. Solicitor, which was not seconded, but we contrived to put Mr. Mouldsworth in the chair. Upon Mr. Solicitor's coming to town all was in a flame, but by the good management of my Lords Justices, who interposed strongly with Mr. Savage, we thought the matter settled. But this day, upon the motion for a Supply, when the House was willing to go presently into



a Committee to vote a Supply unanimously, then a party was made by the same persons to put Mr. Thomas Broderick out of the chair for money, which perfectly hindered the business, and made it be put off till tomorrow, when I am very confident it will be done *nenime contradicente*; but how we shall govern the matter of the chair I cannot so well tell. All parties do their utmost to persuade us that nothing of this either can or will hinder the King's business; on the contrary, they persuade me it may be managed the better; which although I am apt to believe, yet I see it so secure if things remain quiet, that I would not willingly hazard anything.

"In all these matters the truth is, that party which were my Lord Capell's friends are at present much more moderate, more governable, and more at the dispose of my Lords Justices, and certainly more entirely for the King's service; the others are the aggressors in everything. I hope this will be the last letter wherein I shall mention anything of this matter to your Grace, but my thoughts are so full of it that it was hard not to trouble your Grace a little, for which I beg your pardon. The zeal of the House of Commons appeared in refusing to admit Mr. Sanderson, who was expelled for not taking the Association, although he was chosen again, and there was much to be said for him."

R. 13. Ansd. 14. *Enclosure* (?):—

A lengthy paper, headed: "The state of the money to be expected from the Parliament of Ireland."

*Begins*: "The Establishment of Ireland amounts to near 240,000*l.* a year. The net produce of the Revenue, before the Aids granted the last Parliament, never amounted to 190,000[*l.*]" The debt on 30 June, 1697, was 309,711*l.*

*In Methuen's hand.*

SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Aug. [3-]13, Hague.—(*The first portion of this letter is printed by Coxe.*)

"Mons. de Quiros, the first of the Spanish Embassy, is gone to Flanders, to argue (as is supposed) with the El[ecto]r of Baviere the point of the equivalent for Luxembourg, in which it is supposed the El[ecto]r had sent him peremptory orders to consent, and to which he himself in his own judgment was enough resolved; only the Spanish methods must be pursued—to be pressed to do what already they desire and are resolved on.

"We have this morning, at the desire of the C[ount] Terlemont, the other Ambassador of Spain, had a meeting with the Ambassadors of this State; in which that Ambassador stated the points in difference between Spain and France, together with the last answer or Remarks given in by him and his colleagues as to the French Project, in which there seems nothing but what will be without difficulty adjusted. He made his principal business to be to know of us and the Ambassadors of this State, clearly and plainly, whether we were resolved to make peace. The question appeared to be proposed by him with a very good and kind meaning; but the terms being as they were, could not have

a direct answer made to them. It was therefore said for all answer (and he went away well satisfied with it) that, considering the present state of things, and the condition of the Allies, we continued in the opinion (that it seems had been often and often declared among these Ministers these eight or nine months) that it was very necessary for the Allies to make the Peace, without saying particularly what we would do. To which he replied that the King his master, on his side, would be of the same opinion, and that no fault should be in them to do it with all expedition."

R. 8. Ansd. 18.

#### SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, Aug. 5, Whitehall.—"I am glad to find by your Lordships' letter of the 27th July, that there appeared at the meeting of the Parliament such a disposition in the Members to promote his Majesty's service and the good of the kingdom; and I make no doubt but your Lordships' prudence will keep them in this good temper, which is so necessary for the despatch of the public affairs they have before them.

"Being informed that the packet-boat which had on board the letters from hence of the 20th of the last month is taken, I here enclose a copy of the letter I troubled your Lordships with by that post.

"I thought to have sent your Lordships some account about the Bill of Tithes, but the Lords of the Council are yet come to no resolution concerning it."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, Aug. 5, Whitehall.—"I have your Lordship's of the 27th, and am glad the Bills you had then received arrived in time, and were likely to be agreeable to the gentlemen of Ireland, whose good disposition I hope will continue to the finishing what may be necessary for the good of the nation. I wish we had not met with great difficulties about the Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick. . . .

"What I mentioned of the Lords here being very careful in maintaining the King's honour, had no relation to the 10th of April, a day which nobody here had any exceptions to, nor to anything else that was then observed in the Bill, but to that clause only which was proposed by some at Council, and was sent over by your Lordships for our consideration, to be inserted instead of another clause, if it were thought agreeable to his Majesty's honour.

"Your Lordship will have understood that Mr. Lowther's employment is disposed of by his Majesty for the replacing Mr. Carlton, who in most people's opinion had hard measure before, in being removed. I should be very glad to serve the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but if I am not misinformed, the way he has begun to take will do him more prejudice than his friends can do him good. If he give occasion to mistrust that

he is fomenting instead of allaying animosities, I hope your Lordship will use the authority you ought to have over him, and advise him better. . . . The last vote of the first day of the Session does not leave me without doubt that some ill humour is breeding, which, if not carefully prevented in time, may disturb and spoil the whole business."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

1697, Aug. 5, Whitehall.—"I am very glad to find by your Lordship's of the 28th that the first Bills were dispatched from hence in time, and to your satisfaction. Those for confirming the Attainders and barring Remainders will I believe be with you as soon as you could reasonably expect them. That for the Articles of Limerick had received the same dispatch, but for the difficulty which you will have been informed of in former letters, and upon which we are now expecting your answer. It is impossible that such a number of men should meet as compose a Parliament, but some, either by interest or inclination, will be disposed to disturb business; but when one reflects that what is asked is in order to their own safety and advantage, one cannot suspect there will be many of that mind, and I hope all things will end as happily as you expect, though the last resolution of the 27th July seems to lead to an enquiry that may occasion some heat."

*Copy.*

#### WINCHESTER TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 5, Dublin.—"I writ to your Lordship last post, and yesterday the House of Commons voted a supply, and have sent to us for the state of the Revenue and Debt, and the deficiencies of the last Aids, which we have given directions to be done today; and on Saturday they are to go into a Committee of the whole House, at which time I hope they will vote the quantum what they will give, which I will be sure to give your Grace an account of.

"Here had like to have happened an unlucky business at the beginning, which I was afraid might have set the two parties on foot again, which was (I suppose your Grace knows that Tom Broderick was in the Chair in the House for Money, and the Solicitor [Alan Brodrick] in that for the Committee of Elections) that Mr. Savage and his party were for removing them from both Chairs, and did remove Mr. Solicitor, and Mr. Savage did say something that was reflecting on Mr. Solicitor; so I was extremely concerned what might be the consequence of this, but with much ado I made them friends.

"But still there was another difficulty about Mr. Tom Broderick, who was in the Chair for the Money, and Mr. Savage's friends had a great mind to put him in the Chair; but I prevailed with Mr. Savage on my account to be out of the House, and so proposed Mr. Solicitor, who was chose without a division;

and now they promise to go on together in the King's business, and I will be very watchful to endeavour to keep them friends, if I can. Mr. Savage does promise me that he will make everything as easy as he can. If he does continue to do so to the end of the Sessions, I believe he will very well deserve your remembrance of him to be a Commissioner of the Revenue.

"Here are people that do endeavour to blow the coal, but I hope we shall get over it all. I hear that Mr. Annslow and some others has [have] a mind to propose to make a fund of the forfeited lands not already passed, and that he will mention particularly the grant that my Lord Portland has of my Lord Clenkarty's estate, and that they had some thoughts of asserting their right of making Bills, and not only heads of Bills, which would bring the Sole Right in question again; but I don't question but we shall prevent both these things."

R. 13.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 5, Dublin Castle.—"Depuis que ie ne (*sic*) me suis donné l'honneur de uous escrire, nos affaires ont pris une meilleure face. Mardi les esprits estoient assés eschaufés entre les deus partis, sur le chaire du Comité pour les subsides; mais desque nous leur auons fait conoistre la dangereuse consequence de leurs diuisions, ils ont cherché les moyens de les faire cesser, et leur zeile pour le service du Roy les a obligé à quitter leurs animosités, quoyqu'ils fussent assés eschaufés. My Lord Chancelier Methuen uous en rendra un meilleur conte que moy, car en uerité c'est luy qui a eu le plus de part dans cet acomodement.

"Je crois que nous sommes hors des aprehensions que ces factions nous ont causé, mais ie crains encore quelques autres difficultés, contre lesquelles nous trauaillerons à mesure que nous le[s] rencontrerons. Samedi sera la grande iournée marquéé pour voter le quantum. Nous auons enuoyé auiourdhuy, selon l'Adresse, l'estat du Reuenu, celuy des debtes, et le produit des dernieres taxes. Je me donneray l'honneur de uous rendre conte Samedi prochain de ce qui aura esté resolu dans la Maison des Communes; aparament my Lord Winchester et moy aurons cet honneur conjointement."

July [Aug. ?] 7.—"Nous ne uous escrirons pas auiourdhuy, my Lord, conjointement. La Maison des Communes en Comité a remis à Lundy la declaration du quantum; les membres n'auoient pas eu le temps d'examiner tous les papiers qu'on leur a remis, et quelques uns ont demandé de nouueaus esclaireissements.

"Les pirates nous prirent hyer encore un paquet-bot, qui portoit deus malles, qui ont esté ieteés à la mer. Un uaisseau de guerre de uint quatre pieces de canon reuenant d'Angleterre arriva par hasard hyer matin; il se mit aussytost à la poursuite de ces trois pirates. Nous n'en auons pas encore de nouuelles; il nous a deliurés de leur ueué. Nous enuoiurons nos lettres desque le vent le permetra, mais nous garderons icy les Bills, iusques à ce nous puissions faire escorter le paquet-bot. . . .

"Renuoyés nous, my Lord, le Bill de la confirmation des Articles de Limerick, avec les clauses qu'il uous plaira ; mais sur tout enuoyés-le nous, et que ce Bill ne soit pas perdu."

Re. 13.

Mr. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697, July 26.] Aug. 5, s.n.,<sup>c</sup> Bruxelles.—"I must humbly thank your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 20th past, and tell you that the last Friday my Lord Portland had another meeting with the Mareschal de Boufflers. All things passed between 'em with the greatest marks of friendship and sincerity imaginable, and with great expressions of the esteem and confidence which the French King has for ours. All which they had transacted before was now confirmed ; and whereas my Lord Portland had said our King would refer himself entirely to the generosity and justice of the French King for the restitution of Orange (which had been debated in the former conferences), Mons. de Boufflers said his master was wonderfully pleased with that mark of the King's confidence, and would give orders about that matter to our King's entire satisfaction. And whereas my Lord Portland had recommended the interests of the Prince of Vaudemont to the King of France, as one for whom his Majesty had a particular friendship, &c., Mons. Boufflers did now answer that his master was pleased also with that act of our King's, and would show how glad he was to do everything which might be agreeable to the King of England, whose friendship he would purchase at any rate. Besides these and other such articles, Mons. de Boufflers assured my Lord, that his master had given very positive orders to his Ministers at Delft to go on frankly and sincerely to a conclusion of the treaty.

"I have now seen, my Lord, the paper which my Lord Portland did copy at the precedent conference from the original which was showed him by the Mareschal de Boufflers. It is an article to be inserted in the treaty of peace *verbatim*, by which the King of France for himself and his heirs does swear not to molest the King of England (that is K[ing] W[illiam], who is to be named in former articles), in the possession of any of his dominions, nor to assist any of his enemies directly or indirectly, nor to foment or abet any party in England which would disturb the quiet of his government, &c. This article is all in general terms, but very full and comprehensive. Our King did spare the French King the shame to renounce King James by name ; but my Lord Portland told 'em the King of England and the nation did positively expect that they would remove King James farther off ; to which I think they have made some kind of promise.

"The Lord and the Mareschal parted at last like very good friends, whose masters were to be so also, and my Lord went away with the King to Breda, from whence he was to go to the Hague, after Mr. Boufflers had given him leave so to do, as having no more work for him. I hope, and I believe, the King will not let things cool. The Imperialists are still froward, but they must and will come to.

<sup>c</sup> This is out of order ; it should have been inserted at p. 508.

"The King and our Elector had a dangerous adventure just at his Majesty's departure. The Elector had got it in his head to command this army here, so soon as the King left it. The King resolved to leave us to the command of the Prince of Vaudemont. That provoked the Elector, who grew mad with jealousy, as if the King had preferred his subaltern officer to him. He insisted to command the army which lay near the capital of a country of which he was Governor. The King was equally firm to give the command of his army to his own Generals, and not to the Governor of the Spanish Low Countries, &c. The Elector was angry three days, and came not near the King. I had the honour to go backward and forward very oft. At last the Elector came to take leave of the King, and after a little chiding, they parted very good friends. The Elector stays here a while, because of his sore eyes, and the Prince of Vaudemont comes to take the word of him; but the Elector is not to meddle with the detail of our army, but is to go back to Flanders, to command the army there.

"We and our enemies are all very still, up to our eyes in dust; and so soon as the Imperial couriers and the Spaniards can come back, I believe we may reckon the peace is made."

R. July 30, o.s., 1697. Ansd. 30 July.

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 5-15, Loo.—"Upon the representation made to the King by your Grace's letter to me of the 30th past for a Secretary of the Embassy to be allowed to my Lord Manchester, his Majesty does agree to it, so that your Grace may be pleased to give the necessary orders therein.

"His Majesty has likewise considered what is mentioned by your Grace relating to Colonel Wolseley, and is pleased that your Grace do assure him of his Majesty's granting his request with respect to the lands in his possession contained in the list I received, which are not already passed or passing to others.

"I shall not be able to signify his Majesty's pleasure to your Grace in the business of Major-General Trelawney before the next post, but so much your Grace may be confident of, that his Majesty would be very glad of some determination before his return into England."

R. 10.

#### SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Aug. 6-16, Hague.—"My last to your Excellency was of the 3-13, and till we hear that your last return of illness is gone off, I make much doubt whether I ought to trouble your Grace with the accounts of what passes here, especially considering that what by my station I am obliged to write to Mr. Secretary Trumbull will be laid before your Excellencies.

"We see plainly that now the Imperialists, finding that there will be a Peace, and that the principal parties seem agreed to hasten it all that's possible, conclude it to no purpose longer to

use any arts (as it is not unlikely but hitherto they have done) to delay it, and therefore have given into (*sic*) this way of personal conferences with the French at Ryswicke, which is what they peremptorily refused to agree to some weeks ago. And as to the points themselves in which they have any considerable interest to be difficult, we think they will all be reduced to that one of the equivalent for Luxembourg; for, as to that of Strasbourg, plain it is that they much rather wish an equivalent should be taken, though they dare not say so. And as to this of Luxembourg, the opposition of the Princes of the Empire continues very high, though we find daily that they are more tractable in it, and in a manner prepared, when they have done and said what they can, to yield to the necessity of the conjuncture.

"All that we have to say in it is, to convince them that whatever the King our master's mind is in this, or indeed, in whatever else can come in question relating to the general and common interest of the Alliance, in what part soever of Europe the thing lies upon which the question arises, [it] cannot be suspected to be grounded upon any other consideration than what is best and most conducing to the preservation of the peace and liberties of Europe from the ambitious designs of the common enemy; and that in this point of Luxembourg especially, his Majesty, as head of this State, ought to be considered as most concerned, and consequently the most proper judge of the reasons for or against the equivalent in question. And these representations, with a little patience, will we hope qualify that mighty heat this matter at first raised in them.

"We are arguing with the French about the rest of our Articles, in which nothing appears of much difficulty, only as to that of Hudson's Bay business (which at the bottom is a brangle [brawl] of private interest of trading companies) we are left without the necessary informations of fact, much more without clear and full proofs of what is said as to the original right, upon which all will turn. And as to the late King James's Queen's jointure, which the French stick hard upon, to be made good to her, it is a point of that delicacy that we are not willing hitherto to entertain it as any matter of our present business. If she have by law a right, she [is] to enjoy it; if not, we are not here empowered to stipulate any for her. And so we endeavour fairly to stave it off from being received as any part of what we are here to negotiate. However, it seems to be of use, if Mr. Secretary can do it without noise or observation, to get an account of all that matter, how it stands—what settlements were to be made by the marriage articles, if any? what of any kind have been made on her? and how far, according as the Law now stands, those that have been made will take place? &c. A private knowledge of this, if we could get it in time, might be of good help to us, to stave off this point, which, as we think, cannot so much as be treated on openly by us, without inconveniencies that will follow."

R. 10. Ansd. 18.



MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Aug. 6-16, Hague.—“I have received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 30th July, but with great sorrow to find that we must still be in pain for your Grace's health. I am ordered down hither to negotiate some money for our army, but I am very glad to find the negotiations of peace so far advanced that I do now believe it cannot fail. The King does all he can to press it forward; and since the Pensionaire is made first Ambassador and *plenipotentiaire* for the States, it does go faster. The present difficulty is about accepting or refusing an equivalent for Luxembourg. Our King has declared himself in favour of the equivalent, which is to be a barrier towards Flanders, though his Majesty has a very good part of his patrimonial estate in the pays de Luxembourg. The Imperial and Spanish ministers make all the opposition which they can, and the ministers of the three ecclesiastical Electors cry out murder. They say they are abandoned by the League, and are put under the yoke of France, if Luxembourg is left to the French. The Imperial ministers have thought fit to have a conference and an interview with the French; and this day they met at Ryswyck. I wish these gentlemen may find their account in negotiating with the French themselves, since they mistrust their friends, but I fear the French will not yield much more than they have proffered.

“The Czar of Moscovie is expected very quickly here or at Amsterdam. He would gladly see our King at Loo, but the King seems to be afraid of him there.

“I might have told your Grace that our King does press to conclude the peace upon the restitution of Luxembourg, so soon as an equivalent for it is adjusted; by which means Luxembourg is to be restored to Spain, unless the French and Spaniards do think fit to make a bargain for the same place, which they may do when the peace is signed.

“I believe our Elector at Bruxelles was so jealous of the attention which my Lord Albemarle had for his mistress, that his Highness saw her with more indifference than was usual. She and her friends endeavoured to persuade the world that her design was only to captivate a person who was so near our King that she might thereby do service to the Elector.”

R. 10 Aug. Ansd. 21.

SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, Aug. 7, Whitehall.—“I have received your Lordships' letter of the 31st July, and laid it before the Lords Justices, who very well approve of your having left it to the House of Commons to prepare the heads of the Bill for an Association, as being in their opinion the best method, especially seeing the Commons so unanimously, and with so much zeal and affection to his Majesty's person and Government, agreed to a vote for that purpose. As to the direction your Lordships desire about adjourning or proroguing the Parliament, the Lords Justices think the former most convenient, because it can at any time be



changed to a prorogation, whereas a prorogation cannot be altered; and therefore they direct your Lordships to make an adjournment, when you think fit to end this Session. But in the meanwhile, if you please to acquaint the Lords Justices [in London] with the reasons that induce you to look upon a prorogation to be more for his Majesty's service, they will consider of them, and, if they see cause, change the present opinion they affect of this Bill; but they think it will be less liable to exception, if it be not in the same words, but otherwise expressed. Such a Bill transmitted hither will be returned again with little loss of time."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to [METHUEN], Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

1697, Aug. 7, Whitehall.—"I have received your Lordship's of the 30th July, with the enclosed state of the money to be expected, and have communicated it to my Lord Chancellor, my Lord Chamberlain, and some other of the Lords Justices, who extremely approve thereof. I have understood from other hands that the person you mention in your last is more disposed to revive factions than he promised he would be, when we spoke to him. I writ to the Marquis the last post on that subject, thinking it could do no harm, though I doubt it will produce little good.

"I am much concerned that the Bill for banishing the Regular Clergy is spoiled by the clause added here. I am confident the person who proposed it in Council was far from having that design, but I perceive the consequence was not thoroughly understood, neither by him, nor by us who admitted it. The opinion of the Lords Justices here is, that in case the Bill miscarry on that account, another be immediately transmitted hither, omitting that clause to the same, [and they] will send your Lordships directions accordingly.

[P.S.] "The enclosed copy of my letter to your Lordships of the 20th July was intended to be sent you by the last post, but happened to be then omitted."

*Copy.*

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. [9-]19, Loo.—"I have read to the King your Grace's letter of the 3rd instant relating to Mr. Meers succeeding Mr. Davenant as Exempt of the Yeomen of the Guards, wherein his Majesty has been pleased to make no other answer than that the business may stay until his return into England.

"There is another his Majesty would as gladly have determined, which is that of Major-General Trelawney; in order whereunto his Majesty, taking notice of the expressions of your Grace's letter of the 30th past, is desirous to know from your Grace what the chief obstructions are to the progress of the warrant which remains in your Grace's office for the dispatch of that business.

"We are in great expectation of a better account of Admiral Nevil's success against Pointi's squadron."

R. 15, o.s. Ansd. 21.

## WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 10, Dublin.—“ In our letter tonight we have given your Grace an account what was done today, and how unanimous the House was in giving the Supply today. I must on this occasion tell your Grace that I do think a great deal if not all this matter being carried thus is owing to Mr. Savage being so kind to me as to submit himself to follow my advice and directions; so I hope, when anything happens, I hope (*sic*) you will be so kind [as] to think of the service Mr. Savage has done this Session in the King's affairs.

[P.S.] “The vote the Committee made will be reported tomorrow, and on Thursday I hope they will go on Ways and Means.”

R. 19. Ansd. 21.

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 10, Dublin Castle.—“ Nous uous rendons conte de ce qui s'est passé aujourdhuy dans la Chambre des Comunes; i'aouteray seulement que cette somme n'est donnéé que pour payer les debtes, et que sy nous la sauons bien menager, ie crois que nous pourons payer le tout. L'on n'a pas encore parlé des fortifications, ny des barraques; ie crois qu'ils inelineront pour les barraques, mais ie ne leur trouue aucune inclination pour les fortifications. L'on ne songe plus à l'appropriation; ie crois que c'est à cause que nous n'auons iamais parlé contre cette condition; ie ne crois pas qu'on la propose. Le uote a passé dans la Comité sans aucune oposition; nous n'auons menagé ny gagné personne, et n'auons employé aucun des partis. Chacun se uante que sy nous auons rendu le conducteur, nous aurions cinquante mille liures de plus. Je n'en crois rien, mais quand cela seroit, je crois qu'il est plus du seruice du Roy d'auoir cent cinquante mille pieces par un uote unanime de toute la Maison, que d'en auoir dauantage par la majorité, après un long debat, qui rend un autre parti entierement opposé en tout au seruice du Roy. Conseruez moy l'honneur de uos bonnes graces.”

R. 19. Ansd. 21.

## SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Aug. [10-]20, Hague.—“ Since mine of the 16th I have the honour of your Excellency's of the 3rd, and should be sorry in that unlucky return of your illness, under which we are told your Grace yet continues, that I should be any occasion of increasing the trouble writing must needs give you; and therefore, till your Grace find something to command me, please not to trouble yourself with answering any of my letters.

“ The term set by the French at their first giving in their Project, and which they have taken several occasions since to repeat to the Allies, drawing so near, they, especially the Imperialists, seem to affect a mighty diligence in pursuing the

new method agreed on, of personal conferences with the French at Ryswicke; upon occasion of which a great discontent is discovered among the ministers of the several Princes of Germany here, whom it seems the Imperialists will not suffer to intervene as parties in this negociation, but insist that it belongs to the Emperor's prerogative and dignity to transact the whole matter for them.

"This domestic matter, added to the grief they are under in the business of the equivalent for Luxembourg, puts them into very ill humour. One of them, viz., the Elector of Brandenburg, has another dissatisfaction, which is, that hitherto the French have refused to give a power to their Ambassadors to treat a peace distinctly and particularly with him, which is a point he mightily presses; and to which it is answered that in the powers given to treat with the Emperor and Empire, &c., as their powers already received and allowed by the Assembly do run, he the Elector of Brandenburg is included, as being a principal member of the Empire. This does not at all satisfy his Ambassadors here, to a degree that they have very warmly pressed us, and the Ambassadors of this State, as a matter we are severally bound to by our treaties with their master, to procure them such a power, or otherwise not to proceed further in our treaties. We on our part answer that there is not in our treaty any such obligation, only not to treat without their consent, which we say we had. And as to the States, they make answer, that they have expressly told the French the obligation they are under to procure them, the Brandenburgers, a power to treat, and that they can receive no other answer from the French, but they understand this to be abundantly complied with by the general power already furnished for treating with the whole Empire. And thus the thing now stands, but with infinite discontent to the Brandenburgers, who threaten no less than to enter a solemn protestation against what shall be done.

"I do not see much more worth your Grace's trouble at present; and indeed, if there were, the pain I am in (as I write this) from a fit of the gout that has seized me, would scarce give me leave to say it."

R. 15, o.s. Ansd. the 18.

#### SHREWSBURY to MANCHESTER.

1697, Aug. 12, Whitehall.—"I did not omit to lay before the King your Lordship's desire to have a Secretary of the Embassy to go with you to Venice, and by the last post I received an answer from Mr. Blathwayt, that his Majesty has been pleased to agree to it, and I have accordingly given directions for Mr. Stanion's privy seal to be prepared, whom I understand from Mr. Mountague your Lordship has pitched upon for this employment. I pray your Lordship's excuse that I do not write this in my own hand, which the return of my illness makes uneasy to me."

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.

1697, Aug. 12, Whitehall.—“This evening the Bill for the better payment of Tithes has been agreed to in Council with these following alterations. That part of it which confirms the Statute of the 27th of Henry the 8th is left out, as being thought too severe, and for that reason seldom of late put in execution here in England. That clause also which confirms the Statute of the 33rd of Henry 8th is likewise omitted, Mr. Attorney General having informed the Council that that Bill was now in force in Ireland, and it would therefore be of no use to confirm it by a new Act. That which now remains in the Act to be transmitted is the confirmation of an Act of the 2nd of Edward the 6th, to which the Lords had once an intention to have added the Bill lately made here for recovery of small Tithes, but upon examination found some things which they knew not how rightly to apply to Ireland, and therefore apprehended some mistake in the addition might lose the Bill, for which reason they chose rather to pass it in the manner it will now be sent.”

*Copy.*

[SHREWSBURY] to the GRAND DUKE [OF TUSCANY].

1697, Aug. 12, Whitehall.—Announces that Sir Lambert Blackwell is going to reside with the Grand Duke as the King's Envoy extraordinary.

*Copy, French; with a copy of a letter on the same subject to the Commander Del Bene.*

## SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. [12-]22, Loo.—“Having not the honour of any commands from your Grace by this post, I have only to acquaint your Grace that as the King has declared his pleasure that a Secretary of the Embassy be appointed to attend my Lord Manchester, so Mr. Stannion is the person his Majesty does approve of for that employment; which I would not delay signifying to your Grace, being informed by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer [Charles Montagu] of his being the person proposed by your Grace to his Majesty.”

R. 21.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Aug. 12-22, Loo.—“I was forced to come hither upon some of my Lord Ranelagh's business, and I am going back in haste, but I have just time to send my humble duty to your Grace. The King is in good health, hunting and shooting, as happy as the day is long. His Majesty seems more earnest now, and more pressing, to have an end of the negotiations at Ryswyck, in proportion as the time of his return to London does advance. His Majesty seems only to apprehend that the French should fall back a little upon the taking of Barcelona, and the good success of Ponti, who has certainly ransomed and plundered Carthagena so much at his leisure, that after having loaded all

the silver and merchandises there, he carried away a hundred brass guns, and having got clear of Neville, as the French say, is expected every day at home with all his booty. If the French do not fall back, I believe the ministers of the King and of the States will sign by the 1st of September, and the rest must follow.

"The King is very much alone here, which seems to make one great part of his satisfaction. All the foreign ministers were desired to stay at the Hague, unless they had any pressing business with his Majesty. I only find an envoy here from the Elector of Saxe, who has sent to advise the King of his election to the Crown of Poland. I am going back tonight to the Hague, and thence to Bruxelles as fast I can."

R. 21. Ansd. 21.

#### SHREWSBURY to SEC. BLATHWAYT.

1697, Aug. 13, Whitehall.—"Having had the misfortune to fall into a relapse of my former distemper, which continues so violently upon me that I am advised both by friends and physicians to leave the town and return to the country, where I received so much benefit in the beginning of the summer, I must desire the favour of you that his Majesty may be acquainted with my circumstances, and may be assured that it is the most sensible part of my affliction, that being in a post where attendance is so necessary, I am thus forced to neglect his service.

"You will by this post receive from Mr. Vernon the copy of the Lords Justices' and Council of Ireland's letter upon the Bill for confirming the Art[icles] of Limerick. It is not hard to guess how the Protestant and English interest there wish his Majesty should decide the matter; I shall therefore not take up your time in enlarging on what you will find in that letter, but only add that my Lord Winchester, my Lord Galloway, and my Lord Chancellor have all three in several letters pressed very earnestly the speedy dispatch of the Bill, which they think very necessary for the quieting of Ireland, because a day is therein fixed for the commencement of the war.

[P.S.] "The Lords of the Council having judged Mr. Nelson's fault occasioned by imprudence and not malice, and having a consideration of his past sufferings, and that he made his folly no secret to yourself nor my Lord Villiers, though too late, they yesterday ordered his discharge, with a severe reprimand."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, Aug. 14, London.—"I have received your Lordship's of the 3rd and the 5th, and being obliged to return into the country upon the same unfortunate occasion that carried me there the last time, I am just now stepping into the coach, and have only time to acquaint you that the Lords here, thinking it very improper to determine so nice a point as the adding or not

adding that clause in the Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick, many of them being unacquainted in what manner the words in dispute came to be a part of those Articles, they did last night send the letter from your Lordships and the Council of Ireland to be laid before his Majesty, who, being informed of the difficulty as soon as it was discovered here, does expect to see your Lordships' thoughts upon it before he will determine anything in the matter. As soon as his Majesty's answer is received, everybody is so convinced of the necessity of dispatch, that you may be certain the Bill will be immediately transmitted to you in the manner his Majesty shall direct.

"I am extreme glad to hear Mr. Savage has been so reasonable. If he will be advised by your Lordship to show moderation, there is no question but everybody will join to recommend his service to the King; to my small power I shall be very ready. If some indiscreet heats cannot be prevented, it is much less indecent that they should proceed from persons not immediately in his Majesty's service."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY TO GALWAY.

1697, Aug. 14, London.—"I am extreme sorry it is my misfortune to be forced to leave this place at a time that my duty obliges me to a more constant correspondence with your Lordship than my absence in the country will well permit, but my distemper is returned upon me with such violence that I am forced to retire, and try if the same course and air, that did me good in the beginning of the summer, will set me up against winter.

"Yesterday I received your Lordship's of the 3rd and 5th, with a postscript dated the 7th, and, being now just going into the coach, have time only to tell you that the Bill for banishing Regulars will certainly be sent from hence in three or four days. You may depend upon it, it will be returned to you in the time I mention, and in the manner you desire. Everybody was unanimous in agreeing to the Bill before, but it seems it was spoiled with the thoughts of making it too good. That for confirming the Art[icles] of Lim[erick] cannot possibly receive the same dispatch; it is judged too tender a point to determine without his Majesty's direction, who best knows in what manner he was prevailed with to add the words now in dispute, and consequently how far he thinks the honour of his word concerned.

"The Lords Justices here acquainted his Majesty with the difficulty, at the same time that your Lordships were writ to about it, and have received his Majesty's answer that he could come to no resolution till he had seen your Lordships' reasons; by which it is so plain that he does not expect the question should be decided by any but himself, [that] all that the Lords here could do was to send over to him yesterday a copy of the letter from the Council of Ireland, and press the dispatch of his

Majesty's answer; and as soon as that is received here, the Bill will be sent to you without any delay, in the manner his Majesty shall order, everybody being satisfied of the necessity of this Bill, and of its being dispatched as soon as possible.

"Your affairs in the Parliament appear to be in so fair a way that I hope there is little question but they will succeed to your desire. If some few troublesome interested spirits can be governed, the generality (*sic*) mean and will act well.

"The Admiralty have been acquainted with the privateers that infest your coast, and I hope will take care to prevent it for the future; it would have been very ridiculous to have had the Bill for confirming the Attainders carried to St. Germain's."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to [METHUEN,] Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

1697, Aug. 14, Whitehall.—"The Lords here, having acquainted his Majesty with the difficulties that arose upon the Bill for confirming the Art[icles] of Lim[erick], have received for answer, that he expects to see what will be represented by the Lords Justices of Ireland, before he will come to any resolution; so that it is at present not properly in our powers to determine how far his Majesty will expect that the last clause may be made good; but what has been writ by the Lords Justices of Ireland and Council, by this night's post, will be laid before the King, and his commands, as soon as received here, will be immediately executed and transmitted to you.

"The Bill for banishing Regulars is now under Mr. Attorney-General's [Sir Thomas Trevor] inspection, and will be considered at Council on Tuesday; and so little objection can be made to it, if it be of the same nature with the former, before it was altered by us, that orders having been given to have it ready engrossed, I hope it may be sent away that evening; but your Lordship may depend upon it, that there will be no delay nor obstruction to the hastening that Bill, which everybody seemed to like.

"I am glad to hear by your Lordship's, and by other letters of a fresher date, that matters are likely to succeed so happily, and that some things which might reasonably have given a rise for heats are smoothed over. My Lord Gallway very generously acknowledges the principal share of this good service to your Lordship's great industry and prudence, which you will believe I am extreme glad is confessed due to one I have so particular an esteem for. I cannot but be rejoiced to hear that our old friends behave themselves with such moderation, zeal, and goodwill, which I never suspected they would want.

"Being obliged by a very violent relapse to return to the place where I last saw you, I write this just as I am going, and with the haste that may be expected from a man that knows not how long his journey may be; but whilst I am upon this earth, I shall be, with a real kindness and respect," &c.

*Copy.*

## WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 15, Dublin.—“I received the favour of your Grace's of the 5th this morning, and hope you have received our answer concerning the additional Article of Limerick. They were mighty fond of the Bill for confirming the Outlawries, and when it was given them, they said it was the best Bill they had given them since the Act of Settlement; and they read it immediately, and seemed so fond on it that they appointed it a second reading in two or three days; and at the third reading some were against the Bill, and a great many to put off the third reading for two or three days, but it was carried for the reading that day by 33. A great many that were for putting off the third reading for two days say they did it not as being against the Bill, but only that they might have time to look over the Bill to see whether there was ground for the objections that was [were] made against the Bill, it not having been committed at the second reading, as it used to be.

“The Bill is now with the House of Lords, and there it was read as soon as it came up, and a second reading was moved for Monday, but it was carried not to be until Thursday; and a great many of the Bishops and my Lord Draughhedaugh were possessed with a notion that the Princes[s] was mightily against this Bill, and that this Bill would confirm my Lady Ortnuey's grant, and that a great many Protestants would suffer by this Bill. But the Commons are making heads of a Bill to take care of the last matter (though of all the instances I have heard mentioned, I don't think any of them are prejudiced by this Bill); and as to the first mistake, we will set the Bishops right against Thursday.

“Your Lordship sees how uncertain these gentlemen of the House of Commons are, so that I shall not depend on anything until it is done, and fear the Sessions will not be so easy as was hoped; yet as to the main matter, which is the Supply, I hope they will go a great way on Tuesday, which day is appointed to go on with the heads of the Poll Bill, which was begun yesterday, and the giving of 2s. a head was agreed on, and they seemed in their discourses to be resolved to give it for two years. And for finishing the Supply voted, we have all the assurances imaginable, which now I confess I cannot give entire credit to it until it is done.

“As to what your Lordship mentions of the last vote of the first day, what you seem to apprehend from that is I suppose the Bill of *Habeas Corpus* being stirred again. It was not in the list that they sent to us to enquire what was become of several Bills. I have been afraid of its being mentioned, but as yet it has not, but I had an item given me tonight that Mr. Molsworthe had some thoughts of mentioning it; so I have acquainted my Lord Chancellor with it, who will speak with him tomorrow morning.

“My Lord, as to what you are so kind as to write about Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer [Philip Savage], I take [it] as one of the greatest marks of your friendship that you was so kind as to promise me; and in a former letter I have given your Grace an account how at the beginning of the Sessions he had a mind to have shown that he had a good interest, and to



have carried matters by a majority of his own friends, besides the feud between him and the Brodericks, but as he begun that, by my persuasion he cemented that matter again; and I said to him but last night all that I could think how I should resent it if he did not keep his word with me in promoting the King's business, and in quieting all disputes or heats that might happen as much as in him lay, to which he has given me all the repeated assurances imaginable, and I hope he will keep his word, but I will answer for nobody in this country; but if he keeps his word to the end of the Sessions, I hope you will continue your good intentions towards him, as you shall judge he will deserve; for though Mr. Carleton is I think very justly put into Mr. Lowther's room, I hear there is like to be another vacancy in Mr. Eveling's room. I am sorry I can give your Grace no better account of affairs here at present, but hope that all will do well yet.

[P.S.] "I am extremely concerned to hear that you have any return of your spitting of blood, and hope it has left you before now, and that you will have no return of it any more."

R. 26. Ansd. 30th.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 17, Dublin Castle.—"Le suis tres sensiblement touché du mauuais estat de uostre santé. . . . Le Bill pour confirmer *the attainders* a passé dans la Maison des Comunes, avec quelque difficulté, et en trouue dauantage dans celle des Seigneurs. Tous ceus qui s'y sont oposés, et qui s'y oponent, auouent qu'on ne pouuoit iamais proposer un Bill plus auantageus pour la nation. Nous uous auons rendu conte, my Lord, de l'Adresse que la Maison des Comunes a resolu de nous faire; nous la receurons demain, et nous l'enuoirons, avec la reponce. Ce Bill est arresté à la Chambre des Seigneurs, par les Euesques, à qui on a persuadé que le don de my Lady Orkney est tacitement compris dans ce Bill.

"Cependant, l'affaire de l'argent s'auance lentement, mais elle se fera; il faut laisser apaiser le mouuement causé par quelques mal intentionnés, à l'ocasion de ce Bill, receu dans le comencement avec un grand aplaudissement, et fort negligé à present. Ieudi est le iour apointé pour la seconde lecture de ce Bill. L'espere pourtant qu'il passera; ce seroit un grand malheur pour ce pais cy sy ce fantosme faisoit perdre ce Bill.

[P.S.] "La demande des Bills dont les *heads* ont esté presentées à my Lord Capell, n'a pas eu de suite; ie sais pourtant que le dessein n'en estoit pas bon; i'espere qu'on ne parlera ny d'*Habeas corpus*, ny de *Reights*."

R. 28. Ansd. 30.

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. [17-]27, Dieren.—"Upon my laying your Grace's letter of the 13th instant before the King, his Majesty has been pleased to show a very great concern for the return of your Grace's indisposition, and thinks it very necessary that your

Grace do use all those methods and remedies that are judged most conducing to your recovery, which all your Grace's servants and the public have the greatest reason to wish for.

"I have acquainted Mr. Vernon that his Majesty agrees to the leaving out the clause which gives so much offence in the Bill for confirming the Articles of Ireland.

[P.S.] "Enclosed is one from the King."

R. 23; ansd. 25.

#### SHREWSBURY to PORTLAND.

1697, Aug. 18, Eyford.—Further remarks on the proposed insertion of the King's name in the Article, and on his (the writer's) inability to give strict attendance on his office, owing to ill-health. Has, after consulting the Lord Chancellor, allowed Captain Fisher to send to France one who, he says, is "a gentleman of good sense and credit among that party."

*Autograph draft. Partly printed by Coxe.*

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 19, Dublin Castle.—"Je suis sensiblement touché du mauuais estat de nostre santé. . . . Quelque necessaire que uous soyés dans les affaires, il faut uous en priner pendant un plus long temps. Il vaut mieus que le public soufre pendant une année entiere, que de uous exposer à des rechutes qui enfin deuiendroient dangereuses.

"Nous uous auons rendu conte des opositions que le Bill qui confirme les *attainders* a trouué dans la Maison des Communes, et depuis dans celle des Seigneurs, parceque les Euesques se sont imaginés que ce Bill n'auoit esté enuoyé que pour confirmer le don que le Roy a fait à my Lady Orkney. Ce Bill a esté lu aujourd'hui pour la seconde fois dans la Maison des Seigneurs, apres auoir passé dans celle des Communes. Il sera lu demain pour la derniere fois, apres auoir esté examiné en Comité de toute la Maison; et malgré les bonnes intentions de quelques uns, ie crois qu'il passera sans diuision, mais ce ne sera pas sans harangues.

"Nous uous enuoyons l'Adresse, que nous receumes hier. I'ay examiné aujourd'hui les *heads* du Bill supplemental, qui nous furent présentés hier par le *Specker*; il est entierement pour le Colonel Hear, qui a trouué moyen de faire son affaire une affaire generale. Nous le porterons demain au Conseil, et tacherons le metre en forme, qui le rende utile au maintien des droits de les sujets Protestants.

"Les Communes ont fait un assés grand progrès ce matin dans l'establisement d'une *poll tax*, qu'ils ueulent donner pour deus ans; tout git à present à combien cette taxe sera estiméé.

"Nous uous remercions, my Lord, de la protection que nous aués donnéé au Bill que nous uous auons renuoyé pour le banissement des moines.

"Nous attendrons avec patience les ordres du Roy sur la confirmation des Articles de Limerick. Depuis ce que i'ay ueu le debat de celui qui confirme les *attainders*, ie ne me fie plus à

mon iugement. Peutestre que l'aditional Article le facilitera, au lieu de luy nuire. Nous le recevrons tel que le Roy le iugera de son service, et ie suis persuadé qu'il passera.

"L'aprehende seulement la trop haute estimation de la poll taxe, et après cela peu d'inclination à fortifier Limerick.

"Nous auons à present une fregate de uint quatre pieces de canon, qui ua bien à la voile; qui n'aura d'autre occupation que celle d'escorter nos paquets; ainsy i'espere que nous n'en perdrons plus."

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 19, Dublin.—"I received the favour of your Grace's of the 14th, and am most extremely concerned at the relapse you have. . . . I am glad your Grace is satisfied with Mr. Savage's behaviour; he does very well now, and forwards the King's business. . . .

"Yesterday we had an Address from the House of Commons, with heads of a Bill for saving the estates, rights, titles, and possessions of Protestants from being prejudiced by an Act intituled, an Act for confirming several Outlawries, &c., which after we have modelled a little here at the Council, we shall send it into England. The Lords read today the Bill for confirming the Outlawries, &c., the second time, and the Bill is committed, and they go upon it again tomorrow. They passed today the Bill to prevent Protestants intermarrying with Papists. The House of Commons went a great way today in the Poll Bill, and I hope another sitting will finish it; and I hope things will go well yet, notwithstanding the well wishers to the contrary."

R. 28. Ansd. 30th.

#### SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1697, Aug. 21, Eyford.—"Yours of the 10th I have received. Your joint letter of the same date having been laid before the Lords Justices, I shall not pretend to answer that from this place. I think your Lordship much in the right, to prefer an unanimous consent for the promoting the public business, before a little more money, carried with a bare majority. I was ever of opinion that his Majesty having the good fortune, that his interest and the people's exactly agree and are the same, it was not for his service to foment parties; for since he has nothing to ask but what it is for the common good, an assembly of uninterested moderate men will never oppose his demands, and nothing but the heats and animosities of a faction, whose violence will often carry them against their reason, can ever disturb his business.

"I doubt his Majesty may be dissatisfied if the fortifications are not provided for. I make no question but you will do what is possible to get that command complied with, and then, if it cannot be done, patience is the only remedy.

"I was out of town before my Lord Folliot brought your Lordship's letter, but I have recommended his case to the Lords Justices, and hope he will not fail of success and dispatch."

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, Aug. 21, Eyford.—“I have received your Lordship’s of the 10th. I shall not pretend, from this place, to answer your joint letter, which has been laid before the Lords Justices.” Refers to Mr. Savage’s “commendable carriage.”

*Copy.*

## SHREWSBURY to. MR. HILL.

1697, Aug. 21, Eyford.—“I owe you my thanks for yours of the 6-16 and 12-22. I cannot but be in pain till I hear what the truth of this news of Pointy is; I mean, what he has got, and then, whether that, with the success at Barcelona, will make any considerable change in the King of France’s inclination to a peace. This hour that I am writing is very near that which the French have fixed as their last, and beyond which they looked upon themselves no longer obliged to stand to the proposals they have made. If that time be not prolonged, nor the matter concluded, we shall soon see whether they will be glad to lay hold on a pretence to break. I am apt to think, if we could adjust our difficulties, and be ready to close at this term they have set, it would have been too shameful for them so plainly to recant. A little time will clear all doubts.”

*Copy.*

## THE PROPOSED PEACE.

1697, [Aug. 22-] Sept. 1.—Declaration [by the French Ambassadors] of the withdrawal of the offers originally made by the King of France to the Emperor and the King of Spain, because they had not been accepted before the end of August, on which understanding they were made. He now offers different conditions.—This Declaration was delivered to the Mediator.

*French, 4 pp., enclosed in Villiers’ letter of Sept. 3, n.s. (Vol. 8, No. 66.)*

Another copy of the same. *French, 3 pp., folio, enclosed in Williamson’s letter of Sept. 3, n.s. (Vol. 10, No. 72.)*

A third copy of the same. *French, 4 pp. (Vol. 22, No. 53.)*

## MR. HILL to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [Aug. 23-] Sept. 2, s.n., Bruxelles.—“’Tis with infinite sorrow that I have received the ill news of your Grace’s relapse, and the necessity which carries you back to the country, but I must be glad to think there are remedies in the air, and that your Grace can have health for the pains of fetching it.

“I cannot tell your Grace so well what was done at Ryswyck two days since, as you will be told from the Hague; but I send you the enclosed decree of the Holy Inquisition, by which your Grace may see how the King is treated by his most Catholic Allies, and what he may expect from such a bigoted nation.

"I think I have told your Grace, this summer, that my Lord Portland was sick with chagrin, [and] was ready to retire quite from his Majesty's service, and presence, to make more room for a younger officer. The same disquiet and the same resolutions are in his Lordship still. He has been held by the King, who cannot think to part with him, and is yet held, as it were, by force; but whether he will be held after the peace is signed, I cannot tell. This is yet, I believe, a very great secret, my Lord, and I say it only to your Grace."

*Endorsed*: R. 2nd, o.s., 97, but not the Inquisition mentioned in the letter. *Ansd.* 8.

[SIR] H[ENRY] D. COLT to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Aug. 24, London.—Sends two letters from a gentleman employed by him. Mentions Mr. Robins, a counsellor-at-law, one Chalenor, and Lord Peterbrow.

R. 26. *Enclosures*:—

1. Copy of a letter from ——— to [Colt?], dated Aug. 22, '97.—"Sir, About the beginning of July last I had some talk with Mrs. Scott, relating to the intended escape of Sir John Fenwick, and she told me that my Lord S[underland?] was with him some time before he left London, and that he had a private pass under my Lord's own hand.

"About the beginning of August I was with Mr. Gibbs, who justified all that Mrs. Scott had said, adding that my Lord S[underland?] was with him two hours, and that he gave Sir John Fenwick a pass as aforesaid.

"August the 20th I was at Dover with Capt. Roberts, where he told me that my Lady Midilton desired him to procure a vessel for the transporting of one Capt. Alexander and a friend of his for France, but he afterward understood that by Capt. Alexander was meant Capt. Waw, and that his friend was Sir John Fenwick.

"My Lady Middleton farther told him that my Lady S[underland?] had dined with her the day before, and that my Lord S[underland?] should be at her house on the 2nd of June, on which day she desired him to come there for farther directions. He went as appointed on the 2nd of June to Cardigan House in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he saw my Lord S[underland?], Sir John Fenwick, and Capt. Waw. He also said that my Lord S[underland?] spoke to him there, and that he knew him very well. Robert[s] sometime afterward was taken up for farthering the escape of Sir John Fenwick, and brought to be examined before my Lord S[underland?] and his dog Vernon (as he called him), but Sh[rewsbury] appeared very uneasy because Vernon was by, and to every question that was asked about Sir John Fenwick, Roberts answered several times, 'You know, my Lord, that I know nothing of the matter.' In a day or two after Roberts sent his daughter to know the reason of his confinement, and my Lord Sh[rewsbury] told her that her father was not so civil as

he should have been in his language, intimating (as he thought) that he had been too plain in saying that his Lordship knew that he knew nothing of the matter. This to the best of my memory is the exact truth of what was told to

"Your most obedient servant.

[P.S.] "Pray, Sir, be careful of exposing this, for I am told by Capt. Lewin that a great man gave him notice that a person was employed by the Government to betray their party, and that he heard that the said Lewin had been several times in town to confer with him; so he sent this to caution him from engaging himself farther, for his name was already given up to the Lords Justices."

2. Copy of a letter from ——— to [Colt?]; undated.—  
"Sir, Since I saw you last I was at Dover, where it was proposed to me how the Castle and town should be delivered to his Majesty's enemies, and a scheme is given me how it shall be done, and by whom.

"Several others have told me that a great number of men, horses, and arms are ready to assist King James; (viz.) some have engaged a number of butchers, other[s] gardeners; one assures me from Norfolk that 4,000 are ready, and will be active at the least notice.

"Men of note do desire me to carry over and lay these matters before King James; they desire me to assure him how resolved they are to endeavour his re-establishment, and they expect me to bring directions what method they shall take farther, they having already procured a vessel that will transport me to France; therefore I desire you will be pleased to let me know what more I shall do."

#### VILLIERS TO SHREWSBURY.

1697, [Aug. 24.] Sept. 3, n.s., Hague.—"I have the honour of a letter from your Grace of the 18th August from Eyford, but am heartily sorry for the occasion of your going thither. I hope you will quickly let me know you have found the benefit you expect from it, which I can assure you is the best news I can hear from England.

"I thought I might have sent your Grace word that the business was concluded, but the unreasonableness of the French has put an ill delay to it. The Spaniards, Dutch, and we were ready last Saturday to sign, if the French would have given a convenient time to the Imperialists to come in, but this they have refused, and gave in a new Project last Sunday, with the equivalent for Straesbourg, which I send enclosed.

"The step that his Majesty has thought most proper to make on this occasion is to declare against the equivalent, as well to show his dislike to the proceeding of the French, as to let the world know that he will not leave his Allies except he is forced to it by their own wilfulness. It is a good deal their fault to have brought things to this pass, and what the King does now is more for his own reputation than that they deserve it.

"I am told that there is no danger in making this seeming resistance, for if the French persist in their keeping of Straesbourg, our friends here will have power enough to persuade us to comply; so that I hope there is no greater hazard in this business than the loss of some time, and that I may yet tell you before winter with how much truth and respect I am," &c.

R. 2nd, o.s. Ansd. 8. *Enclosure*; see Aug. 22.

SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, [Aug. 24.] Sept. 3, Hague.—"At the same time that I found myself obliged, by an unlucky fit of the gout, to ask your Excellency's pardon for the omission of my duty, at least for some posts, your Grace has had the goodness to honour me with your letter from Eyford of the 18th past, which I had little reason to expect your Grace should give yourself the trouble of in the tender condition your health is in.

"As to the state of the General Peace, that part which remains unsettled, which is what relates to the Emperor, Empire, and Lorraine, can have no very clear account given of it, so different appear the parties to be in what they severally aim at. All insist still to have Luxembourg given up by the French, and no equivalent hearkened to. But this seems otherwise resolved on by those parties that have more interest to judge in it.

"As to Strasbourg, how strong soever were the inclinations of the PP. of the Empire to have it restored, and how cold soever were the desires of the Emperor as to its restitution, there seems an end put to all that matter by the expiring of the term within which France had limited the acceptance of their offer. And accordingly the French Ambassadors, the very next day after the term expired, to wit, on Sunday, the 1st Sept., delivered in a solemn Declaration, in the name of the King their master (a copy of which I here enclose), by which your Grace will see (what we had all along foretold the Imperialists and the Allies would be the consequence) that, the term fixed being expired without the Allies declaring their acceptance of the conditions, the King declares himself absolved from his offer, and accordingly that for the future he will not be obliged to render Strasbourg at all, but an equivalent, &c. And thus he leaves them, only adding, as a mark of his desire of the Peace, that in consideration of his keeping Strasbourg, he will be content to give the Spaniards up Barcellone.

"In this condition the negociation stands, and a further delay of twenty days, that is, to the 20th Sept., is granted by the French, to finish the Peace on this foot."

R. 2nd, o.s. Ansd. 22. *Enclosure*; see Aug. 22.

SHREWSBURY to SIR HENRY COLT.

1697, Aug. 28, Grafton.—"Your caution in not exposing what related to me without my consent I am sensible was meant kindly, and therefore I am obliged to you for it; but, God be thanked, I am so perfectly innocent in this and all other

matters where my fidelity to the Government can be charged, that I make it my most earnest request that this or any other information which may come to your hands may be laid immediately before the Lords Justices, without losing so much time as is necessary to give me notice before of it, for I desire to conceal no action of this nature from their examination and knowledge.

"I do not return you the two papers, because I understand they are copies only, but once again entreat you not to omit laying before the Lords Justices at their first meeting the letter of the 22nd of August."

*Autograph draft.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [Aug. 29-] Sept. 8, s.n., Bruxelles.—"I am to thank your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 21st past, and I am very glad to hear that your bleeding has so much diminished.

"In my last I did myself the honour to tell your Grace what we were doing here. Ever since all things at Ryswick are at a stand; the ministers do meet only at the instance of the Mediator, but do nothing. The Spaniards complain of the complaisance which we have had for the Imperialists, and say it will be the same thing again the 20th instant. I find my Lord Portland has sent a letter and a compliment to the Mareschal de Boufflers, and I expect his Lordship here tomorrow, in order to have another meeting with the said Mareschal, by which means perhaps all the wheels at Ryswick may be set at work again. In the mean time the French make war as hard as they can. The Mareschal de Choiseul is marched directly towards the Prince Lewis of Bade, and we are a little in pain for our friends. In Flanders the Mareschal de Catinat had gathered all his force, and designed to march all night by the moonshine, and to fall upon the Elector at daybreak. The Mareschal de Villeroy was come with 2,000 choice horse and about 6,000 foot, to be at the sport. The Elector had advice just in time to get into the retrenchments of Bruges, where we hope he is safe.

"We are very much in pain for the Imperial affairs in Hungary. The Turks are come over the Save; they are marching to Transylvania and the upper Hungary too, and will meet little resistance in either place. The Emperor's army is weak and ill provided. I wish they do not find reason to repent of their obstinacy at Ryswick the 31st past; and I wish we may not be forced to repent of our generosity and our complaisance for them for ever.

"Pointy is got home with six ships and ten millions; he came into Brest the 29th past. The Prince of Conti is gone from Paris, to embark at Dunkerque the 5th instant, and some advices say he is sailed with Du Bart, for Dantzic. The Elector of Saxe is strengthening his party all this while in Polande, and in all appearance that controversy will not be decided but by the sword."

R. 6th, n.s. [o.s.] Ansd. 8.



MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [Aug. 30.] Sept. 9, s.n., Bruxelles.—“I had the honour to write to your Grace yesterday. Since then, I have seen my Lord Portland, who is come to meet the Mareschal de Boufflers again. I believe his Lordship will complain of the conduct of the French ministers at the Hague; for it was agreed between the Mareschal and my Lord that if England, Spain, and Holland should accept the conditions offered and sign the peace, a certain term should be allowed to the Imperialists and the rest of our Allies to come in, upon condition that if they did not come in within the time appointed, the peace should still remain to those who had signed. Now it seems at (*sic*) the 31st of August the French ministers at Ryswyck would allow no such time to our Allies, who were not ready to sign, for want of orders. It was for that reason that the King would not suffer his ministers to sign, because the French had broke their word with him, in not allowing to his Allies what they had promised. It seems also that the French ministers have done and said several things at Ryswyck which make people believe they do not in earnest desire a conclusion of the peace. My Lord Portland will either obtain orders to the French ministers to renew the treaty, or will see that they have a mind to break off. This is all I can tell your Grace at present.”

R. 9, o.s. Ansd. 8 Oct.

SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1697, Aug. 30, Grafton.—“I was much surprised to understand, by your Lordship's of the 17th and 19th, that a suspicion has been raised that the Bill of Outlawries was modelled with a covert design of confirming my Lady Orkney's grant. I could never hear a reasonable ground for such an imagination; it is possible there may be more weight in the other objection they are providing against, by the Bill the Commons have addressed to your Lordships to transmit hither, and to recommend to his Majesty; and it is but just that the right of every particular unoffending Protestant should be secured, when the chief end of the Act was to promote the Protestant interest.

“I wish some Bill that would effectually encourage the linen manufacture were in such forwardness that it might be perfected this Session. It would be of great advantage to England as well as Ireland, and unless something be now done to show the Parliament here that the Irish will turn their industry to what may divert them from the woollen trade, that is what the English are so jealous of, the next Session the Irish will certainly receive a mortification on that subject, what was done at the end of the last being intended as a fair warning to them.

“I am extreme glad that you are in so fair a way of overcoming all the material difficulties of the Session. Upon this occasion I must acquaint you that soon after the meeting of the Parliament, I took the liberty to acquaint my Lord Winchester

with what I had understood of Mr. Savage's behaviour, and how different it was from what he had promised, and that I thought his Lordship was indispensably obliged to advise him better, and, if he found him incorrigible, to withdraw his countenance from him, that he might not make use of that support to do mischief.

"My Lord in his answer confessed Mr. Sa[vage] had run into some heats at the opening of the Session, from a desire to show that he and his party were both able and willing themselves to do the King's business, but upon his expostulating with him, he had promised for the future to act with all moderation, and as much as he could to prevent reviving animosities, but to endeavour an unanimous concurrence for the dispatch of the public business; and he hoped, in case he acted this part, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would deserve his Majesty's countenance, and particularly to be one of the Commissioners of the Revenue, which those in his employment usually had been.

"I answered in general terms, that no question could be made but if his carriage during this Session were agreeable to his Lordship's advice, that after the conclusion of it, the King would have a just regard to his recommendation, and that I should assist in the manner he would command me. Every letter since has been filled with encomiums of this gentleman's services, which though I have not seemed to doubt, because I thought it not convenient to discourage or exasperate him, yet by the accounts I have received from others, I have but too much reason to suspect my Lord Win[chester's] partiality upon this occasion. However, by these preludes, it is plain the King will be attacked for some mark of favour to Mr. Savage, and I shall be pressed to promote his pretention, which would certainly be most reasonable if people were satisfied he has acted as is alleged; but on the contrary, if he has done all the underhand mischiefs he can, and only not appeared because it was evident it could have no effect, it would be so discouraging to others who have served well, to see this man distinguished by his Majesty's countenance, that I am sure I will have no share in promoting it." . . .

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, Aug. 30, Grafton.—"I have received your Lordship's of the 15th and 19th, and am much surprised it could be imagined that the Bill for confirming Outlawries, &c., was so modelled as to strengthen my Lady Orkney's grant. When I saw her in London, I did not find she had that opinion of it, nor can I conceive what ground there is for the pretence. As to the other part, which they are taking care of, by the heads they have prepared and have addressed to your Lordships upon, it seems reasonable, in case any innocent Protestant would have been prejudiced without such a provision, which I am not able to judge of.

"I hope Mr. Savage will manage himself so prudently, with the help of your Lordship's assistance, throughout the Sessions, that the account you will be able impartially to give of him will effectually recommend him to his Majesty's favour, in which I shall give assistance as you shall then direct me. I thank your Lordship for your concern about my health, which, though my bleeding be stopped, is in a posture I do not much like. My shortness of breath is so troublesome when I should rest, that I pass the nights very uncomfortably, and gives me cause to suspect my lungs are faulty."

*Copy.*

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 31, Dublin.—"I received the favour of your Lordship's of the 21st. . . . We are preparing a Bill for confirming the Outlawries, &c. (with another title), to comply with what the Lords would have left out, which is, that inquisitions should go out in any future rebellion, and they would have a saving clause for Protestants; and we intend to insert the substance of what the Commons desire in their supplemental Bill. There is a Committee of Council sitting this evening upon it, and will finish it, and tomorrow at Council we will have it read and order it to be engrossed; so shall transmit it into England by the end of the week.

"Here was a very unlucky thing started, and which the House were very warm upon; which was, that a clause might be inserted in the Poll Bill, that the money should continue to go as it did during the continuance of the Poll; which I thought was a thing that the King would never allow of, as a thing that touched his prerogative, but it could be got off no way but by their making an Address to us that we would lay before the King their desire to have the coin continued, current as it is now, during the continuance of the Poll tax; and they have ordered a Committee to draw up such an Address, and tomorrow they go on to make a valuation of the Poll, which I have all the reason in the world to believe that it will be computed pretty moderately, which I shall think so if they compute it at 100,000*l.* for the two years (which time they have already agreed to give it for); and if they will give us the additional duties for two years, and a penny more on Tobacco, I shall think the funds for the 100,000*l.* very good. There are several that do compute very wide and would make this Poll to amount to the whole sum, and a great many are out of the way with their computations; but I hope the medium will be, as I tell your Grace, 100,000*l.* This Mr. Savage does assure me most of his friends will come into this (*sic*), so on Thursday I hope to give you a good account of this matter.

"Mr. Savage is I dare say very hearty in this matter, but there is such an animosity between him and the Brodericks that they can never be right together; and last night at Council there was a little warm words passed, which I was very sorry for,

and I did take more upon me than else I would to blame Mr. Savage ; it was about one Gargrave ; I fear I mistake the name, but it is one that my Lord Chancellor Porter maintained, and Brigadier Ousley has a custodium of the man's estate ; and some other little words because the Act of confirming the Outlawries was not committed in the House of Commons, as if it was done and pressed hottly [hotly] by some people. I did correct Mr. Chancellor in the Council, and he owned his indiscretion, and begs (*sic*) pardon at the Council, and said he did not mean any reflecting words ; and was with me today to beg pardon for offending me, both as in the station I am in, and in particular I being so kind to him ; and begged of me to believe that he does mean everything for the good (*sic*), and will do everything towards it, and will promote this of the money, and has got a great many that will come in with him to the computation we think reasonable ; and if it proves so tomorrow, and that the money matter goes on, I hope those little private peakes won't be minded. I hope this will find you on the mending hand.

[P.S.] "The Committee I hear has gone through the Bill, and have agreed, all that died in rebellion before the 3rd of October, 91, are to be enquired after, and all that are or went into France without the King's leave are attainted, and all the other clauses for future enquiries are left out, and a general saving for all Protestants."

R. Sept. 13. Ansd. Sept. 25.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Aug. 31, Dublin Castle.—"J'ay receu une lettre que vous m'aués fait l'honneur de m'escire du 21. de ce mois. Je suis bien aise, my Lord, que vous aprouiés nostre sentiment sur les premieres propositions du Parlement. Une telle assemblée ne peut pas estre pendant toute une seance dans un mesme temperament.

"Nous auons trouué beaucoup de difficultés sur le Bill confirmant les *attainders* ; nous vous en auons rendu conte. Nous trauaillons à en faire un autre, pour le mesme sujet, dans lequel nous metons toutes les clauses pour lesquels les deus Maisons ont tesmoigné quelque inclination ; nous rejetons aussy toutes celles qui ne leur ont pas agréé. Avec tous ces soins ie ne sais sy ce Bill reussira ; trois ou quatre partis diferens se ioignent contre ce Bill.

"Celuy qui confirme les Articles de Limerick uient d'arriuer, sans l'aditional clause. Nous ne pouuons rien iuger de son succès ; cependant nous le garderons iusques à ce que les Bills pour l'argent soyent finis ; nous esperons que ce sera demain. Vous aurés sceu que l'on auoit proposé d'ajouter une clause, pour engager le Roy à maintenir la monoye comme elle est, par laquelle, en cas de rabais, le Roy seroit obligé de recevoir l'argent sur le pied qu'il est à present. Après un long debat, recomencé trois fois, cette proposition est tombee, mais

nous n'auons pas pu empecher celle de nous presenter une Adresse à ce sujet. Je ne crois pas que ce soit un grand mal, et il me semble que des sujets peuvent tous iours représenter à leur Souuerain ce qu'ils croient conuenir à leur estat present ; cependant nous ferons ce que nous pourons pour faire tomber demain cette proposition.

"L'Adresse doit estre raporteé du Comité à la Maison, qui a apporté tous les retardements possibles, afin d'auoir le temps de preparer des *heads* pour des Bills que les Communes souhaitent, dont il y en a de fort bons, et ce me semble pas un qui puisse déplaire en Angleterre.

"Après cela, ie tacheray à auoir dequoy bastir des casernes, et fortifier Limerick. Les casernes plaisent extremement ; les fortifications de Limerick ne choquent pas ; mais rien ne peut plaire avec la proposition de donner de l'argent. Nous auons affaire à des gens mefians, qui ne nous conoissent guere ; avec le temps nous establirons mieus nostre reputation, et une plus grande confiance.

"Je suis bien aise d'apprendre, que uostre santé est meilleure."

. . .

#### SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 2-12, Soestdike.—"I have the honour of two letters from your Grace of the 21st and 25th past. What your Grace writes of M[ajor]-G[en.] Trelawnie's warrant satisfies his Majesty so far as to respite any further proceedings upon it until his return into England.

"Your Grace will judge the Czar to be very capricious in that after he had desired to dine with the King and accepted the invitation for the next day, he should excuse himself immediately after his Majesty was gone from Utrecht, upon the great crowd of people there had been at the interview, which he feared would be no less the next day.

"My Lord Portland is gone to have another conference with the Maréchal de Boufflers at the Army."

R. 9th.

#### MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Sept. 2-12, Bruxelles.—"I waited yesterday on my Lord Portland, to meet the Mareschal de Boufflers, between this town and his camp, at a place called Tubise. They were four hours together. My Lord complained that the French ministers at Ryswyck did not do as we expected they should do, after the assurances which the Mareschal had given my Lord of the sincere intentions his master had to end the war ; that they made such difficulties about signing the peace at the end of August, as if they endeavoured to hinder it till the time was expired which was prefixed, that so they might be at liberty to fall off from the first plan, and impose new terms upon the Allies ; that the English, Spaniards, and Hollanders, being ready to sign, and engaging to induce the Imperialists to sign

also in a very little time, or else to leave them to themselves, were astonished to see that they were not allowed to sign upon those conditions; that upon the 1st of September the French ministers gave a new project, very different from the first, and upon a new foundation, different from the *préliminaires* upon which the Allies consented to treat, viz., the restitution of Stratsbourg; that this new project does very unreasonably tie the restitution of Barcelona to the cession of Stratsbourg, and does ridiculously allow but twenty days for Spain to induce the Empire to consent to the accepting of an equivalent for Stratsbourg, and to adjust all the other difficulties.

"I believe the Mareschal was convinced that such a conduct as this was not agreeable to the professions which he had made to my Lord of his master's sincerity to end the war, and seemed very sensible that he had been made use of to persuade us into what his master never intended. My Lord did afterwards let him know that England and Holland could not abandon themselves and their Allies, nor submit to a peace, but upon the *préliminaires* first agreed on, and tried to bring the Mareschal into some engagements to procure new orders from his Court to enter again upon the first negotiation, and to allow more time. I fancy the Mareschal came coldly into this, and seemed unwilling to be employed any more, leaving all to the conduct of the ministry. I am persuaded that the French did all desire an end of the war, at the beginning of the year, but the success of this campaign, and the proofs they have of their superiority everywhere, have altered their inclinations.

"The Allies are now very much in disorder at the Hague. The Emperor and the Empire are for renewing their alliances and continuing the war; the Spaniards are for ending the war upon any terms. England and Holland seem uncertain; 'tis neither safe nor honourable to abandon their Allies, and be hectorred or tricked into a peace; neither do they seem resolved to break off quite. The French emissaries at Ryswyck give out that they will allow some more time beyond the 20th of September, but give no hopes of the restitution of Stratsbourg, though the equivalent which they now offer was refused by the Imperialists and the Empire. My Lord Portland goes back to the Hague tomorrow, and so to Loo, to give an account of his journey. Some bold folks would have the Allies set a day to the French ministers either to return to negotiate upon the *préliminaires* first agreed on, or else to be gone home. This would be glorious, if the French should submit to that, or if the Allies were in condition to carry on the war with vigour."

R. 9th [Sept.]. Ansd. 8 Oct.

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 4.—"Today the House of Commons were in a Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, and came to the inclosed resolutions, and on Tuesday we hope they will continue the Additional Excise for four years longer, which

would then determine at the same time with the duties already given, for the former term is not out until Christmas, '98.

"The estimation of the Poll was very unanimously voted, and I don't question but our funds for the 150,000*l.* will be effectual. We have transmitted a Bill, intituled an Act to hinder the reversal of several Outlawries and Attainders, and to prevent the return of the subjects of this kingdom who have gone into the dominions of the French King in Europe; which Bill, when it returns, I believe will meet with little or no opposition, and I begin now to hope again that this Sessions will end very well. Mr. Savage in these money matters has behaved himself very well. There are some Bishops in the House of Lords that are very troublesome, and would fain have thrown out the Bill of Attainders, &c.; but my Lord Chancellor will give a more perfect account of that matter, being himself in the House."

R. 16. Ansd. 25.

#### SUNDERLAND to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] Sept. 5, Altrope.—"I received the enclosed letter since I came hither, which I send because my Lord Portland desires I should, though it will be very stale before it comes to you. I cannot yet think the Peace in any danger: we shall know so soon that it is not worth anybody's reasoning upon it. I hear Sir Harry Colt and Mr. Price go on with their fine discovery, which I hope will be treated as it deserves."

R. 9th, 97. Ansd. 22.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 7, London.—Will be ready in a fortnight to begin his journey for Venice. Any further directions for him should be given to Mr. Vernon. Thinks of waiting on the King, and will then mention the case of Mr. Meeres.

R. 9th. Ansd. 20th.

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 7.—"This day the House of Commons in a Committee of the whole House did resolve that the additional Excise, which terminates at Christmas, 1698, shall be continued from that time until Christmas, 1702, which is the time I told your Lordship in my last I hoped we should get it for; all the other additional duties being to determine at the same time. They did resolve that the several duties voted by them since that of the Poll should be applied to the raising the remaining 50,000*l.*, and then towards building the Barracks 25,000*l.*, and then 21,000*l.* as an equivalent for the Quit-rents, which his Majesty has been addressed to remit, and 6,600 to the heirs of Sir Audley Mervin, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, of which sum 600*l.* to Mr. Warberton, formerly Clerk of that House; and they have resolved that in case the funds falls [fall]

short, that they shall be made good by Parliament. But by the best information I can get from those concerned in the Revenue and others, I am assured that in all probability the funds will answer what they are given for. The Report of the resolutions of this date will be made tomorrow, in which there is, I believe, no doubt of their agreeing, since in the Committee they were so very unanimous. So, my Lord, as to the matter of money, things are like to conclude well, which had not been so long a-doing but for the difficulties of making the parties agree, which in this we had success, and I hope the Sessions will end well, especially considering how many anvils has [have] been at work. When the Money Bills go over, we intend to adjourn the House for some time until they return. I hope your Grace will find benefit by the country.

[P.S.] "Mr. Savage has done his part in the promoting the Supply."

R. 16. Ansd. 25.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 7, Dublin Castle.—"Nous vous rendons conte ensemble du bon succès de nos affaires. Tout ce qui regarde l'argent est terminé. Nous vous auons desia fait sauoir qu'on nous donne le poll [taxe] pour deus ans, eualué cent mille pieces. Le surplus, s'il y en a, est destiné au payement des debtes de l'arméé dans le païs, tant de celles dont les contes ne sont pas arrestés, que des autres. Les Comunes en Comité ont esté aiouirdhuy d'opinion de donner les nouveaus impots sur les Excises, le tabac, le uin, et les toiles, iusques à Noel de l'année 1702. Tout le tabac qui est dans le royaume payera le nouveau droit d'un sou par liure. Je crois que cette derniere partie ensemble uaudra plus que le poll, mais ne sera pas sy tost leué. L'espere qu'auant que ces impots finissent, nous en obtiendrons la ionction au reuenu pour tousiours. J'ay eu ce but depuis le comencement du Parlement.

"Le Bill qui confirme les Articles de Limerick a esté lû la premiere fois hyer. Les affaires de l'argent ont obligé de remetre la seconde lecture à Vendredi. Je dois croire que ce Bill ne trouuera aucune oposition, mais ie me trompe aisement. Toutes les affaires sur l'argent ont passé tranquillement, et sans aucune contradiction, unanimement, presque d'une uois, ce qui me fait grand plaisir. L'espere, my Lord, que ce Parlement se separera parfaitement uni avec la Gouuernement, et tous les membres entre eus mesme. Il ne laisse pas d'y auoir des interests diferens, et quelques cabales, mais elles n'osent [pas] paroître."

R. 16. Ansd. 25.

#### SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, Sept. 8, Grafton.—"I have yours of the 2nd, but not the Holy Inquisition enclosed in it; and since that, another of the 8th, n.s. The French affairs in relation to Poland, Ponty,



and Barcelona look so much more prosperously than they did some time since, that I wish we do not all, as well as the Spaniards, complain of our too great complaisance; though I cannot comprehend that the French have yet altered their conditions much for the worse, since I always understood the Emperor and the great Allies would rather choose the equivalent than Strasbourg; but if we give them more time, I do not question but they may; therefore I heartily pray for a speedy conclusion.

"As to myself, I have received sentence from my physician not to come to London, the Lord knows when, and that if I do, I shall certainly relapse by the air of that place. I am ill enough now, not to be forward in venturing to be worse, so that what I must do is yet uncertain."

*Copy.*

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 9, Dublin Castle.—"Je vous suis tres obligé de la confiance avec laquelle vous me faites l'honneur de m'écrire; vostre longue lettre est une marque de vostre amitié. . . .

"Selon vos ordres ie vous rendray conte de la conduite de Mr. Sauvage. Il s'est passé et il se passe tous les iours beaucoup de choses dont on l'accuse avec beaucoup d'apparence; cependant, comme ce ne sont que des conjectures, ie n'apuiray pas sur ces bruits, de peur de luy faire iniustice.

"Mais voicy ce que ie sais certainement: dans le comencement du Parlement il fit des assembleés pour engager les principaux du parti à attaquer les Brodricks, qui n'estoient pas encore reuenus de la campagne; i'en fus averti; ie l'enuoyay chercher, et luy parlay en amy; il me promit de ne rien faire de violent, ny doffensant, contre eus, mais qu'il ne pourroit s'empecher de doner sa voix pour faire oster le Soliciteur General de la chaire du Comité des Elections. Ie luy repondis que la liberté devoit estre entiere dans les Parlements, mais ie luy fis voir qu'il ne pouuoit rendre un plus grand service à sa patrie, qu'en employant son credit à l'union, afin de trauailler tous ensemble au bien public. Ie crus l'auoir persuadé; cependant le landemain il fit une harangue iniurieuse contre le Soliciteur General; on fit M. Molsworth *chairman* en sa place. Les Brodrick[s] arriuerent deus iours après, et trouuerent le mesme parti resolu à oster la chaire du Comité pour l'argent à Thom[as] Brodrick[k], et le parti opposé resolu de le soutenir, sy bien que les deus partis estoient prests à se diuiser pour essayer leurs forces des l'ouuerture du Parlement.

"C'estoit un mechant comencement. Nous entreprimes de les acomoder; nous trouuames les Brodrick[k]s des gens assés difficiles, mais qui parloient franchement, et qui escoutaient. Enfin le Soliciteur nous promit de ne reprendre pas la chaire du Comité des Elections, pourueu que M. Sauvage luy demandat pardon deuant nous, et que son frere gardat la chaire du Comité pour l'argent. Nous obligeames M. Sauvage à demander pardon,

et il nous promet qu'on ne parleroit pas d'oster Brodrick[k] de la chaire du Comité. Le mesme soir il nous dit qu'il estoit resolu d'ataquer Thom[as] Brodrick[k] le landemain, et qu'absolument il falloit qu'il quitat la chaire.

"Ce procedé me surprit; ie ne fus pas tout à fait maistre de moy, et ie crois que mon emportement ne fut pas inutile. Cependant, n'esperant pas de le ramener, nous persuadames les Brodrick[k]s de tout ceder plustost que de diuiser la Parlement; mais my Lord Chancelier trouua moyen d'acomoder l'affaire, en faisant en sorte que Thom[as] Brodrick[k] quitteroit la chaire, mais que son frere la prendroit. Cet expedient assoupit les diuisions.

"Il y a eu depuis une aparante intelligence entre le Chancelier de l'Exchequer et les deus freres, qui a fait perdre entierement le credit que le Chancelier auoit dans son parti, qui s'est trouué mal content d'auoir esté engagé par luy dans le dessein de pousser les Brodrick[k]s, et d'auoir esté abandonné. Les Brodrick[k]s aussy se sont trouués avec fort peu de credit dans cette Session, car desque tous ceus qui composoyent ces deus partis n'ont trouué personne qui les soutint, l'animosité a cessé, et en mesme temps la dependance des chefs; et à present dans toutes les diuisions les plus eschaufés dans les partis se trouuent confondus, pour et contre sans aucune distinction, quoyque M. Sauvage (*sic*) n'ait pas perdu une ocasion de remettre ces partis sur pied. Il a tousiours uoté contre ce que nous souhaiions, hors dans les uotes de l'argent, ou tout a esté d'une uoix, mais publiquement contre le Bill pour confirmer les *Attainders*.

"Ie crois, my Lord, qu'une marque de faueur aussy esclatante que celle d'ajouter à tant d'autres emplois celeuy (*sic*) de Commissaire du Reuenue, feroit tort aus affaires du Roy, et diminueroit nostre credit, et le metroit luy mesme hors d'estat de rendre aucun seruice. Le Roy fera beaucoup pour luy s'il luy acorde la pension de quatre cents pieces que j'ay demandées à S. M., pour l'en faire iouir iusques à ce qu'il soit entierement payé de ce qu'il pretend luy estre du comme *Clark of de* (*sic*) *Crown*. Outre cela, my Lord, ie crois qu'il faut euite de donner les places de Commissaires du Reuenue comme des recompenses, ou pour gratifier des personnes recommandées. Il n'y en a desia que trop de cette espece, qui, peu capables, ou negligents, ne sont employés et maintenus dans l'employ qu'en faueur des recommandations.

"Il faut chercher des personnes capables de bien remplir un poste sy important. Uous saué, my Lord, que le bon succès des affaires depend du bon menagement du reuenue. Sy uous uoulés, my Lord, mander à M. Winchester que uous ne pouués recomander personne sans une comune sollicitation de la part du Gouvernement, ie me charge de n'y pas consentir; j'ay d'assés bonnes raisons pour m'y oposer. Mi<sup>d</sup> Winchester en est la dupe; il luy a tousiours donné les Bills à porter dans la Maison des Comunes; entre autres, celuy qui confirme les Articles de Limerick. Ie ne m'y suis pas opposé, et i'en suis faché, car il l'a

porté avec une negligence qui a offensé toute la Maison. Ce Bill sera lu demain pour la seconde fois ; ie crois qu'il sera *comitted* pour estre examiné ; ie n'en suis pas fâché, afin d'auoir le temps de desabuser ceus, à qui on a persuadé que ce Bill peut leur faire tort, à cause des *leases* qu'ils tiennent des Papistes, qui pourront estre exclus des Articles.

"Nous auons receu aujourd'hui un memoire que M. Uernon nous a enuoyé par ordre de leurs Excellences, sur la manufacture des toiles. Les *heads* du Bill en faueur de cette manufacture seront lus dans la maison Lundi, tresiesme de ce mois ; nous uerons s'ils sont conformes à ce memoire, et y ajouterons dans le Conseil ce qu'il y manquera.

"Uous m'aués fait l'honneur de m'escire ouuertement, et m'aués ordonné de uous mander nettement ma pensée ; ie uous obeis ponctuellement.

"Ie suis fort fâché, my Lord, de la mauuaise opinion que uous aués de uostre propre santé." . . .

R. 18. Ansd. 25.

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 9, Dublin. — "I received the favour of your Lordship's of the 30th, and by the accounts I have given your Grace, you will find we have transmitted the Bill for confirming the Outlawries under another title, and when it returns now I believe will meet with no opposition. . . .

"Yesterday the House of Commons agreed to the resolutions that was [were] made on Tuesday, and on Saturday the heads of all the Money Bills will be offered to the House by Mr. Solicitor, so in the afternoon I suppose they will be brought to us. I do assure you as to Mr. Savage I will give you a very impartial account, and tell you exactly in what he has done well, and how in some things I would have had him done better, for he is as bad a Whig in Ireland as my Lord Wharton is.

"The Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick is to be read a second time tomorrow, and then will be committed, and there is a very pretty notion broached now as if some here had represented to the King that they would not pass this Bill with the additional words, and therefore, to show the King how careful they are of his honour, and how ready they would be to pass it with the additional words, that they would through [throw] out this Bill, or else make an Address to this effect ; but I believe they won't be able to do either of these things, but that the Bill will pass ; and Mr. Savage says that he will do his utmost to have the Bill pass, and to prevent this Address, or anything of that kind ; and Sir J. Meed is out of town, and one Mr. Brice, that was Steward here for my Lord Normanby, and was a very troublesome fellow, is dead. So I don't doubt but we shall have a good conclusion, notwithstanding the rubs we have had."

R. 18. Ansd. 25.

SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Sept. [10-]20, 6 at night, Ryswicke.—“Though I have forborne, out of respect to your Excellency's health, to give you of late any trouble of this kind, yet having, by the blessing of God, finally adjusted all our points, we are here this afternoon to sign the Treaty. It's now writing fair over, and I hope in a postscript to be able [to] tell your Grace that it is actually signed. God make it happy to the King and kingdom, and restore your Grace to your perfect health, to enjoy long your part of the blessing.”

R. 16, o.s. An. 22.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697.] Sept. 12-22, Bruxelles.—“We are here all overcome with joy: a peace with France, and a victory over the Turks in Hungary, of both which your Grace will have better accounts from Holland. For my part, I can scarcely yet believe we have a peace, which we have deserved so little. 'Tis certain our enemy was in a condition to carry on the war with great superiority everywhere, and I can see no political reasons which could move him to such a peace as we have now, by which France gives up more to Spain and the Empire than ever was given up by any treaty of peace that I know of. We must seek for the true reasons hereof in the age or devotion of the King of France, in his inclinations, or in those of Madam Maintenon. But a peace we have, and the Lord of peace be thanked. I think I must go to Loo and receive the King's orders about the disposition of his Army, and where it must winter; I hope, in England. The Elector and the Prince of Vaudemont design to go visit the King at Loo; who are better company than the Czar would be.

“I long to hear that your Grace has found the same balsam in the country air which you did in the beginning of the summer.

[P.S.] “I must tell your Grace that the Spaniards do disown the decree of the Inquisition, which I sent your Grace, and say it was supposed (*sic*) at Paris.”

R. 2nd Oct. 97. Ansd. 8 Oct.

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 14, Dublin Castle.—Asks him to burn his letter of the 9th, after reading it. “*Sy par malheur elle estoit ueue, et qu'on en sent (sic) quelque chose, cela me brouilleroit infailliblement avec une personne avec laquelle ie ueus conseruer une grande liaison.*

“*Le Bill qui confirme les Articles de Limeric[k]-a passé ce matin dans la Chambre des Comunes, et a esté porté dans celle des Seigneurs, ou ie crois qu'il passera, mais ce ne sera pas sans quelque contradiction. Nous aurons demain les heads des Bills pour l'argent; ceus du Bill pour la manufacture de toiles seront prêts demain, aussy bien que du Bill en faueur des estrangers*

Protestants. Après cela nous irons au Parlement pour passer ceux qui sont prêts; et puis ajournerons le Parlement pour un quinsaine de iours, en attendant qu'on nous renuoye les Bills d'Angleterre. Il n'est bon de tenir cette compagnie ensemble sans affaires, outre que la plus part des membres des Communes sont impatiens d'estre esloignés de leurs affaires domestiques, et de depenser icy leur argent. Je prie Dieu, my Lord, qu'il uous rende une santé parfaite."

*Portion of a seal of arms.* R. 23. Ansd. 25.

#### PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Sept. 14-24, Loo.—(This letter is printed by Coxe, in two portions, at pp. 171 and 373.)

*French.* R. 2nd Oct. 97.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 16, Dublin Castle.—"Les *heads* du Bill pour l'encouragement de la manufacture des toiles, et les *heads* du Bill pour la naturalisation des Protestants estrangers, sont aprouués, le premier dans la Maison, et l'autre dans le Comité de toute la Maison des Comunes. M. May en rend un conte plus particulier à M. Uernon, qui nous l'enuoira aparament.

"Le Soliciteur General nous remit hyer les *heads* des deus Bills pour l'argent.

"Les Seigneurs se doiuent assembler demain matin en Comité, pour preparer les *heads* d'un Bill de *Rights*. Je crois qu'il faut auoir patience, les obseruer, et gagner du temps. Je suis d'opinion que cela n'aura pas de suite.

"Nous esperons que le Bill qui confirme les Articles de Limerick passera dans la Maison des Seigneurs dans le comencement de la semaine prochaine. Apres cela, nous irons doner le consentement aus Bills qui ont passé dans les deus Maisons; et en mesme temps nous aiournerons le Parlement pour quinze iours ou trois semaines, en attendant le retour des Bills que nous enuoirons dans cinq ou sis iours, et preuiendrons les nouueautés ausquelles l'inutilité engage ceus qui composent cette assemblee.

"Nous enuoirons avec les Bills pour l'argent sept ou huit autres Bills, et un pareil nombre quelques iours après, avec le Bill pour la manufacture des toiles. Je peus me tromper, mais ie crois que dans ce grand nombre de Bills il n'y en aura que trois ou quatre qui pourront trouuer quelque exception dans le Conseil d'Angleterre, dont deus pourront estre aisement amendés, et deus autres remis pour une autre occasion.

"Je crois qu'on uous aura enuoyé, my Lord, les raisons qui nous font pencher pour la prorogation du Parlement. Je suis pourtant d'auis de comencer par un ajournement iusques au mois de Decembre, et le proroger alors iusques au mois d'Auril; et ie serois d'auis de rassembler ce Parlement dans ce temps la, sy celuy d'Angleterre n'est plus ensemble. C'est une matiere qui

merite une plus particuliere consideration. Sy l'on prend le parti d'ajourner ce Parlement iusques au mois de Decembre, le Roy aura le temps d'examiner soigneusement cette affaire, auant que de doner ses ordres. Je prie Dieu, my Lord, que uous soyés en estat de nous les enuoyer. . . .

[P.S.] "La mauuaise santé de nostre Chancellier ne luy permet pas, my Lord, d'auoir l'honneur de uous escrire aujourd'hui."

Rd. and ansd. 25.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Sept. 16-26, Loo.—"I was ordered to come hither, and I am come, but I scarcely yet can tell why. I do suppose it is to receive his Majesty's orders about the disposition of our troops, now the peace is made. We have yet no ratification of the treaty from any of the parties, and therefore nothing done yet towards the execution thereof; but our King and the States General have signed an act of guaranty, as it were, that the ratifications shall come from Madrid, London, and the seven provinces as soon as is possible; and if the King of France is satisfied with that security, as we hope he will be, we shall immediately enjoy the benefit of the peace, by a cessation of all acts of hostility here, by a retreat of the French armies, and an evacuation of the places which are to be restored to Spain. In the mean time our Elector sent to the French Generals to tell 'em the peace was sigfied, and to know what orders they had received. Mons. de Villeroy said he had no advice thereof from his master, nor any orders; but since he was assured that the peace was signed, he would commit no act of war, or make any movement until farther orders from Court, of which he would give his Highness notice.

"I know not yet what will be done with all our troops, but I know what I will do. I will labour very hard to get a great many folks sent every man to his own home. I do foresee a good deal of opposition, but I do not despair of success. The Prince of Vaudemont will be here tomorrow, and the Elector in two or three days more. We are impatient to see what effect the news of the peace had in London.

"The affairs in Poland seem now to go all in favour of the Elector of Saxe."

R. 2nd Oct. Ansd. 8.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Sept. 20-30, Loo.—"I humbly thank your Grace for the honour of your letter of the 8th, which I received here. I am infinitely sorry that the physicians have banished your Grace from London, but we must be content to sacrifice your Grace's nearer influence to your own security.

"I was sent for to this place in haste, in order to receive his Majesty's directions about the disposal of our foreign troops,

which are now grown useless, I hope, since the peace is made; but we owe these troops so much money and are so unable to pay 'em at present, and the King so averse to the discharging any of 'em until they are cleared, that I fear we must keep 'em all winter.

"I did lately tell your Grace something about the two favourite Lords here, which is still a secret. I now find it is resolved that my Lord Portland shall go over to London very quickly, and thence to Paris as Ambassador from the King. This is an honourable kind of banishment; in the mean time the King gives him the Lord Clinkarty's estate. This is yet not talked of here. The peace is now published by the French in their camp, and Mons. Precontal, Lieut.-General, is come to Bruxelles to assure the Elector thereof, and that the French armies were going to retire. I am just going to the Hague."

R. 2d Oct. Ansd. 8.

#### SHREWSBURY to SIR J. WILLIAMSON.

1697, Sept. 22, Grafton.—"My Lord, I sincerely congratulate the part your Excellency has had in bringing to a conclusion a Peace which does so universally rejoice, and will I hope conduce to his Majesty's happiness and safety, as it does now to his glory. I have nothing to add but my thanks for the trouble you have given yourself in corresponding with me during this negotiation."

*Copy.*

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 23.—"I have had nothing to trouble your Grace with since my last, but what we gave you an account of in our joint letter. I think we have a great deal of reason to be very well satisfied with the House of Commons, but the House of Lords have been troublesome enough, especially the Bishops; but to be plain, I must own I think it is plain, my Lord Drogheda by his behaviour is the spring and at the bottom of it all; and the Bishops that carry on everything with great heat are the Bishops of Derry, Killalla, and Limerick and Killallow, that my Lord Capell made the worst of them all; and for the temporal Lords, they are most of them new converts, unless those that my Lord Drogheda has an entire command of.

"The message we received from the House of Lords, and our answer, we gave you an account on. My Lord Drogheda made that motion, and has promised that, since we did not think fit to send the reasons they desired to have, he would take care that the refusal of it should be no prejudice to us. I fear the motion was made with no very good design. Today our answer is given, and the Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick are [is] ordered to be read; so before I seal this I shall be able to give you an account of both these matters. My Lord Abbercorne is a great manager against everything, and entirely directed by my Lord Drogheda.

"Our answer today was agreed to be satisfactory, and my Lord Drogheda, according to his promise to me, did the very first of all, after the message was delivered, made [make] a speech in which he declared our answer to be satisfactory, and it met with no opposition. The Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick is passed today, but with great difficulty, it being carried but by one voice in the House, but then there was [were] six proxies for the Bill, and four against it, so it was carried by three. We intend to pass the Bills that are passed both Houses before they adjourn, which we intend to send to them to do in a few days.

"I hope the greatest difficulties of this Sessions is [are] over. I shall be very glad to hear that your Grace continues to recover, but we want five mails today, so we are strangers as to what passes on the t'other side of the water. Your Lordship will have an account of all the Bills we have sent with the Money Bills by this express in our letter from the Council Chamber."

R. Oct. 7. Ansd. 25 Nov.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Sept. 24, Dublin Castle.—"Nous auons enfin passé le Bill qui confirme les Articles de Limerick, dans la Chambre des Seigneurs, d'une seule uois de ceus qui estoient presents, et de deus par les procurations, trois en tout. Uous ne sauriés croire, my Lord, l'acharnement des seise oposans. Je uous doneray un plus grand esclarcissement de leur conduite, car ie crois à propos que uous conoissiés à qui nous auons à faire. Nous aiournerons le Parlement dans deus ou trois iours iusques au 20 Octobre. Les Bills ne pouront estre de retour auant ce temps la. Nous allons tout à l'heure au Conseil, pour les metre en estat de partir cette nuit; ie doute qu'ils puissent partir plus tost que demain au soir.

"Le gentilhomme dont ie me suis donné l'honneur de uous rendre conte et de sa conduite, nous aporta hyer matin un message de la part des Comunes, en acompagnant Iames Hamilton Tullimore, qui nous presenta les *heads* du Bill pour l'encouragement de la manufacture des toiles. Le message portoit que la Chambre des Comunes nous prioit d'ajouter à ce Bill ce que nous iugerions à propos pour le rendre plus parfait, selon les memoires qui nous ont esté enuoyés d'Angleterre; et dans le raport qu'il en fit dans la Maison, il y ajouta, pourueu que ces additions ne comprissent pas la leuée d'aucun argent. Uous comprenés aisement, my Lord, que cette addition est une reserue du solo Right. Heureusement M. le M. de Winchester a lû ce matin les uotes d'hyer, en manuscrit. T'estois dans son cabinet; il m'a demandé sy ie me souuenois que M. Sauvage nous eut dit ces mots, sachant bien que non; nous en auons compris aussy tost la consequence. Nous les auons fait oster des uotes imprimés, et auons appris que non seulement il ne nous l'auoit pas dit, mais qu'il n'en auoit pas eu l'ordre de la Maison. Uous pouués iuger, my Lord, de ses bonnes intentions. . . .



[P.S.] "Il y a dis iours que nous n'auons point de nouuelles. Je ne souhaite pas celle de la paix plus ardemment que celle du restablissement de nostre santé.

"Mi[lor]d Winchester a parlé à ce soir à M. Sauage du raport qu'il a fait à la Maison des Communes. Il a nié le fait. Je luy ay fait dire d'aller demain uoir sy cela est dans le liure, et de le faire rayer, comme faus, puisqu'il nie d'auoir fait ce raport.

"Nous auons acheué de metre seise Bills en estat, que nous ferons partir cette nuict. Nous en auons presque encore autant à enuoyer."

R. 2nd Oct.

#### SHREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, Sept. 25, Grafton.—"I am ashamed to confess myself so much in arrear as to acknowledge your Lordship's of the 31st August, 4th, 7th, and 9th of Sept., together, but as on the one hand I am able to do no service at this distance, so on the other my health continues so much the same, that is (to speak the truth), so ill, that I am willing to be more idle than I am sensible I ought, though if I could be useful in anything to your Lordship I am sure that consideration would have the preference before all other. I doubt, whenever the uniting of parties is tried, whether in Ireland or elsewhere, it will be found a very difficult task; however, they have so far agreed, as that I find you are well satisfied with the provision they have made for the public. I am more than ordinarily concerned for the success of this Sessions, because your interest as well as that of the public is concerned in it."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1697, Sept. 25, Grafton.—"I have four letters to acknowledge from your Lordship of the 31st Aug., 7th, 9th and 19th [16th?] Sept. That of the 9th shall be disposed of as your Lordship desires, and I look upon myself very particularly obliged to you, both for the instruction I received by it, and for the freedom with which it is writ. I shall endeavour to make it a guide to my proceedings and take a special care that no prejudice may come to you by it. I am extreme glad, that though you have met with some difficulties you could not foresee, but such as are common to the course of a Session of Parliament, yet, upon the whole, matters have gone well, and the public business is in a way of being effectually provided for."

*Copy.*

#### MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, [Sept. 28.] Oct. 8, s.n., Hague.—"I am here yet, to have the honour to write once more to your Grace from this place. The wind has been so cross that the ratification of the Peace is not yet come back from London hither, and will not come I fear in the time which was promised, which was three

weeks. It is therefore provided that the King shall ratify it provisionally here, and sign it with the signet, which will be delivered to the French, until that under the Great Seal comes. The Germans are very angry at us for signing the peace without 'em, but are preparing to sign themselves. They are surely in the wrong to dishonour and complain of a peace as they do, which is surely a very good peace for us and our King, in relation to his personal interests, and a good peace for the Empire and Spain, to whom France restores more good places than ever were restored by any treaty of peace. It has been computed that the French give back now, what did yield 'em near 20 millions of French crowns yearly.

"Our Ambassadors here have little more to do now. My good Lord Pembroke is at leisure to study hard all morning, and to do nothing all afternoon. Sir Joseph and Lady Katherine can chide and quarrel all the day long. My Lord Villiers does what is to be done, and his Lady has enough to do to visit all the French Ambassadors' ladies, and to receive their visits. His Lordship is in haste to be gone for Ireland, for fear my Lord Galloway should leave nothing there to do.

"Our Ambassadors and the French have agreed now that the twelve days after which all privateering should cease shall be reckoned from the signing of the treaty, not from the day of its ratification; by which means we are now [at] liberty in the Channel already.

"The King is still at Loo, and the Elector of Bavaria with the Prince of Vaudemont and the Prince of Holsteyn Gottorp are with him; he lives and hunts like an honest country gentleman, who does not think of coming to town. My Lord Portland is expected here in a day or two, in his way to London."

R. 4th o.s. Ansd. 8.

#### SHREWSBURY to MR. HILL.

1697, Oct. 6, Grafton.—"Since I have writ to you I have had six letters from you of the 9th, 12th, 22nd, 26th, 30th September, and of the 8th October, all new style. Our plenipotentiaries have done what pleases me so well, that I am contented they are now at leisure to follow their own inclinations. I suppose the Germans will not be so unreasonably elevated with their late success as to desire to continue the war with France alone, and therefore conclude they have or will soon come into the Peace. They are fond of the false glory of having been the last that have accepted, when it is, in my mind, an honourable thing to be the first that is ready to give peace to Europe, when it is agreed upon reputable terms. I am apt to believe the Emperor is glad that the French will no longer give the choice of Strasbourg or the equivalent, but will yield the last only; else it is owing to them, who obstructed the first signing, that the good grace of that part of the treaty is less than it was at first offered.

"I hear my Lord Portland, soon after his arrival here, is designed for France to make the compliment, but to stay there a very short time.

"I do not yet understand that anything is agreed concerning King James removing farther from Paris. His remaining so near will surely be very undecent, when our King has an ambassador there, both with respect to himself and the King of France; and it will be extreme inconvenient to the quiet of his Majesty's affairs to have him in a place where such easy recourse may be had to him.

"The nation in general is much pleased and satisfied with the Peace, but there are some who will like nothing, who will be ready to find any fault they can. The uncertainty of this (which I am sensible might not properly be inserted in the public Treaty), and the Art[icle] about Hudson's Bay, are the only two objections I have yet heard mentioned."

*Copy.*

MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Oct. 7-17, Rotterdam.—"I could not omit any longer from returning your Grace my thanks for your kind expressions and good wishes to me in my journey, though at present I have nothing to acquaint your Grace, but that we arrived on Wednesday last at this place, and had a very fortunate passage, the wind being fair but stormy, [so] that we had liked [like] not to have made the coast. Lord Portland is now at the Hague, but Capt. Saunderson sails this day for the Brill, in order to take him on board for England. I intend tomorrow for the Hague, and, as soon as I can, wait on his Majesty at Loo, where I shall give your Grace an account of my proceedings, which I hope may be such as will meet with approbation."

R. 21. Ansd. 23.

JO. METHUEN to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Oct. 8, Dublin.—. . . "Sir Francis Brewster, in his return to England, being willing to wait on your Grace, and knowing your opinion of him, I could not resist the temptation of begging that you will inquire of him the circumstances of our affairs here. He hath been present in all the debates of the House of Commons, and is well informed of what hath passed in all other places. . . .

"We met with great and most unreasonable difficulties, formed not only against us but against all we have been doing, but have gained all the principal points we aimed at, and I hope gotten such credit with the country gentlemen and those that wish well to the Protestant interest here that, in case we can keep our credit entire in England, we shall overcome all opposition, and establish the true English interest here, and render his Majesty's governing this kingdom very quiet and easy, and make the holding Parliaments more practicable. There will be to be feared some struggle in the remaining part of this Session, by reason that many of our friends are gone, and probably the opposite faction will be more vigilant; and there

seems to be a new occasion of troubling our affairs and uniting a great party, by the expectation raised here with great industry, that if the King's affairs do not meet with all the success desired under this Government, his Majesty will resolve, if he hath not already resolved, to place here a great person of this country, from whose Administration they hope better things.

"I ought to inform your Grace that, notwithstanding all the care I have taken, yet our late difficulties being most in the House of Lords, and the party that opposed our business so near equal as to come within one or two of every question, the share of management as Speaker hath made the success of things more attributed to myself, so as all those who are displeased and disappointed seem resolved and agreed to make me the object of their resentment. I cannot forbear to trouble your Grace with one instance of the difficulty I am under. The Bill for confirmation of the Articles of Lymerick seemed absolutely necessary for the settlement of the country, for the King's honour, and likewise for his Majesty's particular satisfaction that people here were willing to do whatsoever he should please to desire in the matter. To this end it was necessary to frame the Bill so as to be as acceptable as was possible to the English Protestant interest, preserving still the King's honour, and the quiet of the country from suits.

"Having done this in the best manner I could, and for that purpose left out those additional words, which were what shocked the Protestants most, and yet were still in the King's power to make good as much as if they were included, it was necessary for me, to get this Bill to pass in the House of Commons, to engage personally above a hundred members, and to represent to them the necessity of passing the Bill, because the King did believe it absolutely necessary for his own honour, the quiet of the kingdom, and to prevent complaints of his Allies. This prevailed with them, and upon this foot it was openly declared that the Protestants sacrificed their resentments and wrongs to the King's honour, and voted unanimously for the Bill. In the House of Lords, on the contrary, all the objections against the Bill were, that it was not favourable enough to the Papists, and therefore I was forced there to justify the Bill in that respect, and shew that it was consistent with the King's honour and the utmost extent of the Articles. By this means the passing the Bill appears to them all to have been my care, and the consequence is, that all the Papists and their friends, all those who are willing the Papists should be pressed for other ends and advantages than the interest of the Protestants, all those that are for breaking the present Government in hope to have another, do me the honour to think me the greatest obstacle to their intentions, and I believe will treat me accordingly, and, pursuant to their morals, by all ways imaginable endeavour to do me a prejudice. I believe there was no necessity to have mentioned this matter to your Grace, and that you would not have been much surprised to have found the same thing without hearing it from me.

"There remains nothing but to inform your Grace that the gentleman [Mr. Savage] whom I have been forced to mention to you oftentimes is engaged deeply with the party that oppose this present Government, and makes use of the credit he is in with my Lord Marquis [of Winchester] upon other accounts to render himself considerable amongst those who would prejudice my Lord in everything. Sir Francis will explain his conduct to your Grace, but there are two matters, one in the Bill for Protestants Strangers, which he opposed, declaring himself under apprehensions of being governed here by the French and Dutch making Parliaments; the other in the Bill for the linen manufacture, where, having the honour of a message from the House with the Bill to acquaint my Lords Justices that they might make use of any part of a paper sent from England that might be proper to be added to the Bill, in his report to the House of that message, he added these words—'provided that none of those clauses or matters did anyways relate to raising any money'; which, being entered on the Journals, had been printed if we had not presently prevented it, and yet remain in the Journals, so as we are at a great loss how to get it rectified without stirring most unseasonably the question of the sole right, but at the next meeting one way or other we must do it.

"Our scheme of the money exceeds our expectation. I believe with good management we may pay all the debt necessary to be paid with the arrears of all kinds and the Poll Bill, so as to keep all the additional duties, which will be worth forty thousand pounds a year, as an addition to the Revenue, whereby the number of our troops here may be increased, which seems likely to be very grateful to his Majesty upon this occasion of the Peace, and yet any great growing debt may be prevented; and, what is the most considerable matter, Parliament will be better managed when the necessities of affairs do not let them see so much is expected from them."

R. 15. Ansd. 20.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

[16] 97, Oct. 9, Dublin Castle.—"Je crois que vous aurés bien tost S<sup>r</sup> Francisc Bruster<sup>o</sup>; il doit partir d'icy par la premiere comodité pour passer à Chester, d'ou il est resolu d'aller à Crofton. Je seray bien aise qu'il vous rendè conte des affaires de ce pais cy; il vous parlera avec passion contre Mr. Sauvage, car il le hait beaucoup, mais ie crois qu'il vous dira la uerité sur les faits. D'ailleurs il vous rendra un bon conte de l'estat du Reuenu, et de ce qu'on pouroit faire pour l'augmenter considerablement. Je suis obligé de luy rendre iustice; ie crois, my Lord, que c'est le seul homme capable d'y bien seruir; ie uoudrois le metre dans la comission.

"Il y a encore un homme icy qu'on en croit capable, qui me paroît auoir bon sens; ie ne le conois pas sy particulierement que S<sup>r</sup> Francisq. Je uoudrois y metre des hommes que le Roy put oster quand il luy plaira sans offenser personne. S<sup>r</sup> Francisc

\* See p. 571.

m'a fait voir assés clairement qu'il peut augmenter le Revenu de cinquante mille pieces par an ; s'il ne le fait pas, nous le pourons oster comme nous l'aurons mis.

"Il y a un autre homme qui est en Flandres, qui a reputation d'homme d'honneur, fidele, de bon conte, et habile ; ie ne le conois pas par moy mesme ; ie ne sais mesme s'il ne pretend pas à de plus grandes choses, ou s'il n'est pas destiné à d'autres emplois. C'est Mr. Hill, qui paye les troupes du Roy en Flandres.

"Ie pense, my Lord, qu'on feroit bien de metre deus nouveaux Commissaires, et en oster deus. M. Yuelin seroit bien aise d'avoir une pension. Il y a un autre qui est presque tousiours en Angleterre, et dont la conduite en tout ne m'a iamais paru d'un homme bien zelé pour le present Gouvernement. Outre les autres profits par la bonne conduite, nous sommes securs de menager cinq mille pieces sur les gages ou *fees* des officiers qu'on employe pour leuer le Revenu, dont partie pourroit servir à payer des pensions à ceux qu'on osteroit de la Comission.

"Voilà un projet, my Lord, dont j'aurois bien meilleure esperance sy vous estiés auprès du Roy ; cependant, my Lord, ie vous supplie, sy cela se peut sans faire tort à vostre santé, de me faire savoir vostre sentiment dans cette affaire."

*Seal of arms.* R. 18. Ansd. 20.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Oct. 12-22, Hague.—"I gave your Grace an account of my arrival at Rotterdam the last post, and am now come to this place, where I do not presume to say anything, your Grace having all that passes here from better hands ; only that my Lord Portland, despairing of the wind changing, is returned to Loo, but is expected soon again.

"The Peace was proclaimed here last Monday, and in a fortnight they intend further rejoicings. I do not find but that the King will avoid all of them, and continue at Loo, where I am now going to know his further pleasure. We have a melancholy account of several great ships that are lost in these late storms, and it is thought they are Dutch coming home from our squadron. . . ."

R. 21. Ansd. 23.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Oct. 15, Dublin Castle.—"Nous enuoyons aujourdhuy à Whitehall douze Bills publics, et deus particuliers. Celuy pour l'encouragement de la manufacture des toiles, et celuy de l'establissement des Protestantsestrangers, sont de ce nombre. Il y en a un autre pour empêcher les Protestants de se faire Papistes, et les convertir de retourner à l'esglise Romaine, que ie serois d'avis de ne nous pas renvoyer. My Lord Winchester a déclaré son mariage ; il est à la campagne avec Madame la Marquise, prest à reuenir icy desque les affaires l'y rapelleront.

"Nous n'aons point de lettres depuis quinze iours. Sy nous n'en receuons aujourd'hui, ou demain, nous ajournerons le Parlement pour quelques iours. Il n'est pas seur de l'assembler auant que d'auoir matiere pour l'ocuper."

R. 23 [Oct.]. Ansd. 25 Nov.

#### SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1697, Oct. 20, Eyford.—"I received yours of the 8th by Sir Francis Brewster, and since that I have yours of the 9th. I had but little discourse with Sir Francis. He found me in this little house, and would not stay, I believe, for fear of incommoding the family, though I told him I had good convenience to lodge him. He understood I should be in town before the King arrived, and deferred great part of what he had to say till I should see him there.

"In the small time I had to talk with him I found your affairs had been in great disorder, and that he thought it a wonder that you had gone through them so successfully as you had done, considering the little assistance you had received from those in his Majesty's employments. He complained of the Bish[ops] in general, which can be remedied by time only, promoting such as are good, and supplying the vacancies that may fall with more caution than hitherto hath been done. He likewise complained of the Judges, and said that, Pyne and Coot excepted, all the rest deserved to be displaced. He mentioned the Commissioners of the Revenue with as little esteem, alleging the affection of some, and the ignorance of all, would make a very considerable change necessary, to have the Revenue managed to that advantage it might easily be. But above all his resentment appeared most against Mr. Savage, as the leader and promoter of all the opposition and uneasiness you have or may meet with in this Sessions.

"In short, he says that almost all in the places of trust and importance are uneasy under the present Administration of the Government in Ireland, and wishing for a Lord Lieutenant, under whom they promise themselves happier days; but what surprised me most is, that he assures me many of consideration are become disaffected even to his Majesty's Government, and that there is such a thing as a Protestant party of Jacobites in Ireland, in which there are too many employed by the King. He concluded with giving his opinion, that nothing but a very considerable change of hands could set the Irish affairs in a good posture.

"I have repeated the heads of what he said to me, and if this be the case, his advice is certainly right, but I hope it is not so bad as he represents it, and that a less alteration may be sufficient. I took an opportunity to tell Sir Francis how well satisfied your Lordship and my Lord Chancellor were with his carriage, and I believe it will be reasonable to do something for him, and particularly in the Revenue, where his genius seems to lead him, though I doubt whether he will be able to make that



improvement your Lordship mentions. He is a man of many projects, and great fancy, but very often people of that kind cannot bring all to perfection upon trial which they have imagined in speculation. I say not this to derogate from Sir Francis, for whom I have an esteem, and think he would fill one place in the Commission of Revenue extremely well, especially if others were joined to him of good judgment, though less fancy. I have long been of opinion that the Commission of the Revenue should be mended, and that the King suffered extremely by the ignorance and non-attendance of the Commissioners. What Mr. Hill is designed for, or how he would like such an employment, I cannot tell, but I am very apt to believe, by the knowledge I have of him, which is only from his letters, that he could make himself fit for anything, and everybody gives a good account of his integrity.

"I design to be in town about the time the King returns, though I do not expect that I shall be able to stay long. If your Lordship pleases then to favour me with your commands, I will execute them to the best of my skill ; but there is this difficulty which your Lordship, my Lord Chancellor of Ireland, myself, and everybody here that seconds your opinion will lie under, in case any great alteration be to be made, and that my Lord Winchester cannot be persuaded to join in the representation of it to his Majesty. If it be done without his knowledge, he will take it as a great slight; if it be with his knowledge, and without his approbation, it will create such a division as will be extremely uneasy to you, and prejudicial to his Majesty's affairs. But if he can be prevailed with to concur, everything will be easy ; but whether that be practicable I submit, but thought this hint necessary for your further consideration.

"I must take the liberty to entreat you to shew this letter to my Lord Chancellor. I dare not write him such another by this post, for fear of straining my breast too much."

*Copy.*

SHREWSBURY to [METHUEN,] Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

1697, Oct. 20, Eyford.—"I had your Lordship's of the 8th by Sir Francis Brewster. Mr. Vernon has constantly given me the accounts you have sent of your proceedings, in which I have been so much troubled at nothing as to see that you so over fatigue yourself that it is become prejudicial to your health. . . .

"I had a very little time to discourse with Sir Francis Brewster, he being in haste to be gone ; the rest is deferred till I return to London, which will be before the King's return. I have given my Lord Gallway so long a trouble upon this subject that I have really not strength to repeat it, and therefore must take the liberty, both with you and him, to refer you to that letter.

"I am very sensible of the difficulties you have lain under, and that it is impossible so very considerable a share in the management should fall on you, but that as great a part of their resentment will do so too, who have been disappointed hitherto in their schemes of opposing. I am very confident they are not



without hopes of better success in the remaining part of the Sessions, though I believe the same care and prudence will still have the same effect. If they will but see their own interest, and not let faction and passion blind them, it is all the King and his friends can desire. Nothing is more surprising to me than to see a House of Parliament in Ireland make difficulty on a Bill because it is not favourable enough to Papists; and that Bish[ops] should appear in the head of this opposition is wonderful to the last degree, and might carry one to suspicions that I hope are as unreasonable as their proceedings.

"The two instances you have given of Mr. Sav[age's] behaviour are such that methinks it should not be difficult to convince my Lord Winchester of his intentions, and yet in every letter to me he is partly commending and partly excusing him; and the conclusion is, that he would have him have some further mark of his Majesty's favour, which his carriage, as represented by others, does very little deserve.

"I am extreme glad to find by Sir Francis Brewster that Mr. Molsworth has behaved himself so well. He is a man of such integrity that I am rejoiced to find there will be so good a foundation to press the King upon his account. Pray, when you see him, do me the favour to tell him how glad I am that those in the Administration are pleased with him, and he with them."

*Copy.*

[EDWARD VILLIERS], EARL OF JERSEY, to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [Oct. 22-] Nov. 1, n.s., Hague.—"At last the Imperialists with the Catholic Princes have signed the Peace; they did it the 30th past. One or two of the Protestants did the same; the others who have refused to sign have till the ratification to come in, which is six weeks. The reason of this separation is that the French would not sign unless an article was added to the treaty, that the Catholic religion should remain as it now is in all the reunions they give back. It appears but too plainly that our Catholic Allies, especially the Elector Palatine, have been at the bottom of all this matter. The French particularly declared that if the Elector of Brandebourg does not sign within the time prescribed, he shall not have the advantage of his article in our treaty. In the present posture of affairs there is little doubt but that the Elector will sign. I know not otherwise how far his Majesty would think himself obliged to maintain an article in his own treaty.

"This manner of proceeding is a little rough, and is warning enough for us not to rely too much on the peace we have now made. I do not know if I may expect to find your Grace at London at the King's arrival. I should be glad to find that your health would permit it."

R. 2nd, o.s.

## SHREWSBURY to MANCHESTER.

1697, Oct. 23, Eyford.—“I am glad to find by yours of the 7th and 12th that you are well arrived in Holland. I hope the rest of the journey will prove as much to your satisfaction.”

*Copy.*

## WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Oct. 23, Dublin Cassell [Castle].—“I received the favour of your Lordship's of the 25th of September, amongst six packets that came together, and am sorry to hear by yours that your health mends no faster; but the packet that came in today, which bears date the 16th instant, says your Grace is gone to Afort [Eyford], which makes me hope you are able to endure a good chase, since you venture into so good a country. I am extremely of your opinion as to the matter of parties. We find the want of your Lordship, for we have yet no Bills returned, and so on Wednesday last we sent to the two Houses to adjourn until Tuesday the 26th; and if the Bills don't come then we must send to them to adjourn for a few days longer.

“I am sorry to hear by letters that they have added to the Association Bill a clause from my Lord Antrim and some other Papists, to save them from any hurt [by?] the Bill for confirming the Articles of Limerick, for I fear it will endanger the Bill, and wish it had been added to any other Bill of less consequence; for I should not be a little troubled to have a Bill with that title thrown out, which I am apprehensive enough on.

“My Lord Romney having passed his Bill in England, my Lord Coningsby has writ very earnestly for his, which lay here ready for putting the Seal to, which is done, and transmitted, with one for Mr. Keightly. These Bills I question much the success of them; but I know that they will occasion great heats in the Parliament.”

R. No. 2. Ansd. 25 Nov.

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Oct. 23, Dublin Castle.—“Le uent contraire a retenu longtemps nos lettres de l'autre costé de la mer. Je n'ay receu que depuis peu de iours celle dont uous m'aués honoré du 25 Sept. J'ay appris depuis que uous estes parti de Grafton pour aller à Eyford. J'espere, my Lord, que cette [c'est] une marque de nostre meilleure santé, et que Dieu uous acordera les prieres que nous luy faisons, et uous metra en estat de reprendre les affaires.

“Les nostres ont bien changé depuis que uous en aués quité la direction. L'opposition au Bill des *Attainders* nous derange beaucoup. Le Bill particulier de my [Lor]d Romney, et celuy de m[y Lor]d Coningsby, nous apporteront des ocasions de diuisions, que l'on attend icy, au moins quelques uns, avec enuie d'en profiter. Je crois que ces Bills ne passeront pas, non plus que la clause en faueur de my [Lor]d Antrim, et quelques

autres, qui a (*sic*) esté attacheé au Bill d'Association, pour la preservation de la personne du Roy. Il sera bien facheus qu'il paroisse dans les nouvelles publiques qu'un Bill avec un tel titre soit rejehtë. Nous uous en escriuons auiourdhuy, my Lord, et enuoyons la lettre à M. Vernon pour l'ouurir. Il en rendra conte à leurs Excellences. Il seroit bien important de metre cette clause dans un autre Bill de moindre importance."

R. Nov. 2nd. Ansd. 25 Nov.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, [Oct. 28-] Nov. 7, Cologne.—"I had no opportunity till now of acquainting your Grace of my proceedings, since I took my leave of his Majesty at Loo, which was the day the King kept St. Hubert, which he intended to do as formerly, and the ceremony of the Great Horn was to be observed, which I was willing enough to avoid, besides the journey I am going will take up some time. I desired to know of his Majesty if he had any further instructions than what I received of your Grace. He said he supposed I was acquainted of some complaints, and that the Venetians did not use his subjects well. I shall take all the care I can, and cannot imagine, now the Peace is signed, but it will be their interest to oblige the King.

"I did also make my request concerning Mr. Meeres, which the King was pleased to grant, and gave me leave to give your Grace an account of it, that when he arrives in England he will sign the warrant. I am very sensible of your favour to me in this matter, as well as in all others.

"I intend tomorrow to go towards Francfort. It is said here that Cardinal Furstenbergh is expected soon, where he intends to pass the rest of his time, but those that are not in his interest rather believes (*sic*) he hath some other design on foot. I have nothing worth giving your Grace any further trouble."

R. 8, o.s.

#### JERSEY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. [2-]12, n.s., Hague.—"It is plain that we were the dupes in the business of the Palatinate, for that the Elector had agreed the business under hand with France, whilst his Ambassador here was imploring our assistance. It is not likely we shall find better usage in the Empire in any affair where religion is concerned. It was more the *opiniâtreté* of the Imperialists than any cunning of the French that brought us to a separate peace, and I think the French have not obliged any party sufficiently to make it give in to their interest if the Allies consider their own preservation. I am entirely of your Grace's opinion that ours depends upon the posture we shall put ourselves into, and I hope the Parliament will have the same sentiments. I am very glad to find by your Grace's of the 23rd past that I shall have the honour of seeing you at London, where I hope your health will give you leave to continue. The

King is ready to embark with the first fair wind, which I have reason to wish with great impatience, since it will give me the opportunity of seeing your Grace."

R. 8, o.s.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 3, Dublin Castle.—"Je recens hyer uostre lettre du 20. du mois passé. Je croyois S<sup>r</sup> Francisc Bruster tout à fait reuenu de ses passions, et qu'il n'attaqueroit que Mr. Sauage; mais pendant son uoyage, estant seul, il s'est eschaufé la teste. Personne ne le pouuoit redresser, et il s'est persuadé qu'il falloit tout changer dans ce Royaume. Uous le connoissés, my Lord, et saues distinguer ses bonnes qualités d'auec ses défauts. Les affaires ne sont pas, Dieu mercy, en de sy mauuais mains qu'il uous a dit; il s'en faut bien. Il est bien uray que tous les Protestants ne sont pas tous purs du Jacobisme, mais le nombre des persones mal affectionnées est fort petit. Le plus grand mal uient de la disposition à ne rien negliger pour auoir de l'argent.

"Nous auons receu hyer ou auiourdhuy uint Bills, qui nous ont esté renuoyés d'Angleterre, et parmi ceus la, celuy des *Attainders*, à quoy on ne s'attendoit plus. L'espere, my Lord, que nous profiterons de uostre presence auprès du Roy. Nous persuaderons my Lord Winchester à escrire conjointement; il en est desia conuenu. Il nous paroît que Mr. Sauage n'est pas bien auprès de luy.

"Je uoudrois estre seur que uous uous trouuassiés bien à Londres. Je suis fort aise, my Lord, de uous sauoir auprès du Roy, mais ce ne peut estre sans inquietude pour uostre santé."

R. 10. Ansd. 25 Nov.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 5-15, Francfort.—"I could not omit letting your Grace know how far I have proceeded in my journey, though I cannot propose anything worth your notice. I am going tomorrow for Ausbough, where I understand the Prince of Baden is, who doth not intend to go for Vienna, not being well pleased with some proceedings there. The Count de Frise is come from disbanded [disbanding] those troops he commanded on the Rhine that were in his Majesty's service; he talks as if he should be in England very soon.

"This town doth not express any satisfaction in relation to the Peace, and it may be they might have hoped for better terms, but considering how little they have contributed towards the war, they have more than they deserve. It is confirmed by several letters here, as if the Prince of Conti returns with Du Bart[']s] squadron, finding himself deceived in the promises they had made him. I should be very glad to receive your Grace's commands, which shall be always observed."

Mr. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697, Nov. 5-15, Hague.—“I have not found leisure of late to write to your Grace, though I never wanted a good resolution to it. I think I told you, my Lord, that several of the Protestant Princes of the Empire have not yet signed the peace, because the French, restoring several places to the Empire, where they had destroyed the Protestant religion and established the Popish, do now restore the said places on condition only that the Protestant churches shall never be rebuilt, nor the Popish disturbed. The execution thereof is very easy, because these places are restored to the Emperor, or to the Elector Palatine, who did certainly extort themselves that severe condition from the French. However, the frontier Princes have already signed, and the others must follow. The States here go on with the reform of several of their troops, and the King is sending his home to England; but I do not find that the King of France reforms so fast.

“The French Ambassadors here have been to see the King in private once, and in public oft. The King received 'em very well the first time, but with such an awe upon 'em, and such an ascendant, that du Harlay, who undertook to make a long compliment, was out, and stopped in the middle of his harangue. I think there passed little besides compliments between 'em, but the King told them that his destiny more than his inclination had made him an enemy to his most Christian Majesty; and as he had endeavoured during the war to deserve his esteem, so he would endeavour during the peace to deserve his friendship. The Conte de Tallard, Lieutenant-General, is named to come Ambassador from Paris to London. He is a man of quality, but I believe my Lord Portland will not think him equal to himself.

“The Prince and the Princess of Vaudemont are here still, and the King lives with them in more freedom than he ever did with anybody, I believe. Yesterday he gave the ball at the Princess's lodgings, and tonight he went with her to the comedy.

“I am ordered now to send all the forces home as fast as can be; and the French regiments which were on the Rhine are coming down, and are to be sent to Ireland, to recruit the three French battalions which are going thither.

“I long to hear that your Grace is in a condition to meet the King at London, which will be, I believe, three days after the first easterly wind.”

R. 9th, o.s. Ansd. 4 Dec.

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

[1697,] Nov.<sup>o</sup> 8, Dublin Castle.—“*Je ne puis voir partir S<sup>r</sup> Francis Bruster, resolu de uous aller rendre ses devoirs, sans prendre cette occasion de uous asseurer de mes respects. Je sais qu'il n'a pas besoin de recommandation auprès de uous, mais ie ne puis m'empêcher de uous faire savoir qu'il a fort bien serui dans ce Parlement, et que personne ne uous peut rendre un meilleur conte de l'estat des affaires dans ce pais cy que ce gentilhomme.*

\* *Sic*; qu. Oct. See endorsement, and pp. 563, 565.

*L'espere que uostre santé uous permetra de luy donner audience. Je crois qu'il est absolument necessaire pour le service du Roy de le placer, et à luy donner."*

*Endorsed: Oct. (sic) 8th. R. 15, 97. Ansd. 20.*

SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Nov. [12-]22, Hague.—"Finding, to my great joy, that your Grace's health hath encouraged you to return to London, I may presume I hope for the future to address the poor accounts of business here, which I used to send Mr. Vernon, directly under your Grace's name. They will, for anything I yet see, be such for some time as will oblige your Grace to no further trouble than to receive them, and pardon the faults I may commit that write them.

"I find the King is pleased that I should continue some further time here, which yet his Majesty was pleased to add should not be long; and I humbly hope, when his own service and that of the public, relating to the Peace now made, will suffer it, I shall have your Grace's favour to have that time shortened as much as may be, for in the condition of my health and infirmities I am not fit to be far from home.

"The matter of Religion, as invaded by that new clause in the Treaty with the Empire, of which my last to Mr. Vernon gave the present state, continues as then it was; only the German Protestant Ministers, especially those of Brandenburg, have much pressed us, his Majesty's Ambassadors, and those of this State (notwithstanding the absolute refusal given to the Mediator, who went in our name), to make one attempt more upon the French Ambassadors in our own persons, to try if there could be any temperament or moderation obtained with relation to that unlucky clause. We declared ourselves most willing to do that, or anything further that might be of use to the common cause, but we much doubted (after so peremptory, so abrupt a refusal on the part of the French, to hear anything further upon that point) how we could, without exposing ourselves to a further affront, and which, it might be, would engage us in new heats, repeat the same proposition in our own persons. We thought all was done that in this state of things could be done, and that an entry made with the Mediator of all that had passed in this business, was as much as well could be done here, and ought to serve us (all of us) in discharge of our duties to our several masters.

"This seemed to conclude everybody's reasoning at that time. But then remained to say what these poor Protestant Princes of Germany, that hitherto have refused to sign, should do, and how to govern themselves as to the concurring, or not, in the ratifying at Ratisbone. This is a question that strangers cannot so properly opine in. Though they of the Empire presse[d] much to know what would be in this point most to the satisfaction of his Majesty and this State, nobody pretended to answer directly; yet by the bye the Pensioner (who appears a very

prudent and worthy person) let fall some words that might a little discover the mind of this side the water, to wit—that the only thing that remained for them, the Protestant Princes, to do (as things now stand) is, to ratify with a reservation, to be entered in the public acts of the Diet at Ratisbone, as to that clause, and the consequences it might otherwise have with respect to the fundamental Constitutions of the Empire, settled in matters of Religion by the Treaties of Munster, &c. And thus, for anything a man can yet see, that unlucky matter is like to go.

“The King is still detained here by the unsettledness of the wind and weather. He parted hence on Wednesday with full resolution of embarking that evening; but neither were the great ships yet got down, nor the wind such as to suffer him to go aboard, so as he was forced to return at night. The next morning his Majesty was up at two a clock, reckoning upon a wind pretty fair, but presently it veered, and he was forced to go to bed at four. It has continued ever since so uncertain, and the weather at sea (as we are told) so very untoward, that it is not thought advisable for his Majesty to go on board. But so soon as any likelihood appears of a passage, everything continues in a readiness for the King to embark.”

Ansd. 4th Dec.

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 13.—“I was extreme glad to hear your Grace was so well recovered as to come to London again, and hope by your being at Kensington that you will continue to mend every day. As to the mistake that was made in the word thousand being left out of the Bill for granting the additional Duties to the King, I believe the Bill will not meet with any obstruction because of it. Today the House were to have been in a Committee about that Bill, but the Bill for confirming the Outlawries being likewise appointed, they had not time to do both, but have compared the Bill for confirming the Outlawries, and ordered it to be engrossed. The mistake that was made in that Bill we have given your Grace an account on, and my Lord Chancellor and the King's Council are of opinion that very few if any will be the better for the mistake. The House of Commons would not enquire how this mistake came to be made, but don't doubt they say but that we will do it since this Bill was begun in the Council, which I intend to do, and by what I am informed the Clerk of the Council will be found very faulty. We hope to receive some more Bills from you very soon, being very desirous to see a good conclusion of this Sessions of Parliament.

[P.S.] “I desire, if it is not already dispatched, that you will send us the Bill for confirming the Act of Settlement, it being earnestly desired and expected here; if the King does not think fit to grant the clause of reliefs, that your Grace will send us the Bill without it.”

R. 19. Ansd. 25 Nov.

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 13, Dublin Castle.— . . . “Nous nous rendons conte de ce qui se passe dans le Parlement. Je puis ajouter que la Maison des Communes est dans la meilleure situation que nous la pouvons souhaiter. Le Conseil d'Angleterre a attribué des irrégularités au dessein de donner atteinte à Poini[n]gs' Law; ie ne crois pas qu'on y ait pensé dans cette occasion, quoyqu'il soit uray que cette loy leur pese; mais pendant cette session ils n'ont iamais eu dessein de rien tenter, mais seulement d'en faire sentir les embarras. Sy dans leurs votes imprimés mal à propos, il y a quelque chose qui semble contraire à cette loy, ce ne peut estre que par ignorance, car ils n'ont iamais insisté.

“Mais, my Lord, toutes les fautes essentielles, qui ont donné occasion aux embarras que nous auons rencontré, sont uenues du Conseil, et en uerité ce seroit la premiere reforme que ie uoudrois faire. Il est composé d'un trop grand nombre de personnes, et trop peu appliquées aus affaires. Le soubçone mesme le député du Clerc du Conseil de peu de fidelité, et de mauuaises pratiques; cependant ie n'en parle pas positiuement, car ie n'en suis pas seur. L'espere que mardi nous escrirons plus positiuement.”

R. 19. Ansd. 25 Nov.

## SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Nov. [16-]26, Hague.— “So long as I find the condition of your Grace's health such as will suffer you to be in business, I take leave humbly to offer your Grace the short accompts of what I write more at large to Mr. Secretary Trumbull, of what passes of business here.

“The great difficulty that now most presses is, what the Protestant Princes of the Empire, whose ministers have refused to sign the Treaty, shall do as to the concurring, or not, in the ratifying at Ratisbone. Not to join in the ratification were to make an open breach with the Roman Catholic Princes and States, and, besides the dissolving of our alliances with them, would be capable of drawing on consequences of a dangerous nature, and which the world does not seem prepared for at this time. On the other side, to concur simply and absolutely to the ratifying of that new, unexpected clause, so unfairly foisted into the Project after it had been agreed, without some note or reflexion made upon it, seems of dangerous consequence in the example; the preservation of religion, and all that relates to it, in the state the Treaties of Westphalia put it, being the great basis and foundation of the peace and quiet not only of the Empire, but consequently of all this part of Europe. This is the danger on each hand, and how to find a mean is the difficulty.

“We that are strangers to the Empire, I mean his Majesty's Ministers and those of this State, have been tender not easily to give any advice in this business, being of a nice and delicate nature; only it was intimated in discourse that to refuse ratifying would be to throw things into such a desperate condition, that



no man could say what might be the consequences, and that therefore prudence would that they should join in the ratification, but so as to interpose some reasonable proper reservation; that this, howsoever it were, for so much, a varying from the fundamental rule set in matters of religion by the Treaties of Westphalia, yet, for the sake of peace, had been submitted to, but still so as not to be drawn into example for the future, nor to be extended in the execution further than strictly as to the words and intendment of that case, &c.

"This was what we thought this case, and the circumstances of things, would now bear; and so it was the opinion they should this day, which is their post, write to their several masters. And thus this matter stands, of which it will not be long before we must see the end, the term for ratifying coming on now in little more than a fortnight. And in order to it, we find most of the ministers of the German Princes have left this place, and are gone to their respective courts, to assist in the deliberations to be had upon this critical point."

R. 20, o.s. Ansd. 4th Dec.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 18, Dublin Castle.—"Nous auons l'honneur de uous escrire aujourd'huy coniointement. L'article qui est pour les Comissaires du Reuenu nous a donné ocaision de parler de ceus qui pouroient pretendre à cet employ. M[y Lor]d Winchester a nommé Mr. Sauvage, avec qui il s'est racomodé. Je luy ay dit positiuement que ie m'y oserois; ie luy ay dit les raisons pourquoy. Il a tombé d'acord que nous ne deuions pas le proposer. L'espere qu'il ne uous en pressera plus, mais ie n'en repons pas. Je ne sais pas ce qu'on l'engagera à faire lorsqu'il sera en Angleterre, ou il pretend aller cet hyuer. Je crois que Mr. Sauvage luy fera au moins prendre des mesures pour s'opposer de mesme à S<sup>r</sup> Francis Bruster.

"D'ailleurs nostre conduite est un peu delicate sur ces Comissaires du Reuenu. Uous trouués bon, my Lord, que ie uous parle librement; ie tacheray à ne pas abuser de uostre bonté, mais permetés moy de n'auoir iamais rien de reserué pour uous. Les Comissaires de la Tresorerie sont, comme uous saué, fort ialous de tout ce qui peut auoir raport aus finances. Il s'uft que nous soyons adressés à uous pour les rendre fort difficiles sur ce changement, à moins que uous n'ayés la bonté, my Lord, de menager cette affaire, pour les engager dans ce que nous croirés utile aus interets du Roy. Nous n'oserions presque nous adresser à eus, parceque nous les croyons unis avec les Comissaires qui sont desia establis icy, et qui ne souhaitent aucun changement. Sy nous suiuiions ce chemin la, ceusey en seroient auertis, avec assurance que nous n'aurions pas de succes. Celuy que nous uoudrions oster outre Mr. Iuelin est Mr. Robertes, qui passe la moitié de l'année en Angleterre, d'ou il raporte des instructions et des mesures pour former un parti icy, et entretient l'intelligence entre ceus de ce parti, qui sont en Angleterre, et ceus qui sont icy.

"J'ay beaucoup balancé sy ie mettrois l'article qui concerne les Commissaires du Revenu dans la lettre que nous uous escriuons. Enfin i'ay cru qu'il falloit engager my Lord Winchester, contant bien, my Lord, qu'en uous representant mes difficultés, uous auries la bonté de ne rien dire sur cet article, sy uous le trouués plus à propos; et nous en escrirons aus Commissaires de la Tresorerie, sy uous le croyés necessaire, et que uous ayés la bonté de me faire sauoir uostre sentiment.

"J'ay peur que le Roy trouue que la Chambre des Comunes a esté trop loing [long ?] dans l'affaire de Sr James Jefferies. Sy cet homme auoit esté capable de conseil, nous l'aurions examiné, et decidé cette affaire, pendant que le Parlement estoit ajourné; mais il aprehendoit nostre decision, et esperoit trouuer des amis dans le Parlement. Cela luy a fait diferer nostre examen d'un iour à autre, iusques à ce que le Parlement estant rassemblé, nous n'en auons plus esté les maistres. Il ne conuient pas au seruice du Roy de le metre ou laisser dans aucun employ dans ce Royaume, mais bien d'auoir pitié de sa famille, et luy donner la pension que ie propose. Sans cela le Roy en sera bien importuné, et uous aussy, my Lord.

"Nous donnerons auiourdhuy le consentement du Roy à cinq ou sis Actes, entre autres, à celuy des *Attainders*, et à l'*additional Duty*. Le Bill du poll taxe sera lu ce matin pour la premiere fois dans la Maison des Comunes. Tout est fort tranquile, et sy nous auons à present les Bills qui sont encore en Angleterre, nostre Parlement seroit fini, en mesme temps que celuy d'Angleterre commencera.

"La nouuelle de la resolution que le Roy a prise d'enuoyer icy les regiments françois, m'attire quelque ialousie. Les officiers qui ont peur d'estre-cassés, ceus qui me trouuent trop exact, ceus qui souhaitent un autre Gouuernement, et tous ceus qui aiment les factions, se seruent de cette ocasion pour ex[c]iter tout le monde contre moy. Il faut auoir un peu de patience, et une bonne conduite. J'espere que ie rameneray le peu de gens qui se sont laissés emouuoir. Sy my Lord Chancelier ua en Angleterre, comme ie n'en doute pas, il uous donera, my Lord, une plus exacte connoissance de toutes choses."

R. at Eyford, Dec. 2nd. Ansd. 4th Dec.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697,] Nov. 18-28, Anvers.—"I am glad the King is got home to his people, and that your Grace is come to the King. His Majesty is got out of an ill war very gloriously, and he is now going, I suppose, to settle his reign upon such methods as may make him more glorious in peace. The Conte d'Auvergne came to the Hague to wait upon the King, and made him a compliment in such terms as were not usual. He said the King of France bid him assure the King of England, *qu'il n'aura pas un serviteur ni un ami plus fidele que lui*; and these words he repeated before Mons. du Harlay. I know, my Lord, that the King has of late been pressed, by all those who dare press him on that subject, to

marry; and I know his Majesty shows no great aversion to it now. I believe, my Lord, the kingdom of England has more interest in his marriage than anybody else, and therefore some regard ought to be shown to it, in the choice of that Princess, and to the late Act of Settlement in relation to the succession.

"The King has a mind, I think, to have his troops home so soon as he can, and the Spanish ministers here are in more haste to be rid of us. The French are now beginning to evacuate the Spanish places, and are beginning with Courtray.

"My first concern this winter is for your Grace's health: the next is for the good temper of the Parliament this Sessions."

R. 21, 97. Ansd. 4th Dec.

SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, Nov. [19-]29, Hague.—"As we had foretold, so it happened, to the Ambassadors of this State, in the instances they repeated in our names to the French, as to the clause about religion in the Treaty with the Empire—a great many good words, assuring that the King their master had no intentions to meddle with our religion; that we were at entire liberty to do whatever we thought fit for the preservation and advancement of it; that this particular was not worth the trouble we gave ourselves about it, but a few places established by their master, and which therefore it was but natural and just for him to preserve; but for the rest, and the maintaining the Peace of Munster unshaken, the King their master was of all others the farthest from intending or suffering any *atteint[e]* to be given to it; and much more to this purpose, but still sticking to their conclusion, that nothing could be changed in what was already done. And of this having given us an account yesterday at the Congress, the ministers of our Protestant Allies remained satisfied, seeming to have no further expectations for their masters but to ratify at Ratisbone with some sort of reservation, which (poor people) they are far from adjusting what it can be. But this is the utmost of what they seem to think of, as things stand; and of this, no doubt, as well the French as the Imperialists have come to have the knowledge (for we have observed that nothing can be kept a secret amongst us Allies). And that in all likelihood is the reason why all of a sudden as well the C[ount] de Caunitz as Mons. de Harlay, who had both given out they were here till further orders, are leaving this place, the former this day, and the other tomorrow; their two masters finding that the non-signing of the Protestants, which they had at first been, no doubt, alarmed at, is like to go off without farther consequences, or at least not such as they at first apprehended.

[P.S.] "The French Ambassadors tell us their letters of this day assure them the (*sic*) express orders are sent for the evacuation of the places which are to be given to Spain; and that the M. de Harcour is named to go Ambassador to Spain."

R. 21 (*sic*). Ansd. 4th Dec.

## WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 20.—“I hear your Lordship has taken a house at Kensington, where I wish you may find the air agree with you as well as it did in the country. My Lord Gallway and I have writ a joint letter to you in relation to some things that we think necessary to be done here. The Bill for hindering the reversal of the Outlawries passed very unanimously in both Houses; and the additional Duties being likewise passed, and being necessary that Bill should be speedily passed for his Majesty's service, we went yesterday to the House, and the Royal assent was given to those two Bills, and two more, which are in the enclosed list.

“The House of Commons showed how much they were pleased with the Bill for hindering the reversal of several Outlawries, by a great hum they gave when the Royal assent was given to that Bill. We received a transmis (*sic*) yesterday of six Bills, and do find by Mr. Vernon's letter that we are to expect no more Bills but the Bill for small Debts; so as soon as we receive that, we shall put an end to this Sessions.”

R. at Eyford, Dec. 2. Ansd. Dec. 4.

## PRIVY COUNCIL MINUTES.

1697, Nov. 21, Kensington.—“King, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, Lord Dorset, Lord Portland, Lord Romney, Lord Orford, Mr. Montagu, Mr. Secretary, Shrewsbury.

“Lords Justices of Ire[land's] of the 9th Nov. read, with the clause sent with it. The Council to be called tomorrow in the afternoon, and Mr. Attorney to bring some Bill that will bear no debate, to which this clause may be added.

“The letters from Rochfort of the 15th Nov., and of the 11th from Brest, ordered not not (*sic*) to be sent to the Admiralty.

“The letter about the fire-works was given to my Lord Romney.

“The letters about Goodyer were mentioned.

“Damertot to go to France, if he will go thither.

“The instructions from the Admiralty about preventing the wool to be considered next Sunday, at which time the Treas[ur]y and Mr. Attorney will be ready with their report.

“The complaint about Sir William Beeston to the Commissioners of Trade.

“Betts and Forester to be pardoned.

“The representation of the Turkey Company was read; the first article not to be inserted, the others may. Sir Jam. Rushout to go with two or three men-of-war strength, and unto the Dardanells.

“The proclamation about the Scots trading to the prejudice of the Treaty with Spain. Mr. Secretary and I are ordered to speak with the two Scotch Secretaries for[th]with.

"The Admiralty called in, and directed to prepare a small squadron to call at Argiers, Tripoly, Tunis, &c. They say it may be ready by spring."

*In Shrewsbury's hand.*

SIR. J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, [Nov. 23.] Dec. 3, Hague.—"My last, which was of the 29th past, gave your Grace an account in what state the point of religion, as it relates to the clause of the 4th Art. of the Treaty with the Empire, then stood, and how it was like finally to be left by the Protestant ministers here. Since when the letters of the 26th past from Ratisbone tell those gentlemen that the Popish Princes there had driven the Protestant Deputies so very hard, as to their declaring whether they meant to sign, or not, that they had refused to give them a delay of three days, which was till the arrival of the ordinary post, by which it seems they were expecting final orders from their respective masters as to that matter.

"This having been refused them, with a severe declaration from those of the Roman communion that in case they did not declare the very next day, they should be concluded and absolutely shut out from ratifying at all, it was concluded among the Protestant ministers rather to sign with a kind of reservation, or entry to be made in the register or protocol (as they call it) of the Diet, such as has been before mentioned; and that accordingly the next day, which was to be the 27th past, they would begin to ratify. So as that matter may be taken to be at end, and that the Treaty with the Emperor and Empire will be ratified purely and simply by all parties within the time limited. And that being done, what remains for the present to perfect this great work of the Peace, is to have the evacuation and restitution of places duly and readily executed, which is what must be next taken care of.

"The professions on the part of France are great and solemn, and more especially by Mons. de Harlay, now at his leaving this place. God grant the effects follow, especially considering some appearances observed in their conduct now of late, towards Luxembourg side, of which I send Mr. Secretary a short extract. And after all, France will or will not do this, or indeed anything else which they promise, as things shall happen to fall out, that is, as they find their neighbours in a posture to bear or to resent wrongs; which I hope will be sufficient, if seriously considered, to direct the House of Commons in the great point likely to come before them this Sessions, as to the force to be kept on foot for the maintaining and preserving the Peace now made."

R. Nov. 28, o.s. Ansd. 4th Dec.

SHREWSBURY to WINCHESTER.

1697, Nov. 25, Whitehall.—"I am ashamed I have so many of your Lordship's to acknowledge together, but the great hurry of business that has been since I came to town, and the very ill

state of my health, are the reasons that I have not been so punctual in my correspondence as either my duty or inclination would oblige me to.

"I hope before this arrives you will have got over most of the difficulties of this Session of Parliament, and that you will be ready to put an end to it, in the manner you shall think most advisable. The King thinks they have sat very long, and begins to wish they might conclude, as I hope they will, in good temper. It would be for the King's service that your Lordship, my Lord Gallway, and my Lord Chancellor would consult and agree what will be proper to offer to his Majesty to make the Administration of that country more united in his Majesty's interest, and more capable of pursuing it.

"I am sorry that the circumstances of my health are so very bad that I cannot propose to myself being in the least useful in promoting what your Lordships shall represent. I am going into the country in two or three days, with so melancholy a prospect of my own condition, that the best I can hope is to linger on, a useless, uneasy life, which would not be worth preserving if one knew how to part with it without pain or reproach.

[P.S.] "It was not possible to do anything for the Bill for confirming the Act of Settlement. When I came to town, I found most people declare they did not understand how far it would extend, and in short nobody liked it."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to GALWAY.

1697, Nov. 25, Whitehall.—"When I came to town I had very little hopes of being able to continue long, but having found myself even worse than I expected, I have not been able to correspond so regularly with your Lordship as I ought, and have wished to do, and am at last forced to ask leave to return to the country, which is the only air my indisposition will allow me to breathe in; so that I can be esteemed nothing but a corpse, half buried already, and expecting the consummation of that entire ceremony. It will not therefore become my circumstances to meddle much in politics, but my good wishes to the public, and particularly to your Lordship, makes [make] me hope you will lay some representation before his Majesty in order to amend what is amiss in the present Administration of that kingdom, which all agree much wants it. I have by this post told my Lord Winchester that I hope you and my Lord Chancellor and he will agree upon something of this nature."

*Copy.*

#### SHREWSBURY to [METHUEN,] Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

1697, Nov. 25, Whitehall.—"I am so sensible that the vexation of business is not a proper remedy for ill health, that I took the first opportunity to move his Majesty that your Lordship might

have leave to come for some time into England, which the King has granted, and shall very soon be sent you in form, if it be necessary, as I am told it will.

"I am confident it will be for the King's service that somebody should be here (and nobody is so proper as yourself) to represent what is fit to be done, to mend some parts of the Administration there, which everybody agrees do want it notoriously. I am sorry my bad health will send me out of the way of being useful to your Lordship or the public, but my distemper increases so fast upon me that I am just going into the country, the only air I can live or breathe in. Whether so useless and comfortless a life as I have the prospect of were worth the preserving, would be a great question with me, if I knew how to end it without pain or reproach."

*Copy.*

SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, [Nov. 26-]Dec. 6, Hague.—"According to what I told your Grace in mine of the 3rd was to be expected, the letters that are this day arrived from Ratisbone bring an account that the Peace with France had been at last unanimously ratified, as well by the Protestants as Papists, to be immediately dispatched away to Vienna for the Emperor's confirmation. Only, in the first place, before they came to ratify, all the Assembly, having had the report made of what had passed in the negociation here, and of several particular passages which may have related to their liberties and privileges towards the Emperor, and the prerogatives he pretends to in these occasions, made a resolution, that nothing that had passed here in the Assembly at Ryswicke as to the *modus tractandi*, &c. should be of prejudice to the just rights of the several States of the Empire, nor ever drawn into precedent for the future; and in this resolution, it seems, all the States unanimously agreed, as being a common interest.

"Another resolution also had been made by the body of the Protestant States, to wit, that the clause in the 4th Article should not prejudice them in the rights they had by virtue of the Treaties of Westphalia, nor be drawn at any time into example to their prejudice for the future, &c.; or something to that effect. And with this entry made in the register of the Diet, the Peace stands unanimously ratified, and sent to the Emperor for his consent and confirmation; from whence it is not doubted but it will be despatched hither with all speed, in order to be exchanged, in regard the evacuation and surrender of places depends upon it, and is at a stand till that be done."

R. Nov. 29, o.s. Ansd. 4th Dec.

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 27, Dublin Castle.—"Oltre la lettre que nous uous escriuons ensemble, iè ne puis m'empecher de uous rendre un conte plus particulier de ce qui se uient de passer dans la Maison des Seigneurs, ou les Euesques, my Lord Drogheda, et



tous les Seigneurs temporels qui ont esté dans le parti du Roy Jaques, l'ont emporté sur les Archeuesques et les autres Seigneurs temporels, pour rejeter le Bill d'Association. Sy la clause en faueur de my Lord Antrim y estoit demeureé, ie crois que le Bill auroit trouué dans la Maison des Communes l'obstacle qu'il a rencontré dans celle des Seigneurs. Rien n'estoit capable de le faire passer dans cette Chambre, dans laquelle les oposans se sont assemblés dans le dessein de s'oposer a tout ce qui leur seroit présenté fauorable aus Protestants, et contre les Papistes.

"Ils estoient sy animés contre ce Bill, qu'ils nont pas eu honte de faire entrer my Lord Ross dans la Maison, qui, faisant profession publique d'estre Jacobite, n'auoit iamais voulu prendre les serments, et n'auoit iamais paru dans la Chambre. Ils l'ont engagé à prendre les serments, à paroître dans la Maison, et à donner sa uois avec eus contre ce Bill. M[y Lor]d Drogheda s'estoit muni de la procuration du Duc d'Ormonde, et ne s'en uouloit pas seruir, trouuant la majorité suffisante. On l'a obligé à declarer les sentiments du Duc, et il l'a rengé parmi les non-contents.

"Quelques membres de la Maison des Communes ayant grande enuie d'engager les Seigneurs à passer ce Bill, prirent occasion d'un escrit du Colonel John Brown, présenté au Roy Jaques, pour la destruction des Protestants, qu'ils enuoyerent auant hyer matin dans la Chambre haute; ce qui engagea quelques conferences, et enfin un Comité des deus Chambres. Cela nous a obligé à presser la determination de ce Bill, afin de faire cesser ce Comité, qui ne s'est assemblé qu'une fois. Les suites en pouuoient estre dangereuses. Il estoit à craindre, qu'on n'y proposat les *heads* d'un autre Bill, au mesme effect, mais en euitant les clauses qui ont serui de pretexte à l'opposition des mal intentionnés. Vous conoitrés ceus qui conoissent ce qu'ils doiuent au Roy, et qui sont tousiours prêts à luy doner des marques de leur reconnaissance, et qui l'ont tesmoigné dans cette occasion par la protestation qui sera faite, et que nous vous enuoirons.

"Nous auons receu une lettre du Conseil, qui nous temoigne le peu de satisfaction que l'on a receu en Angleterre du Bill que nous auons enuoyé sur la manufacture des toiles. Il semble par lettres des particuliers, qu'on soubçonne que le dessein de ceus qui l'ont préparé a esté de le rendre inutile. Ie vous asseure, my Lord, que s'il n'est pas bien conceu, ce n'est que par ignorance. Les Communes nous en ont présenté les *heads*, en nous priant d'y faire tels changements, retranchements, ou additions, que nous iugerions à propos, dans le Conseil, parceque leur peu de conoissance les empechoit de le metre dans l'estat qu'ils le souhaitoient. Nous auons trouué le Conseil aussy ignorant que les Communes. Nous auons eu assés de capacité pour y uoir quelques defauts, mais pas assés pour les corriger, et nous l'auons enuoyé en Angleterre, en auertissant qu'il le falloît changer, sans sauoir coment. Cependant un François tres habile dans cette manufacture m'est uenu trouuer; il ne conoissoit point du tout le païs; ie l'ay enuoyé reconoitre tout le Royaume. I'espere qu'a son retour il sera en estat de nous doner de bons



auis, et alors nous trauaillerons à un autre Bill, ce que nous ne pouuons faire dans cette Session, dont la continuation pouroit estre dangereuse. Il est temps de la finir; cependant il y a lieu de craindre que le Parlement d'Angleterre ne procede avec chaleur contre le comerce de ce Royaume, suposant qu'on n'y pense qu'à augmenter le comerce des laines. Je ne sais, my Lord, à qui nous pourons escrire, pour destromper le public, et sy nos lettres pouront auoir quelque effect.

"Je suis veritablement touché, my Lord, d'apprendre que uostre santé continue à estre tres mauuaise." . . .

R. at Eyford, Dec. 6th.

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 27.—"We having given your Grace an account of all the steps that the Bill for the preservation of the King's person has had, I won't repeat it, only tell you that I am very sorry for it. My Lord Drogheda has bestirred himself mightily against this Bill, and my Lord Drogheda had the Duke of Ormond's proxy, which he gave against the Bill. All the Bishops but three Archbishops were against the Bill. The House of Commons, I believe, will be much dissatisfied with what the Lords has [have] done, but [I] hope there will happen no difference between them.

"I am very sorry to hear by Mr. Vernon that you don't find the town agree so well with you as the country did."

R. at Eyford, Dec. 6th.

#### JO. METHUEN to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Nov. 27, Dublin.—"The condition I hear your Grace is in by the return of your spitting blood makes me hope this will not find you in town. . . .

"We find we were not mistaken when we thought a party would attempt to disturb the happy conclusion of this Session, but having been so very successful to persuade all the country gentlemen to come up, and to have a fuller house than at any time before, we have been able to prevent anything in the House of Commons; on the contrary, when they were early in a morning in a little heat for some Bills not coming from England, and put off the Poll Bill to this day, my Lords Justices sent a message to desire them to hasten such Bills as were before them, in order to put an end to this meeting of Parliament. The Commons received the message very kindly, read all the Bills before them, and especially the Poll Bill, every day since, so as to send it up this day to the Lords, where it could not be read by reason of the great debate about the Bill for the preserving the King's person and Government, that Bill coming over to us in a different manner than it went from hence, principally in giving a power to all the justices at the sessions to tender both the oaths to any person, and making the refusal to incur the penalty of *præmunire*, although it left the power altogether in

the Government whether that penalty should be prosecuted, and a power in the King to pardon and totally discharge all the penalties under his signet or seal manual.

"Presently all the Papists took the alarm; all the ladies of that religion solicited personally every member of the two Houses. The High Church party, being likewise offended at the clause in the Bill in favour of the Quakers, did their utmost, and made some opposition to the Bill in the House of Commons; but being passed there, of sixty odd members that opposed it in the House of Commons the greatest part came over, and were now very much for the Bill.

"But the Lords began immediately to form their party, and notwithstanding the Bill was in other respects the best Bill that they could desire, the[y] singled out the two clauses, one against the Papists, the other in favour of the Quakers, and in a Committee of the whole House were strong enough to carry the Question, that those two clauses should not stand part of the Bill. Upon the report, they were very willing to mend the Bill by leaving out the clauses, pretending thereby to shew that they approved the other parts of the Bill. But besides that such a course would have hazarded a breach of Poynings' Law, it would most certainly have produced great heats between the two Houses; therefore I had myself credit enough to get leave to speak to that matter, and to prevail with all the House, instead of going on with that debate, to read the Bill the third time, believing likewise that many would vote for amending who would not vote for rejecting the whole Bill. But notwithstanding, all the party being fixed and resolved, while a great man now returned to England was here in town, and his proxy left for that purpose with a person very proper to head that party, and my Lords the Bishops being persuaded that this Bill was sent contrary to the King's mind by the Ministers of England, who were not like to continue in the King's confidence and favour, they united with the Irish new converted Lords, pardoned and restored by the King's mercy, procured my Lord Ross, who would never take the Oaths, but was an open Jacobite, to come that morning and take the Oaths, to be assistant to my Lords the Bishops in this debate, and the Bill was rejected by eighteen against fourteen. I send Mr. Vernon a list of the names, by which your Grace will see the difference of the persons to be much more considerable than of the numbers.

"We hope to make haste with the Poll Bill, if the Lords will give us leave, and use our utmost power to prevent heats from the Commons against [it], which is the remaining difficulty, and is a great one."

R. at Eyford, De. 6th.

SIR J. WILLIAMSON to SHREWSBURY.

[16]97, [Nov. 30.] Dec. 10, Hague.—"I have received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 23rd past, enclosing the case of Major General Erle's hostage detained in Dunkerke, and

another of the Capt. Densiter (?), and have already been at Delffe to recommend the matter to the French Ambassadors, who not being then at home, I have put it into their Secretary's hands, to be laid before them when they write their letters by this post, with my desire that they will please to add an article this day in their dispatch to Court, that effectual orders may be given that the hostage, whose case is judged and cleared, be not longer detained on a pretence that does not at all concern the Major General; of which I doubt not but a good account will be given.

"I am sorry to find your Grace's indisposition of health such as to oblige you to leave the town, by which (besides many other much more weighty inconveniences to the public) I shall lose the advantage of paying your Grace the humble respects I owe you, in the way of my station in the King's service, in which I will however hope for the continuance of your Grace's good opinion and protection."

R. 8th, o.s.

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 2.—"I have received yours of the 25th past. . . . According as your Lordship thought, everything is so disposed as to prorogue the Parliament tomorrow, which we intend to do, to Tuesday, the 10th of May. In our joint letter we have given your Grace the reason why we did not send the Butter Cask Bill, being very willing to obey your orders in putting an end to this Sessions; and though it is a Bill that will please, it will do as well in another Sessions, and the King will receive in the mean time no prejudice for the want of the word thousand in the additional Duty Bill, which is supplied by a clause in this Act, which we will keep until next Sessions.

"My Lord Gallway and I did write to your Grace of some things together, which will be absolutely necessary to be done, and shall write more particular.

"Here has [have] been strange reports spread here very industriously (by whom my Lord Chancellor, who goes for England soon, will acquaint you), that as to this Government, that would be soon changed, and that these Bills that were sent over, were Bills that had your Grace's and my Lord Chancellor's approbation, but that the King did not approve of them, and that now the peace was concluded, your Lordship and my Lord Chancellor would no longer continue in affairs, but people of other principles. . . .

"The House of Commons resented so much the throwing out that Bill for the preservation of the King's person, that they intended to impeach my Lord Kerry, but acquainted us first with it; so we prevailed with them not to do it, thinking it much better they should part without heat.

"We did not think of saying anything to the Parliament at parting with them, only to assert the point that Bills that are prepared by the Council do not cease by a prorogation, which was a doctrine broached by my Lord Chancellor Porter to serve

his own turn then ; and not having time to send to England, and to have an answer, I hope what we say won't be disliked in England. As soon as we have prorogued the Parliament, and that we receive any intimation of the things my Lord Gallway and I mentioned to your Grace, we shall then write more particularly to you, and shall be sure of writing and entrusting everything with my Lord Chancellor."

R. at Eyford, about the 18.

#### PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1697,]\* Dec. 4-14, Kensington.—"J'espere que celle ci vous trouvera heureusement arrivé chez vous, comme je vous le souhaite. Vous aurez appris que Mr. Trumbull nous a quitté,† et comment sa place a esté pourvue. Quoyque Mr. Vernon a son employ, il pourra tousjours avoir soin de la direction de vostre office, estant a vous comme il est.

"Jay parle a Fisher touchant ce que vous m'avez fait lhonneur de me dire. Il me dit quaprez les bontez que vous aviez eu pour lui, il se croyoit obligé de ne vous pas celer ce quil avoit appris. Je lui dis que cestoit une chose que Mr. le S<sup>e</sup> Trumbull nioit positivement, et que jen voulois parler a Mr. Colt, pour savoir dou un tel rapport procedoit ; sur quoy il me pria de ne point faire cela, parce que Mr. Colt le lui avoit dit en secret. Je lui repondis que des choses de cet nature ne se devoi[en]t pas se dire mesme en secret, et que j'en parlerois positivement pour savoir dou elle procedoit.

"Le lendemain estant chez my Lord Chamb<sup>n</sup>, Colt i vint, et nous lui demandames siil avoit dit de telles parolles a Fisher. Il jura et protesta que non, et quil ni avoit jamais songé, la chose n'estant pas veritable, et quil venoit den dire autant a Mr. Trumbull.

"Je dis ceci a Fischer (*sic*), qui me repondit que Mr. Colt venoit de lui en parler, et quil avoit voulu donner un[e] autre explication a ces paroles, mais quil soutiendrait contre tout le monde que ceci s'estoit passée comme il vous lavoit dit, et quil se croyoit absolument obligé par reconnaissance de vous en advertir.

"Vous voyez, Monsieur, que par cette maniere droite et ouverte voila une fin mise aus discours, qui paroissent clairement des mensonges, je vous laisse a juger duquel des deux ; mais au moins il ne paroist pas quauquun autre y soit meslé."

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 4, Dublin Castle.—"I'ay receu la lettre que vous m'aués fait l'honneur de m'escire le 25 du mois passé, avec une veritable affliction. Je n'ay iamais receu une lettre qui m'ait

\* This date is inserted.

† A line is struck out here.

touché sy uinement. Il semble que ce soit un adyeu. L'espere que par le secours du ciel, j'auray l'honneur de vous uoir encore en parfaite santé, et en estat de continuer à bien seruir le Roy et nostre patrie. . . .

"Nous auons suivi en partie vos ordres. My Lord Winchester et moy nous sommes donnés l'honneur de vous escrire sur quelques affaires de ce Royaume. Il y en a d'autres peuestre plus importantes que celles là ; il est impossible de reformer toutes choses à la fois, et impossible de metre tout ce qu'on pense par escrit. My Lord Chancellier se prepare à partir dans peu de iours pour se rendre en Angleterre ; il comencera par se doner l'honneur de vous rendre ses deuoirs. Il sera chargé du detail de toutes nos affaires, et de celles de tout ce Royaume. Il uaut mieus qu'un homme aussy habile et intelligent, qui a uen de près la situation des affaires, et qui y a eu tant de part, depuis que nous sommes icy, en soit chargé, que d'escrire des lettres. Il pourra expliquer ce qui ne se peut faire entendre par letres, et repondre aus obiections qui ne se peuuent euitier. Ainsy, my Lord, permetés que nous remetions toutes choses à son arriué en Angleterre. Cependant, my Lord, j'envoye à M. Uernon la liste des personnes qui sont *indicted of treason*, que M. Sauvage m'a donnéé. Lorsqu'on uoudra nous doner des instructions sur cette affaire, on trouuera cet estat entre les mains de M. Uernon. M. Sauvage ua à Londres avec my Lord Chancellier, qui pourra donner des esclaircissements plus particuliers.

"J'ay receu, my Lord, vos ordres sur les affaires de Mrs. Caldwell. Je me suis donnéé l'honneur de vous recomander ses interests, et ie tacheray à la seruir le mieus que ie pouray." . . .

#### PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1697.] Dec. 8-18, Kensington.—"Jay bien receu lhonneur de la vostre, et me rejouis de ce que vostre santé n'est pas empiree par le froit et la fatigue du voyage. Je ne douttois nullement que le choix que S. M<sup>te</sup> a fait de Mons. Vernon ne fust fort de vostre approbation. Je ne vois pas que ce changement vous puisse faire aucune difficulté dans vostre office, puisque quil pourra auoir soin du vostre et du sien, sans que vous ayez besoin de vous en mettre en piene. Sa Maj<sup>te</sup> souhaite que vous fassiez des sceaux comme vous aviez resolu devant vostre depart, et que vous ne song[ie]z, ou du moins ne parliez pas, de les lui romettre en main astour [a cette heure], ce qui lui causeroit beaucoup d'embarras dans le commencement de cette Session, aprez quoy vous ferez ce qui vous conuendra le mieus, servant le Roy dans tel employ que vous souhaitterez selon vostre inclination. Je vous assure que personne ne vous ayme ni ne honore plus que moy."

R. and ansd. 11th [Dec.], 1697.

#### SOMERS to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]97, Dec. 9, Thursday.—"I must begin with my thanks for your Graces's kind injunctions laid upon Sir John Talbot. He showed me your letter, which said much more than I ought to

hope for, and has made him extremely forward to assist me, which I could not doubt of upon so favourable an intercession from your Grace; but by what I see the business is likely to prove very tedious and troublesome, and turn to no great account."

*The rest of this letter is printed by Cox.*

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 10-20, Venice.—"The last I gave your Grace the trouble [of] was Nov. 30th, from Ausbourg, having had no opportunity till now I came to Venice, which was on the 14th inst. I have found some difficulty in getting such a house as would be honourable and convenient, having to treat with nobles, and though I came up to their price, which is very extravagant, yet they are long in coming to a resolution, so that I fear it will be ten days before I can go to it. In the meantime I am at the Consul[s], who is very serviceable to me, and hath at last delivered his commission in the form he hath long contested for. I suppose they was [were] willing to make that step before my arrival.

"I have discoursed the merchants here in relation to the trade, and am informing myself concerning the usage of our seamen, and shall take particular care to follow my instructions. As soon as I am got to my house, I intend to notify my arrival to the Republic, and shall not delay demanding audience as soon as possible I can be ready; I cannot as yet judge when, by reason [of] the holidays coming, and here hath been a particular Jubilee granted to this town, which hath retarded my affairs.

"The French Consul brought me a compliment from the French Ambassador, which I also returned, but think it not proper to proceed any further till I am settled, and have given notice to the Republic, and then shall act as it is usual upon these occasions, unless your Grace shall think fit to send me other directions. I understand the Spanish Ambassador hath enquired whether I am come, but my being incognito at present, he hath not as yet taken any notice. I have received the news of his Majesty being safe landed, and [his] entry through the City. Here is nothing worth giving your Grace an account of, nor do I believe much passes here of consequence. I am glad to find your Grace's health is so established as to come to London."

Ans'd. Jan. 15, 1697-8.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 13, Dublin Castle.—The Lord Chancellor will give an account of all our affairs. Lord Winchester says he has recommended Mr. Savage to enter into the Revenue. The writer informed him of his intention to oppose this.

*French.* R. 21, by my Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

## PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1697,] Dec. 16-26, Kensington.—“Jay bien receu lhonneur de la vostre du 11<sup>me</sup>. Vous savez que tous vos amis aussi bien que moy avons assez consideré quels ennemis vous aviez, et le mal quilz vous pouvoi[en]t faire. Il i a moins a dapparence asteur que jamais dauquan chagrin quilz pourroi[en]t vous donner, puisque toutes leurs finesse[s] et leurs desseyns ont esté si rarement conduits quilz paroissent au jour, et ne peuvent tourner qua leur propre desavantage, et vous asseurer dautant plus lestime de ceux dont vous vous souciez; dont vous serez informé dailleurs, et particulierement par Mr. Vernon, des particularitez.

“Jay extremement de la joye de ce que vous prenez les choses si fort sur le bon piet a lesgard des sentiments du Roy. Je lui ay montre vostre lettre, et vous pouver vous asseurer, Mons<sup>r</sup>, quil cognoist assez vos sentiments et inclinations, et y entre assez, pour ne pas desirer que vous gardiez vostre employ que comme jay eu lhonneur de vous le dire devant vostre depart, et pour ce peu de temps que son service le requiert, sans que cela vous donne auquune peine ni inquietude. Je conte avec plaisir sur vostre amitié,” &c.

R. 18 [Dec.], 1697. Ansd. 19.

## MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 17-27, Venice.—“I am sorry to find your Grace is obliged again to go into the country, and that your health will not permit your stay at London, which cannot but be a disadvantage to the public, as well as a great concern to all your friends. I mentioned in my last from this place; that as soon as I was at my own house, I would notify my arrival to the Republic, which now is in such a readiness that I hope in a few days to do it, so that till then I cannot judge how they will receive me, though it is generally said they will do all they can to return the civilities their Ambassadors received in England, which they both [Lorenzo Soranzo and Girolamo Venier] have very much owned. Soranzo is still under banishment by reason he would not go to Vienna, and hath nothing to do at present in the Government, yet they will permit him once to wait on me.

“The nobles of my acquaintance avoid me, and their law is so rigorous that they will hardly converse with any that comes to me. The only diversion I can propose to myself is their music, which is now begun, and will be in perfection this Carnival. I have the house for three months, though they was unwilling to let it for so little a time. I suppose, when I have pursued my instructions, I may take my leave. I take notice of this so early that I may have your Grace's directions in this, as in anything that shall happen.

“I understood his Majesty hath signed Mr. Meere's warrant, which I thank your Grace for.”

Ansd. 15 Jan. 1697-8.



## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 18, Dublin Castle.—Refers to Lord Chancellor Methuen for information. Mr. Chancellor Savage departed this morning, and will pass by Eyford. Hopes to learn the King's sentiments as to the change in the Commission of the Revenue.

"Les lettres du onse nous ont extremement surpris. Je ne m'attendois pas à un sy grand aueuglement. Dieu ait pitié de nous. Je ne puis m'empecher de croire que nous sommes en grand danger, sy ce uote a lieu, et que nous n'ayons point d'arméé en Angleterre." . . .

## MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

[1697, Dec. 24.] 1697-8, Jan. 3, n.s., Venice.—"I have notified my arrival to the Republic, which they returned with a compliment; and shall now settle the manner of my reception, designing as soon as I can to have my first audience. I cannot but think they are desirous of showing some proof of the great honour they have for the King; at least it is said so. I wish I may find them ready in agreeing to such things I shall desire in relation to our trade, which our merchants are of opinion will be also for their good as well as their own.

"The Senate have lately made a severe decree, under pain of fine and banishment, in case any of the nobles shall solicit one another for votes in the choice of any employment whatsoever, it being come to that degree that several of no sort of merit was [were] preferred by that means, which in time might prove fatal to their government. I must beg your Grace will pardon this, since I am sensible how little I have to send from hence worth taking notice of."

Ansd. 15, o.s.

## SIR LAMBERT BLACKWELL to [SHREWSBURY].

[1697, Dec. 26.] 1697-8, Jan. 5, Genoa.—Is arranging for an audience with the Doge, and then with the Doge and Senators. Sent a copy of Mr. Blathwayte's letter about Mr. Consul Kirke's pretensions. "Letters from all the English factories in those parts are filled with their apprehensions that the Algerines will break with us." Has had congratulatory letters from the Great Duke and [the] Prince of Tuscany.

*Copy.*

## WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 28.—"I received the favour of yours the beginning of this month from Eyford, and am sorry your health is not so well as I wish it, that you might enjoy the pleasures of that place. My Lord Chancellor has, I suppose, been with you before you will receive this, who will give you an account of everything relating to this country." . . .

R. Jan. 5th.



SOMERS to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]97, Dec. 29.—(*The first portion of this letter is printed by Cox.*)

"Mr. Secretary has given your Grace an account of my speaking to the King about Br., and of what he has done upon the King's orders, so that I shall say nothing more about that matter.

"Sir Jo. Talbot continues to be so very obligingly kind in endeavouring to forward my affair, upon your Grace's desire, that I must beg you to take notice of it to him."

*Seal.* R. 30. Ansd. 31.

MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

[1697, Dec. 31.-]1697-8, Jan. 10, Venice.—"I cannot yet acquaint your Grace that I have made much progress with the College about the manner of my reception, though it will not now be long. I find they profess to do all the honours that is [are] possible, or ever hath [have] been done to any King, but the way they transact here is slow, it being first to be moved to the Doge and College, and afterwards, before they can give any answer, it must be debated in the *Pregadi*, how trivial soever the matter is. I understand underhand, that though they intend to offer to treat me three days, where I desire, yet they would be glad I would refuse it, as Lord Faulconbridge did, when he was here. The reason is partly the expense, and also not knowing well the method, it having been so long since any Ambassador Extraordinary was here, few or none being sent from other parts but England but to reside, and in that case they have not that character. I think to follow the precedent of Lord Faulconbridge and save my right, so that it will not be any prejudice to the character the King hath honoured me with, and make it as an obligation I do them, which will be also much easier to me; which I would not consider, if it was a point essential.

"I am informed that they design to name one for Resident in England, which, when I have my audience, I shall know the certainty of. If so, I cannot tell if his Majesty will not have one also here, at least for a little time; it may be serviceable and convenient for our commerce. I take the liberty to mention to your Grace that Mr. Stanian, now Secretary of the Embassy, who will be accustomed to their methods and ways, might be proper and useful. I submit this as in all other things to what your Grace shall think best."

*Copy.* 10 Jan., n.s. R. 28 Jan.

ABRAHAM STANYAN to SHREWSBURY.

1697, Dec. 31, o.s., Venice.—"In my last I acquainted your Grace with my Lord Ambassador's having privately notified his arrival here to the College, but being since informed that they don't think it civil to take any notice of him till he pleases to be public, he intends to inform them of it publicly tomorrow, and at

the same time desire they would send a Secretary (as is usual) to him, to settle the manner of his reception, lest any mark of respect which has been formerly shown to the King of England's or any other King's ambassadors extraordinary should be omitted, for want of being regulated beforehand, which this State is apt enough to take any advantage of doing. My Lord is still preparing for his public entry, which he hopes to be ready for in fifteen days more, and when he is, he is resolved to lose no time in doing it.

"We are told that this Republic designs very shortly to name a Resident for England, which if they do, it's presumed his Majesty will think fit to send one here, at least for some time, there having been none (as your Grace knows) since his accession to the Crown. Therefore, when they have named one, I shall presume to beg the honour of your Grace's protection and favour in recommending me to the King for that employment as soon as it is proper to stir in it, which I humbly suppose cannot be till this State has first named one, whereof I shall not fail to give your Grace due notice; however, I thought it would not be amiss to mention it now, that your Grace might have time to consider of it. There are reasons to incline his Majesty to do it, which I shall urge when they are fit to be used to him. My Lord Manchester has likewise promised me to hint it to your Grace this post, intending to join with me in my request when matters are ripe, so that I am in hopes by your Grace's countenance and assistance it may succeed. In the meantime I humbly beg pardon for presuming to trouble your Grace with my concerns."

R. 28th.

SIR LAMBERT BLACKWELL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697-8, Jan. [1-]11, Genoa.—The Doge and Senators have ordered four of their chief nobles to wait on him, named Grimaldi, Brinoli, Salurro, and Mari. "The French and Spanish Residents do live very great at this Court, which occasions an expense of equipage far beyond my expectations."

*Copy.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697-8, Jan. 2, s.v., Bruxelles.—"I do not think I can begin the new year well, but by wishing and praying that it may be happy and prosperous to your Grace; full of health and quiet, or full of honour and business. I would beg leave only to send your Grace sometimes a kind of a gazette, to show what we are doing here.

"The French have been a little slow in the execution of the Treaty, and the evacuation of the places, but I believe they will surrender all now, as fast as the season will permit. We are already in possession of Courtray, Aath, Charleroy, and Mons, and we are positively assured that we shall be let into Luxembourg the 14-24 of this month. The King and the Elector were

agreed, at Loo, to put 25 Holland battalions into those places; but just as they were to go in, some of our ministers made the Elector jealous, and persuaded him to send to Madrid, where it was consulted whether it was fit to let so many foreign and heretic troops into the Spanish places. It was answered immediately, by good luck, that they should be let in by all means, and that the Elector should thank our King and the States for the care they take for the preservation of these places, by putting garrisons into 'em at their own expense. At the same time the Council at Madrid would not accept of 6,000 men, which our Elector offered of his troops; and to give his Highness more occasion of distrust, they ordered three regiments of the Elector Palatine's troops to be put into Luxembourg. We shall never want incidents now to make the Court of Spain (at least the Queen) jealous that our Elector would maintain his possession here, and to make the Elector believe that the Council of Madrid would gladly remove him hence, now the Peace is made.

"We are told from Madrid that the King, or the Queen at least, are taking new measures to govern with more vigour. The King seems to have declared himself in favour of the Amirante, and is resolved to have a guard of 2,000 horse and 5,000 men, to be lodged round Madrid.

"The Elector of Cologne is here, with his brother, not being able to bear the affront which was put upon him at Liege, by disbanding all his troops, with so much haste and ill humour.

"We do not hear that the French have made any great reform yet, though they have withdrawn a great many of their troops from Lorrain and the other frontiers which they have restored, into their own countries.

"I wish the eagerness with which almost all our Army were condemned at Westminster, may not give our enemies occasion to keep their troops more ready. I know not indeed, my Lord, what reasons may guide those counsels at London, but that sudden and unexpected vote did amaze and astonish all the friends of our King, and his Government, and sunk the actions as I may say of the nation near 50 per cent. The later votes have set us a little at ease.

"The Imperialists do still make some difficulties about the exchange of the ratifications of the peace; tho [they] would send the original ratification which was made at Ratisbonne to the Emperor, and a copy only of it to the French; but the French insist to have the very original, and the Imperialists are too stubborn or too silly to make two originals. They make more difficulty about entering into the guaranty of the peace, as if they ought to be courted into it for the sake of their neighbours, and had no need of it themselves.

"Your Grace will have heard of the sudden and violent turn which has happened in the Court of Brandebourg. The chief minister there was Mons. Dankleman, who had brothers or sons enough to fill a great many employments. They are all disgraced and displaced on a sudden, the chief of 'em under a close

confinement; and everything that is odious is charged upon him, even to have used charms and drogues [drugs] to create a disgust between the Elector and the Electress. I fear his real crimes are, that he was entirely in the interests of England and Holland; and I fear some other Courts will imitate the politics of Berlin. I should not dare to write so long a letter to your Grace if you were not so far from London."

PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1697-8,] Jan. 3-13, Kensington.—"J'ai receu lhonneur de la vostre du 30 Decembre. . . . Je vous advoue librement que je ne suis pas surpris de vostre reponse, mais que j'attandois de la delicatesses de vostre amitié la difficulté que vous faites d'accepter un employ que my Lord Sunderland vient de quitter<sup>o</sup>; mais le [la] mesme consideration que vous avez pour un amy, vous fera aussi considerer ce que vous devez a tant d'autres qui vous prient de la surmonter, et particulierement au Roy, a qui vous dittes vous mesme estre si fort obligé de ses bontez, et pour qui vous avez tant d'inclination, particulierement quant un peu de temps fera voir clairement a tout le monde combien vous estes esloigné et incapable d'avoir sous main contribué aus degouts sur lesquels my Lord Sunderland a pris une resolution de cette nature.

"Je vous advoue que nous vivons dans un age ou lhumeur de contention regne, mais il faut que nous vivions dans cest age, et si vous abandonniez le tout, comment pouvez vous vous satisfaire en ne faisant aucune reflexion sur ce que le Roy vous fait temoigner, ni sur la priere de tous vos amis? Ce n'est pas moy seul qui vous supplie, Monsieur, de ne point prendre de resolution positive, ni donner point de telle reponse, mais de laisser faire un peu au temps, et de laisser penser ceux qui vous ayment, et cognoissent vos difficultez, au[s] moyens de les lever, et de vous faire rentrer parmi eux sans que cela vous fasse la moindre peine, a quoy my Lord Sunderland contribuera de son possible. Je vous assure que Sa Maj<sup>te</sup> le souhaite plus que qui que ce soit, et quil m'a ordonné de vous le dire. Voyez, je vous prie, comment vous le destitueriez dun homme en qui il prent tant de confiance quil vous en temoigne, et dans un temps ou sans doute les affaires sestablirront sur un piet a pouvoir attendre plus de repos et de tranquillité, moyennant que vous n'en retiriez pas les mains.

"Je ne scay si je fais trop peu de cas des chagrins que des esprits inquiets pourroi[en]t vous donner. Mais je suis absolument persuadé quil ne le tenteront pas; ce n'est point que je voulusse asseurer quil ne n'ayent pas l'envie, mais quil n'en ont le credit ni le pouvoir, et parce quil voyent que vostre innocence et sincerité lemporthera tousjours sur des calomnies sans fondement.

"Comme mon depart approche, je vous prie que mon esloignement ne m'attire pas vostre oubli, mais au contraire, quant j'auray a soutenir dans cest employ le service et lhonneur

\* Lord Chamberlainship of the Household.

du Roy, et de la Nation, que vous m'accordiez de temps en temps vostre advis, que je vous assure que j'estimeray tousjours comme il le merite."

R. and answd. 5th [Jan.], 1697.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Jan. 4, Dublin Castle.—Is glad to learn by letters from Lord Chancellor Methuen that Shrewsbury is able to see company, and even to hunt the fox.

Ans'd. 15.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Jan. 7-17, Venice.—"The last I gave your Grace the trouble [of] was of the 10th, n.s., from this place, and this is only that I might not be thought to be wanting or negligent, though I have little to acquaint you. The French Ambassador hath acted very civilly, and hath now been to make me a private visit, which I intend in the same manner to return. He is that Mr. de la Haye who was formerly at Constantinople with his father, that was Ambassador, and afterwards he had the same character. He lives here very private, and is esteemed a man of good parts, though having married a Venetian of mean condition, and formerly his mistress, hath much lessened it. I believe his allowance from France must be very small, else he would not be suffered to make so little a figure as he doth. I have just now received a compliment from the Spanish [Ambassador], with a desire to wait on me. I believe he was willing to see the steps the French made, he having been here this thirteen years.

"I have met with some disappointments in relation to my gondoles, which I make new. By the orders I had given, I did imagine they would have [been] done before I came hither, but I have found the contrary. I shall make my entry as soon as I can possible. I understand by Mr. Yard, your Grace hath received mine from Ausbourgh, and that you are now in the country, where I hope you will find that effect which is desired by all that hath [have] the honour to know you."

Copy. R. 28 Jan.

#### PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1697-8.]\* Jan. 8-18, Kensington.—"Jay receu lhonneur de la vostre due 5<sup>me</sup>. . . . Je suis tres aise de la resolution que vous avez prise. Je ne doute pas que les affaires ne tournent de maniere que vous ne surmontiez avec le temps les difficultez qui vous restent, pourveu que vostre santé vous le permette, comme je l'espere.

"Puisque vous l'approuvez ainssi, j'adresseray mes lettres a Mr Secret<sup>y</sup> Vernon, et quant j'escriray a M<sup>r</sup> le D. de Shrewsbury

\* This date is inserted.

les lettres vous seront rendues ou vous serez, sans estre ouvertes. Je navois pas grand doute sur la chose, mais jetois bien aise destre instruit de vos propres sentiments devant que de rien faire de cette nature.

"Il est vray que Sir George Barchlet [Barclay] est a la teste de la Compagnie des Guardes, et lon dit que le prestre Herrisson ou Jonsson est fait Prieur dun Couvent anglois a Paris. Il est aisé de juger ce que nous avons a attendre tant que lon tiendra une telle conduite en France. Peut estre auray je de l'exterieur et des compliments, qui sont a bon marché, mais je ne mattends pas a des realitez. Mon voyage est tout fixé a Lundy, qui est aprez demain, sans faulte."

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Jan. 14-24, Venice.—"I did intend to have given your Grace an account that Tuesday next was the day agreed between me and the College to make my entry, but just now I have received a compliment from Mr. Venier, who is appointed to receive me, that it would be a great favour to him if I would defer it for some days longer. I could make no other answer but that, having fixed the day with the College, I could not alter it unless they did let me understand from them it was their desire. He is one of them, and I suppose I shall be obliged to put it off. It is not to be imagined the little policies they have for the benefit of their town, having been delayed in all my preparations as much as was possible with several messages, how it would be more for my honour to defer it till Lent, only in hopes of keeping all the strangers here some time longer. They have been under some fear lest I should not refuse their offer of being lodged and treated as formerly usual, and would have had me declared [declare] my intentions before, as Lord Faulconbridge did, but I thought it time enough after they had made the offer to let them know my mind. Accordingly they did proceed, and I have dispensed with it with this reason, that the Republic having been long engaged in a war, I was unwilling to put them to such an expense, which hath not a little obliged them.

"The Spanish Ambassador, who is the Duke de Moles, a Neapolitan, hath been to make me a visit, which I have also returned. He is not in the least of the humour of a Spaniard, and hath done all the obliging things that was [were] possible. I understand this Republic did not well know how to act in relation to the King of Poland, but I believe the difficulty will be soon over, by reason the Pope hath now owned him, and a Nuntio is named to that purpose to go to Poland. General Steinaw is come from the Morea, and is disgusted, so hath asked leave to quit their service; it is uncertain whether it will be granted, by reason the Venetians will find it difficult to have another of such experience by the next campaign.

[P.S.] "I have now received their answer, and they have considered better of it, and the day stands fixed for Tuesday next."

R. 7th.

## MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Jan. [21-]31, Venice.—“The weather hath continued so very bad, that I was obliged to put off making my entry, as last Tuesday, for whenever there are great winds, being to be received out of Venice at an Island, there is no going, but I hope nothing will prevent it next Monday. I shall soon see what the Republic will do in relation to our merchants.

“The news of the last post that the King was sending a squadron of seventeen men-of-war to the Mediterranean, will have very good effect all over Italy, as well as this place, and it is what will make his Majesty have justice done whenever it is demanded.

“I understand the Duke of St. Alban’s is gone to make a compliment on the marriage of the Duke of Burgundy. I cannot tell if his Majesty hath thoughts of doing the same to the Duke of Savoy. If so, at my return I might have that honour, with less expense than sending one from England, unless he is to reside there. I take the liberty only to mention this to your Grace, and shall submit myself wholly to whatever you shall think most proper and convenient.”

R. 7 Feb. Ansd. 12 Feb.

## SIR LAMBERT BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, [Jan. 23-]Feb. 2, Genoa.—“The four cavaglieers appointed by the Senate, accompanied with above 200 of the nobility, came to receive me. We all walked to the palace, as is usual here in such cases, vast numbers of litters and chairs following. The streets from my house to the palace were lined with spectators; all the windows and balconies filled with ladies. Before the palace the soldiers were drawn up, and I was saluted by the officers, also the Swiss guards, who marched with their halberds. When I came to the Great Hall of audience, the Doge upon his throne under a canopy of state and 24 Senators all in their formalities rose up, uncovered, and met me about four paces, then returned to their seats, and an armchair within the throne opposite to the Duke was placed for me. We sat down and covered together. Their Secretary stood on my left hand, to whom (after a short compliment to the Throne) I delivered his Majesty’s credential letter; he carried it to the Doge, who read the direction, viewed the outside of it with demonstrations of great respect and returned it to the Secretary, who took his place on my left hand, standing and uncovered. Then I made my speech to them in Italian (having found that Sir John Finch and other envoys formerly did it in same language), to which the Duke (or Doge) answered in name of the Republic with such declarations of obedience to his Majesty and esteem for the King’s subjects as are impossible to be so well expressed in English. After that I returned some few compliments in reply to his florid expressions, and rose up, as did the Doge and Senators, being all uncovered; they accompanied me without the rails of the Throne to the



middle of the Great Hall. There we parted, they walked back to the Throne, and I towards the door, where I turned about and received the Doge and Senators' last salutes. The nobility then accompanying me through several rooms downstairs, I stopped at the bottom (as is usual) whilst they all passed by, and severally made their compliments to me. Then the four cavaglieers deputed by the Republic (who stood behind me whilst the ceremonies were passing) and Master of the Ceremonies waited on me to my litter, which being followed by a number of others and chairs, I returned home (with acclamations from the mob). The gentlemen of the nation and French Protestants who accompanied me I invited to supper, and we were entertained with drums, trumpets, and all sorts of music till after midnight. I shall be now employed for four or five days in receiving visits from the nobility, and then I will put in a memorial to redress such grievances as his Majesty's subjects have suffered, copy whereof shall send your Grace."

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, [Jan. 28.-] Feb. 7, n.s., Venice.—“ [By] my last of Jan. 31st I acquainted your Grace that by reason of the ill weather my entry was put off till the 3rd, this style, which day I was received at St. Spirito by Mr. Venier, accompanied with fifty Senators. The next I was to have had my audience, but it rained so very fast, that it was deferred till the day after. I have sent your Grace the compliment I made them, and also their answer, which I was at the College this day to receive. At my first audience the Doge answered me in general terms, as from himself, with great respect and honour for the King, and I believe they are very desirous of his Majesty's friendship.

“I shall soon now lay before them those matters relating to our trade, and what I have further in my instructions, and in a month shall think of leaving this place. The manner of my reception Mr. Stanyan will trouble your Grace with, and I have been careful to insist on all points of ceremonies as ever had been done to any Ambassador, which they was [were] ready to agree to. I should think myself very happy if I should have your Grace's approbation of my proceedings in this place, having ever been desirous of your good opinion.”

R. 14 Feb.

#### SIR LAMBERT BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, [Jan. 30.-] Feb. 9, Genoa.—“ I presumed last post to give your Grace the particulars of my public audience, and then mentioned my design of entering upon business (many being the laments which this Factory have laid before me). The Senate having appointed their Secretary to wait on me, we had two hours' conference, which he desired might be drawn up into a memorial. I have therefore put together the most material points, and shall present them tomorrow, copy whereof do inclose for your Grace's perusal, and after the Senate's reply shall be able to



guess how far they are inclined to do his Majesty's subjects justice, and accordingly beg your Lordship's commands how far I ought to proceed.

"French letters from Tripoly say those Corsaires were arming all their privateers to the number of twenty, and seven of them from 24 to 50 guns, which makes Consul Loddington apprehensive of a breach with us. This French Envoy hath not yet been to visit me, but all other public ministers, also the grandees of Spain, and a great number of this nobility have performed that respect, but being omitted by the French envoy gives room for these people to discourse and wonder why all the places in Flanders are not yet surrendered."

R. 27th.

#### JO. METHUEN TO SHREWSBURY.

1698, Feb. 3, Dublin.—"I have been unwilling to disturb you with the particulars of our affairs during our struggle, but our Session being over, I hope you will pardon my giving you a short account of our success.

"The last Session our endeavour was to put an end to all party and faction, hoping to have everybody united for the King's service, and that was indeed in great measure then done; but before this Session there was a party formed against the King's affairs or any other settlement by Parliament, very considerable for the number, but more from the heads and the gentlemen engaged in it upon that account. This party was carried on with great industry, and did not only oppose in the matters of the Army and the Bill for preservation of the King's person (as I hear hath been pretended), but in all points, as whether a Supply, the quantum of that Supply, the manner of raising it, endeavouring to lay it on the grants, then on the quit-rents, &c., by setting on foot a *Habeas corpus* Bill, votes against quartering the Army in private houses, and at last a vote to increase the pay of the Army, and everything that might break the Session. In this condition there was no remedy but to unite those who were well affected to the King's service, and would zealously carry it on, by all the assurances of the King's good intentions to the country, and of his approbation of their service. This I mention so particularly, to shew your Grace how necessary it is his Majesty should distinguish between those who served with zeal in so nice an occasion, and those who opposed his service earnestly to the last hour.

"We have, however, been able to hinder the greatest attempts of the party, and to conclude our Session by passing many good laws for the country, as well as three Bills very advantageous to the Crown, not only for the Supply, but by the first settling a land tax of £120,000, by four six months' payments in two years, by fixing a sum certain on every county, and on every barony or hundred in each county. We have made a land tax, certain, equal, easy to be raised in the country, and easy for the form to pass in Parliament; so that this tax being capable of being

doubled, and made payable by quarterly payments (the whole two years now being not above eighteen pence in the pound), the Crown will on all great occasions be readily and certainly supplied by this method. I am sure there is no need to mention to your Grace how long such a method hath been endeavoured in England without the wished success.

"By the Bill for the additional Duties we shall make such accommodation for the Army as to render them very easy to the country.

"Your Grace was advised how many difficulties attended the Bill for laying the duty on the woollen manufacture; but the House not proceeding effectually in their own method, I was so bold to adventure and so fortunate to find an expedient to get the Bill we framed received in the House and passed, and brought up by the Speaker, and presented to the throne for the Royal Assent, by which means the Sole Right is much more removed from all controversy than by my Lord Capell's expedient, which was a Bill to continue a duty of Excise granted the Session before for one year longer, and was in the very numerical words agreed by themselves, all but the day of commencement of the duty.

"It is too long to lay before you now the state of the Revenue, but it is such that, with the money now given, the King will bear the whole charge of the Government, and subsist his Army very well (if it doth not exceed 12,000 men) for three years, without being in debt above one hundred thousand pounds at the end of the three years, which a Parliament will most readily supply, the rather because it will be a debt then due, and not money advanced, as it now was. This consideration is of great moment in regard of what follows.

"Although we have avoided a breach this Session, yet by the debates and attempts in both Houses, by the knowledge of persons and designs I have gotten in this troublesome management, it is plain that people are in such temper here that there is much more to be feared than hoped. The Commons are possessed with a desire of imitating an English Parliament, and not only treat of England as upon an equal foot, but treat the Crown in the same manner, as appears by their pretences to the Sole Right, *Habeas Corpus* Bill, votes against the Army, and above all by their uneasiness under Poynings' Law; and although the several parties differ amongst themselves, yet they agree in desiring to be independent of England, and believing themselves so in right.

"The House of Lords carry all these points higher than the Commons, and beside pretend to an entire judicature and an intolerable use of their privilege. They, under that colour, put the Bishop of Derry in possession of the lands in question, and had done the same for my Lady Roscommon, if we had not gotten the privilege of some of the Commons opposed, and engaged the two Houses in conferences that could never have an end. The Lords were hardly persuaded to forbear taking notice of what was done by the Lords in England, and passing extraordinary votes to assert their own jurisdiction, and have

made at last an Address to have some old Acts of Parliament printed, which they conceive favour their independence, and is chiefly aimed at a pretended Act of Parliament made in the latter end of H. 6th, when the Duke of York was here and about to dethrone the King.

"Of the several parties the most formidable are the Scots in the North, and the English joined in interest with them; they are very numerous, strongly united, and opposed everything in the Parliament that the King desired, or was for the settlement of Ireland and hindering a breach with England; and indeed they seem to have views not proper to mention in a letter. In this condition it seems hardly possible to manage a Parliament where the King should be in any necessity of them, most of the King's servants being really of the adverse party; Mr. Savage alone having done more prejudice to the King's service than any ten men of the contrary party, being trusted by the Government, and then either betraying everything by giving it up or by opposing it.

"I believe this condition of affairs will necessitate my going to England after our business is over here, but I do not yet know whether the King will order me. There is yet a more nice matter between my Lord Marquis and my Lord Gallway, more unfit to write, and which if continued will quickly ruin this Government. My Lord Marquis is gotten in other hands, and all this Session hath preserved an entire open friendship with Mr. Savage and some that have opposed our affairs, and thereby given courage to the party and much discouraged our friends. The consequence of this makes some different proceedings between the conduct of my Lords Justices, which, it may be, will wear away, and my Lord Marquis come to himself, but, if not, will be fatal to him here. This, with many other considerations, make[s] me think the King will think of some change, and if your Grace will please to remember what I had the honour to speak to you of, you may be assured it may be with the entire satisfaction of my Lord Gallway, and, as I believe, to the great advantage of England and this kingdom."

Ansd. March first, 1698.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Feb. 4-14, Venice.—"I have been taken up this last week in the usual visits of ceremony of the Spanish and French Ambassadors. The Recivitor of Malta, who is in the nature of Envoy here, hath not been with me. I understand the Grand Maitre has directed him to act in this case as the Pope's Nuntio, who never can visit any public minister from England, as your Grace knows; besides, he says the King has never notified his accession to the Crown to them. The true reason I rather believe is their zeal for their religion at St. German's. I intend on Monday next to go to the College, where, as soon as I have their answer, I shall not fail to acquaint your Grace.

"The last post from Flanders brought no letters from England, which I believe was occasioned by contrary winds. The news we have from Messina is that the 7th Dec. my Lord Pagett received orders from the Grand Vizier to repair to Adrianople. The cause of this invitation is supposed to arise from the Grand Sig[nor's] inclination to a peace, the country being reduced to great poverty. I am in hopes of receiving, before I leave this place, some directions from your Grace, which I shall punctually observe."

R. 24th.

SIR L. BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Feb. [5-]15, Genoa.—Has delivered his memorial to the Senate. They seem inclined to comply. 150 ladies waited on his wife, and double that number of gentlemen on him. The French Envoy came last. Would gladly get forward to Florence, but must wait till the Great Duke returns thither; he is now at Pisa.

R. 1 March.

ABRAHAM STANYAN to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Feb. 11, o.s., Venice.—"Last post I gave your Grace an account of my Lord Ambassador's public entry and first audience here, and now I am to acquaint you of a second which his Lordship had on Tuesday, the 8th inst., wherein by a long memorial, which he left with the Doge, he represented to him the remaining points of his instructions, to which they returned an answer last night in general terms only to every head, as your Grace will perceive by their answer, of which my Lord Ambassador will send you a copy, as well as of his memorial. However, they give his Excellency reason to hope for a more particular one, as soon as the matters can be enquired into; if they should not, he intends to go to the College in [a] few days to put them in mind of it again. They profess themselves to be full of zeal and esteem for his Majesty, but we shall be able to judge better of their sincerity when we have their further answer. However, their treasures are so much exhausted by this long war they are engaged in, that I may venture to prophesy they will hardly be brought to make such reparations as we demand; if they are, it is wholly to be attributed to the news of an English squadron's coming into the Mediterranean, of which they are mighty solicitous to know the occasion.

"My Lord Ambassador designs in a few days to visit the Dogeresse in ceremony, after the example of the French and Spanish Ambassadors. It was neither necessary nor usual till they made it so, but since they have begun it, my Lord cannot omit it without affronting the Doge.

"Yesterday my Lord received two letters from the Prince and Princess of Denmark to the Doge, which ought to have been delivered at the first audience, with the credentials, but their Royal Highnesses, it seems, did not think of it till very lately. However, my Lord Ambassador will take an opportunity of presenting them, though he is sufficiently puzzled for an excuse.

"My Lord begins now to look homewards, and will certainly leave this place in a month's time, unless he receive orders to the contrary from your Grace. The Republic has not yet named a resident for England, though it's commonly said Sig<sup>ro</sup> Vignoli will be the man, he having been formerly there in the same quality. When they have named one, I will presume to request your Grace's favour in procuring the same employment for me here, as I took the liberty of hinting to you in one of my former letters."

R. 1 March.

MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Feb. 11-21, Venice.—"I understand by the honour of yours of January 15 that your Grace has received several of mine, the last being the 3rd, n.s. I have now laid before the College all matters contained in my instructions, except the case of Mr. Rider, which I should not have omitted had it not been more for his service, it being of a long standing, and the methods they have proceeded in not very justifiable nor regular, besides so many in the like condition, the Republic could not possibly [possibly] have granted it without doing the same to others; but a more private way is proposed, which he is more likely to succeed in, which Mr. Stanian hath acquainted him with. I send your Grace a copy of what I said, and also of the memorials that I delivered at the same time, since which I have received no answer, though I am in hopes of having one more particular, this being, as your Grace will see, very general.

"I shall have occasion in few days of going to present the letters from the Prince and Princess of Denmark, which by some mistake was not given me when I took my leave, and are but now come to my hands, and shall then take notice in such a manner that they may see I do still expect some further resolutions, though I fear nothing is to be done here but by time; and as it would be a great advantage to our trade these things were granted, and also to this State if they would consider their own interest, so I cannot but think a Resident, which I took the liberty to mention to your Grace in my former letters, might be very convenient, there being already a discourse that the Republic doth intend one for England. I must desire your Grace will let Mr. Secretary Vernon acquaint the King with my proceedings, since I find your health will not yet permit you to come to town. I shall soon see what I shall be able to do, and then shall take my leave and return by France to England."

*Copy.* R. 1 March.

SIR L. BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Feb. [12-]22, Genoa.—"I have yet received no answer from the Senate to my memorial. . . . Their Secretary was with me to desire I would countenance a request they design making his Majesty, viz., that this Republic may be included in the general peace; from whence I argue they know themselves

guilty; and, indeed, their supplying France with corn during the late war (with many other particulars in favour of the French) they are jealous to be called to an account for, though some of them, as Mr. Consul Kirke informs me, have had confidence to say that England is too far off, and that any excuse in answer to our demands have (*sic*) been formerly accepted. . . . My aim is only at the King's honour and nation's advantage, who have been long imposed upon by the Italian policy; for, by what I find, this Factory have not had any one act of justice done them by this Government for many years, whereas whatever the French demand, though contrary to the constitution of their laws, they have immediately granted."

*Endorsed:* 12-22 Feb. . . . R. 6 March.

THE EARL OF MANCHESTER'S SPEECH to the SENATE OF VENICE.

[1697-8, Feb.]—"Copy of my Speech to the College.

"Most Serene Prince,—The great honour and respect their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark have for this most Serene Republic, and their desires of corresponding particularly to the civilities they received from it, bring me this day to the College, to present to your Serenity these letters from their Royal Highnesses, which though by some mistake are but lately come to my hands, yet your Serenity may be assured they did never intend to omit the first opportunity of declaring their good will and affection to this Serene Republic.

"I take also this occasion to acquaint your Serenity, that the answer which was sent me by one of your Secretaries to the memorial I lately delivered to you confirms me more in the opinion that this Serene Republic is desirous of continuing a good correspondence with the King my master, since I perceive by it that the matters contained therein are referred to the consideration of the proper magistrates, to whom, I doubt not, they will appear so reasonable, that I persuade myself I shall have such satisfaction in every particular before I take my leave that nothing will be able to disunite or alienate the King my master from the interest of this most Serene Republic."

MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, Feb. 18-28, Venice.—"In my last [of] Feb. 21, n.s., I acquainted your Grace that I had received letters from the Prince and Princess of Denmark to the Republic, since when I have presented them, making the best excuse I could, especially being to imagine what they contained, no copy of them being sent to me. I was also under some difficulty how to behave myself, by reason I had no directions from your office. I send your Grace a copy of what I said on this occasion, where you will find I took notice of their answer to my memorial, lest they might have believed that general words would be sufficient, which is often their custom when they are unwilling to grant what is desired. I am since satisfied they do intend me one more

particular. I have asked nothing but what will be to the advantage of this State, as well as our trade, though it may not be the interest of a few private persons and inferior courts. These things have been endeavoured above this twenty years without success, and if I have that good fortune it is wholly on the account that they are very desirous of his Majesty's friendship.

"I hope by the next post I shall be able to let your Grace know the time I intend to take my leave, being willing to see some issue of these matters, if I can. I have thoughts of returning by Turin, which is much the nearest, yet shall only pass through it, unless I receive some directions from your Grace; otherwise I do not know well how to avoid waiting on the Duke, and that may not be proper. I hope at my return to find your Grace perfectly recovered."

R. 6 March.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, [Feb. 25.] March 7, n.s., Venice.—"I send your Grace the answer I received from the Senate to the letters of the Prince and Princess, where also they give me hopes as if they would grant what I have desired of them. In case I hear not soon from them, I shall once more press them, and then shall take my leave, which I believe will be about ten days. I have received a letter from Mr. Secretary Vernon, where I find the King would not have me make any long stay here, which I shall obey, being very willing to leave this place, though the weather has been so extreme bad, with much snow, that I fear I shall find it ill passing the Alps to Lyons."

R. 20th.

#### SIR L. BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, [Feb. 26.] March 8, Genoa.—Has had no answer from the Republic. They hope to tire his patience, "as they formerly did Mr. Bernard Greenville and Sir Thomas Deerham." Represented to the Secretary that the request of Mons. St. Olon, when Envoy here from the French Court, for the release of slaves, was granted immediately; and referred to a letter from the Senate to the King, full of doubtful arguments against Mr. Consul Kirke's pretensions. It is plain that the Bank of St. George had the advantage of the sum pretended by the Consul.

R. 28th.

#### THE VIZIER of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE to KING WILLIAM III.

[1698, Feb.,] Adrianople.—Has received the King's letters by his Ambassador, Lord Paget, announcing that his mediation had been accepted by Cæsar (the Emperor) and his allies. The States General, by their Resident, the Lord de Collier, have assented to the mediation. The Emperor does not however show himself



disposed to conclude peace. The writer's exalted master, on the other hand, is willing to do so, and proposals to be submitted to the Emperor have been delivered to the King's Ambassador.

*Translation.* R. 6 March, 1697-8.

MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, March 4-14, Venice.—“According to what I mentioned to your Grace in my last I have acquainted the College that I should be obliged to take my leave the next week, and that I was desirous I might have their answer to those matters I had proposed to them; [to] which they returned that they should always be ready to give me audience, and that also they would do their endeavour to satisfy me in those particulars, so that in very few days I expect to hear from them.

“I understand that the Venetian Ambassador at Paris has given the Republic this account, that my Lord Portland in his two audience[s] with the French King did propose the removal of the late King [James II.] and the disbanding the Irish in his service, and had pressed him in it, but that the French King had denied it, and would not agree to any such proposal.

“The preparations of the French makes [make] great discourse here and all over Italy, and as it occasions conjectures of several sorts, so by some it is believed the design is against Geneva, and that he intends to assist the Duke of Savoy in the taking of it, which may be probable by reason it is a place the French have long had thoughts of, besides the great zeal he shows in extirpating the Protestants.

“My Lord Pagett having had several audiences of the Grand Vizier at Adri[a]nople, the account we have here, that it is in relation to a peace, which the Republic would be glad of, makes them more willing to show any favour to the English, as I have perceived in several matters relating to our merchants, since they are in hopes of having it by the means of the King. I presume to trouble your Grace with what passes here, though I am sensible what I can write will be of little use, and very imperfect.

[P.S.] “We want three posts from England.”

R. 26th.

SIR L. BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1697-8, March [5-]15, Genoa.—“The Senate . . . summoned the *Consiglio Grande*, and after several meetings they resolved to comply only with that particular in my memorial about releasing slaves, having freed two of his Majesty's subjects from their galleys, where one of them had served two, and the other three years, not for any crime committed, but, being heretics, and owing five pounds sterling 'twixt them both, were condemned to the galleys without any limit, and might have remained during their lives had not this favourable opportunity offered for their release-ment. I have put them passengers on board an English ship bound for London.



"The *Consiglio Grande* ordered their Secretary to be with me to excuse non-compliance with the other articles in my memorial, and he brought many trifling arguments, which I prayed him to put in writing, as he hath promised me this day, so per next post your Grace shall not only have a copy of them, but of my answer likewise. And then I will depart for Florence, presuming your Grace will send me his Majesty's further commands about these affairs, it being morally impossible to have any justice done here but what is forced from them; and the reason is plain, for all the government being trading men, and linked together by marriages, there is not any dispute but some of the Council are the parties concerned, who by their relations and friends make such opposition as either to tire the patience of strangers or condemn them, though never so contrary to reason; [so] that when they comply not with the French or Spaniard, the first threaten bombing, and the latter seizing the Genoueeese effects, which occasions the redress of their grievances. An instance of this very lately happened, when they gave a sentence in favour of the Milanese for about 20,000 [ducats], which had been depending some years before, and could not by fair means be brought to any conclusion. These people are now very apprehensive that the Duke of Savoy will make a new demand of Savona, and some say the arming of Tollon is for that purpose."

R. 28th March.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1697-8, March 9-19, Bruxelles.—"I have not done myself the honour to write to your Grace a good while, being ashamed of my idle and useless ministry here, which does not give me so much as an occasion to be troublesome to you. However, I will now, as in duty bound, give your Grace an account of what we are and what we are not doing here.

"So soon as ever the Peace was signed, we thought of nothing but enjoying the ease and quiet and security of it. We dismounted the few Spanish troops which were left, and now all our cavalry begs a-foot. With the help of the Holland battalions and of the Elector's troops, we put garrisons into the frontier towns which the French have restored; but there is neither artillery, nor ammunition, nor any provisions put as yet into any of those places. The States of Holland sent Mr. Dyckvelt hither to press the Elector and these ministers to provide for the security of these towns, and he has been labouring and chiding a month or two, but is never the better. If the Hollanders will furnish the frontiers, they may; the Spaniards never will. I am persuaded the French did consent the more easily to surrender these places, knowing they might take 'em again whenever they please.

"I cannot but observe how our neighbours of the *pay's de Liege* behaved themselves. So soon as ever the peace was proclaimed the States met and resolved to reform their troops. The Prince, I mean the Elector of Cologne, said it was impossible to secure the country without some forces, &c. They said they would

keep none, and broke them all immediately to a 1,000 men, which were in the garrisons, even without paying the officers their arrears. Even the wise States of Holland, out of an old principle of frugality, made a very great reform, before the French had evacuated Luxembourg, and Mons, and Dinant. They have kept but one regiment of drago[o]ns on horseback, and not above 3,000 horse in all. The spirit of reforming went so far that all the great towns of Brabant and Flanders have actually pulled up and sold all their palisades, their barriers, &c.

"The French are now making their reform, which they have, methinks, promoted or retarded according as the news came of the King of Spain's health, which is, I believe, at present the great spring which moves all the French designs. I believe that was the occasion of the sea preparations which the French began lately, and which they do continue yet. One could not well believe otherwise, so long as the greatest preparations were made at Marseilles and Tholon, but at present I am assured that all hands are at work at Dunkerque to fit out there as many ships as they can; there are also a great many troops on that frontier, as if they had some design to make use of 'em.

"What is certain is, that the French King has this day more men and more ships ready, and more money in his exchequer, than all the Princes who were lately allied against him. That alliance is disbanded, and no new one made; nor no measures taken yet for a good guarantee of the peace. The States of Holland have indeed made a new treaty with Suede, into which both parties desire the King of England may enter. The Imperialists also are now beginning to hearken to some proposals of entering into a general guarantee.

"In the mean time the French ministers are busy in all the Courts of Europe. They have sent the ablest man they have to Madrid, where the greatest game is to [be] played, and where the ill health of the King gives great expectations to all those who pretend to share in the succession. The Queen of Spain, who has [a] great share in the government, is very eager to get into a nearer friendship with England, and would fain help our King to a wife. She offered first one of the Emperor's daughters, and afterwards some of her Lutheran cousins, but his Majesty would not be tempted.

"My Lord Portland has had great success at Paris as to the beauty and magnificence of his equipage and his train, and the splendour of his entry and public audience. His person also and his ways have been very taking, both with the King, the Court, and the town, so that he has received great honours and great distinctions. His Excellency was not so happy in his first negotiation there, which was an attempt to remove King James a little farther. I fear my Lord entered a little brusky on that matter, and had the mortification of a denial. I fear his Excellency will find wonderful caresses, and obtain nothing which is material. If he does not find the same kind reception at his return to London, or if he finds another more caressed than himself, I fear he will not be able to bear the Court.

"Our Elector's envoyé is at last gone hence for London, and will be sorry not to find your Grace there, who are so much the ornament of our Court that strangers miss you mightily. This envoyé is much in the confidence of his master, is a man of parts and cunning, but loves himself, his ease, and his pleasures above all things.

"The Prince of Vaudemont, who was General of our armies here, and next to the Elector in the Government here, who had a very great estate left him by his father, and has spent above four millions of this country money at Bruxelles, is now going to Milan, but cannot raise money enough to pay his debts here, and to defray the charges of his journey.

"Several of our English, who were driven out by the late Act of Parliament, are straggling in all the towns of this country, and I believe they are already very weary of their travels. My Lord Ailesbury, Sir G. Maxwell, and Peter Cook are here, and Mr. Abell. If it were not for a coffee-house and my Lady Dona, who is left here by her husband, I believe they would hang themselves all four.

"I must now make an humble request to your Grace. I have been here above six years, and have not stirred from my post. I have sent the last English regiment and the last sick or straggling soldier home, and I beg leave to come home myself; which favour I do now desire of your Grace, and of my Lord Ranelagh. I must hasten my journey, I fear, since the resolution of the Select Committee, the 25th past, to postpone all our foreign debts, will make it impossible for me to stay here any longer. I am I fear under an indispensable necessity of coming to London."

Ansd. 5th Ap.

#### MANCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

[16]98, March 11-21, Venice.—"It is to no end, I find, to expect any longer the answer of the Republic to the matters I have proposed to them, for were their promises sincere, they might have long before this come to some resolution, after the many instances I have made to them. This morning I sent to desire audience of *congé* for tomorrow, which they have agreed to, though I believe it was what they did not expect, though I had acquainted them fourteen days before that I should be obliged about this time to take my leave. In case they do intend to be more particular, they will have yet an opportunity in their answer to what I shall say, which must be first debated in the Senate. The next being Holy week, I could not have had audience, which made me resolve not to delay any longer. I cannot tell but they reserve these matters for their Resident, it being thought they will soon name one; the certainty of which cannot be yet known. I shall proceed in making my visits to the Ministers, and, as soon as my brother is a little able, having been dangerously ill of a high fever, leave this place. We want five posts from England, which makes me impatient to know if your Grace has any further commands."

R. 28th.

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1698, [March 24-] April 3, s.n., Bruxelles.—“I was very glad to hear that your Grace was at Windsor, and I hope your health will permit you to come to London, or that his Majesty will return to Windsor. The last letters from Madrid give a terrible account of the affairs there. The King is grown very weak, both in body and mind. The Queen has strengthened her party with the Conte d’Oropesa; but while she was at her devotions, her enemies got an order signed by the King to send away the new regiment of guards. She got the order soon altered, though not revoked, and the regiment had orders to halt at Toledo.

“The French seem by their preparations everywhere to expect the hour of the dissolution of that monarchy, and they are ready to seize on all the branches of it. They do actually besiege the monarchy, both by sea and by land, and all the rest of Europe seems to look on with wonderful indifference. We have more troops here upon our frontiers than we have had all the war, and the French had (*sic*) yet reformed very little. For my part, I expect to hear the news of the King of Spain’s death from the Mareschal de Boufflers at the head of an army coming to take possession. In the mean time the Parliament of England is busy about trifles, when it might be making preparations for securing Mexique and Peru.

“I did in my last letter humbly beg your Grace’s leave to come kiss your hands at London. I have a very great load of accounts upon me. I have little to do here now, and I would gladly give an account of what I have been doing six years.”

Ansd. 5th, o.s.

WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, March 25, Dublin Castle.—“I was in hopes to have heard that your Grace had returned with the King from Windsor, and am concerned that you had any return of spitting of blood, and hope you will hear (*sic*) no more of it, but am afraid that fox-hunting is a little too violent for you. Mr. Rooper has returned me Bonne, which I told your Grace on when I had the honour to wait on you at Grafton, but she is stifled, so quite spoiled for running, but I intend to breed on her, and if you please to command any of the whelps, I will be sure to take care and send them safe to you.

“Mr. Secretary Vernon has writ to us that my Lord Jersey expected his third part of the salary here, upon which we made all the inquiry we could, and by all the precedents we could find, when there was [were] but two on the place, the whole entertainment of a Lord Lieutenant went to them, and the third had no part of it until he came here to be sworn, all which precedents we have transmitted to Mr. Secretary Vernon. As for what is past, my Lord Gallway and I have expended the whole to this time, the time of the sitting of the Parliament being very expensive.

"If the King's affairs requires [require] my Lord Jersey's stay longer in England, his Majesty will have a great many ways of gratifying my Lord Jersey; and since we shall have all the business and expense on us, I am in hopes it will be so much to his Majesty's satisfaction that he will, by your Grace's mediation, let us enjoy the same that others has [have] done before us on like occasions." . . .

R. March 25. Ansd. Ap. 4.

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1698, March 26, Dublin Castle.—Heard with joy of his arrival at Windsor, and hoped he would follow the King to London. Is sorry to learn that he has had a fresh attack of blood-spitting. Hopes he will not take too much exercise.

A letter from Lord Winchester will inform him of the pretension of Lord Jersey to a third of the appointments of the Government. It is said he alleges precedents. Cannot find one in his favour. "J'ay esté dans le mesme cas, ayant esté nommé pour uenir icy plus de quatre mois auant que d'y estre uenu, et ayant le mesme auantage que my Lord Jersey, par la comission expediee pour my [Lor]d Montrath, my [Lor]d Drogheda, et moy, qui m'auoit mesme cousté plus de cent cinquante liures sterlings, sans que i'en aye iamais tiré aucun auantage.

"Je uous prie de considerer que sy le Roy nous oblige de laisser un tiers des apointements, il faut que nous diminuions au moins un tiers des depences publiques, que nous ne pourons pas supporter en l'absence de my [Lor]d Jersey; ce qui ne sera pas honorable pour le Gouuernement.

"Le Roy a beaucoup d'autres moyens pour dedomager my [Lor]d Jersey de ce qu'il pert icy, iusques à ce qu'il y uiene supporter sa part des affaires et des depences, et qu'il y iouisse en mesme temps de sa part des apointements. Cependant, my Lord, le Roy est le maistre; ie le seruiray tousiours le mieus que ie pouray, avec ce qu'il plaira à S. M. de me doner, qui sera tousiours plus que ie ne merite."

R. Ap. 7th. Ansd. 13.

#### WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, April 5, Dublin Castle.—"There was a correspondence that Sir J. Trenchard had at Brest, of (*sic*) which the bearer was acquainted with, and if your Grace thinks it may be of any use to the King's affairs to continue it, of which you will be the best judge, when he has laid the matter before (*sic*); and he will likewise lay before you his pretensions for his service in this correspondence, hoping to be better rewarded for the time to come; for Sir J. Trenchard dying, he came short of what was intended him."

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury*: Received at Grafton, May 9th, not by the hands of any person, but by the post. Ansd. 11th May.

THE GRAND DUKE of TUSCANY to [SHREWSBURY].

[1698? May 23-] June 2, Florence.—Has received his letter by Sir [L.] Blackwell, his Majesty's Envoy extraordinary. Desires the continuance of his Majesty's goodwill and protection.  
*French; with copy.*

MR. HILL to [SHREWSBURY].

1698, [June 26-] July 6, s.n., Bruxelles.—“It is purely out of respect and modesty that I do not trouble your Grace in your retreat, and because we do nothing here which deserves your attention.

“Our Elector is gone this day to visit Charleroy, Namur, and Luxembourg, having already been at Courtray, Aath, and Mons, soon after that they were restored by the French; but his Highness will not find one barrel of powder in any of those places which are lately surrendered. 'Tis certain the Spaniards are not able to put any provisions into any of their places, and therefore the States of Holland were willing to advance the funds necessary for that service; but though Mr. Dyckvelt has been here these eight months upon this business, he has not yet been able to finish his negotiation; so that if the King of Spain had died when we were afraid of it, or if he should die yet, there is neither powder, nor bullet, nor cannon, nor musket in any of our places. On the other side, the French are crowded on all the Spanish frontiers, as if they were going to take possession. They have reformed and broke the worst of their troops, but have filled up and recruited the rest.

“I went as far as Valenciennes to meet my Lord Portland, and accompanied him as far as Dunkerque. We found all their places and all their troops in wonderful order. I was witness to such honours and such distinctions showed to my Lord as never were done to any Ambassador, and it's certain that his Lordship was more caressed by the King of France and all the Court than was ever any minister of any Prince. We must not attribute all that to the stark love and kindness of the French King, but I believe a great deal of it is owing to the designs they have upon the succession of the Spanish monarchy, which does at present, I believe, employ all the French politics, and determine all that King's thoughts. We are persuaded here that the King of Spain has recovered a great deal of health at Toledo; but the French do certainly reckon that he cannot live long, and they act everywhere upon that principle. They are preparing a great camp at Compeigne (*sic*), to have an army ready upon occasion. In the mean time the Conte de Harcour gains ground, they say, at Madrid. The Spaniards are told that if they give themselves to a son of France, he will be able to sustain their choice, and hold the monarchy united, which no other pretender can do; and this is what all the Spaniards listen to.

“The Queen alone has supported the German interest at Madrid, but the French endeavour to gain her also; at the same time they endeavour to ruin her credit. Her Majesty has lost

her best servant in the Admirante, whom the King ordered to remain behind him at Toledo, which was not more surprising and disagreeable to the Admirante than to the Queen herself; and this is the more remarkable, because it is the first time the King has done anything so contrary to the inclinations of the Queen.

"Now 'tis wonderful, my Lord, that in this critical situation, when France is so ready to seize on the whole Spanish monarchy, all the rest of the world is looking on, and expecting the fatal hour, without entering into any manner of counsels, or taking any measures for anything. The Imperialists, who are the most concerned, seem so very indifferent, or so very secure; and they are really so very impotent, that I could wish our King would play a sure game, and enter into such measures as may be reasonable with the French themselves, and set a son of France upon the Spanish throne, upon the best terms we can. 'Tis almost treason perhaps to say so, my Lord, but it is impossible to do better, I fear.

"The galleons are safely arrived at Cadiz, except one which perished by the way; and the Dutch East India Company have ten more ships arrived, which bring a great deal more money to Holland than the galleons bring to Spain. We have a great many silly people fled hither by virtue of the late Act, for having been in France; but I am really ashamed that the world should see what weak and senseless folks can give jealousy and disturbance to the Government in England.

"I did lately send two chests of wine to London for your Grace, which are of a white Burgundy called *Vin de Mulseau*, which were reckoned the best wines of the last year, and the most in fashion. I wish they may come safe, and I pray excuse the liberty which I took."

[THE MARQUIS OF] NORMANBY to [SHREWSBURY].

[1698, July.]—Remarks on love and friendship. "In this they are both equal, in being both subject to kind quarrels, short coldnesses, and jealousy; which you and I, my Lord, have found by experience, and is the occasion of this grave preamble, only to assure you that whatever has happened of such things between us, there was still on my side a substantial fund at bottom, a certain root of inclination and esteem, that was over apt to spring up again faster than all the mischief-makers of a Court (and that is a bold word) were able to keep it down."

*Endorsed by S.:* Recd. in July. Ansd. 11th July, 98.

ROCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Aug. 1, Newparke.— . . . "I will not disguise my brother's circumstances to a person of your great honour, who hath begun to speak to me of them; but what his condition will determine him to part with at present, I cannot certainly tell." . . .

Recd. 4th.



## ROCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Aug. 11, Newparke.— . . . “I am of opinion that Cornbury will be sold, but my brother<sup>o</sup> hath no mind to part with it, if he can avoid it, and he desires a little more time to resolve upon it. . . . The report of my thoughts of purchasing it was not without ground, but, upon my word, my pretensions shall be no hindrance to your designs, for the truth is, it is a noble seat, with a very fine command, and a small revenue belonging to it, which may in all respects be properer for your Grace than me.” . . .

Ansd. 15.

## JERSEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1698, Aug. 11, London.—Is leaving [for France] in two or three days. Proposes to write to him sometimes in his retirement.

Ansd. Sept. 3.

## ROCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Sept. 20, Newparke.— . . . “I ought to let your Grace know that I have had for a considerable time a great sum of money upon this place [Cornbury], so that I was in right to press my brother to enable me to give your Grace an answer. . . . I do think all the circumstances of that place, which are really very fine, and in command as considerable as most in England, would much better become a person of your ancient dignity and name, and upon my word I never had thoughts of it with the vanity of seating myself there; but I thought it was not unjustifiable in me to have so much regard to the memory of my father, on whom King Charles<sup>t</sup> bestowed that grant, when once he thought him fit for such a mark of his favour, as to endeavour to rescue it out of such hands as had begun to trust money upon it, and were about to make a prey of it to some men newer yet in the world than myself, which I own I could not very willingly bear; but to you, my Lord, with all my soul and entire sincerity, I yield it most willingly and cheerfully; I mean, the moment that with any sort of decency I can push my brother on by degrees to consent to part with it.”

R. 24. Ansd. at Goodwood in five or six days.

## JERSEY to SHREWSBURY.

1698, [Sept. 21.] Oct. 1, n.s., Paris.— . . . “I have had my private audience of all the Royal family. The same day I saw the King [Louis], King James with his Queen made a visit at Versailles, and had I stayed a quarter of an hour longer I might have seen them, which I shall not be able always to avoid, unless

\* Henry Hyde, 2nd Earl of Clarendon.

† 19 Aug. 1661. See Patent Roll, 13 Chas. II., part 12. No. 3; grant to the Earl of Clarendon, of Cornbury Park, Oxford.



this Court changes its manner of proceeding, or that his Majesty [William] commands me never to go in places where they are, which I suppose he will not do.

"We have news now that the King of Spain is better; he has been reported dead since I have been here. I may venture to tell your Grace that I am not so much alarmed at those reports as I used to be; when I have a safe conveyance I will send you my reasons for it." . . .

R. Sept. 28, o.s. Ansd. 8 Oct.

#### WINCHESTER and GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Oct. 10, Dublin Castle.—"Nous prenons la liberté de nous adresser à vous, dans une affaire que nous croyons très importante pour le service du Roy, et pour le repos de ce Royaume, dans l'esperance que vous ne nous refuserés pas vostre secours. Nous auons formé dans le Conseil d'Irlande deux Bills, l'un pour l'establissement des manufactures de toile, et l'autre pour l'imposition de quelques droits sur les manufactures de laine. Nous auons formé ces deux Bills sur les avis de my [Lor]d Chancelier Methuen, qui nous a dit en auoir l'ordre positif du Roy, et des Lords Justices. Nous auons parlé dans nostre harangue du Bill pour l'establissement des manufactures de toile, et point du tout de l'autre; cependant, ce qui se passe dans le Conseil n'est pas assés secret, pour que tous les membres du Parlement n'en soyent bien informés. Quoyque le Bill des manufactures de toile soit un *mony-bill*, ils n'en sont pas sy blessés que de l'autre, et nous sommes persuadés que ce Bill trouuera peu d'opposition. L'autre Bill n'est pas de mesme, et nous voyons clairement qu'il ne passera pas. Le mot de *solo Right* n'a pas esté prononcé dans la maison, et nous esperons qu'il ne le sera pas, mais, pour ne nous pas flater, ils ne peuuent supporter qu'un Bill purement d'argent viene directement du Conseil. Les plus eschaufés ueulent faire incessamment un nouveau Bill, uniquement pour les impôts sur les manufactures de laine. Ceus qui ne ueulent pas paroître sy ouuertement ueulent laisser voter le quantum, et faire entrer les impôts pour faire partie de l'argent qu'ils auront voté pour le Roy. . . .

"Nous nous adressons à vous, my Lord, dans une affaire sy delicate, pour vous demander vostre protection, et vos sages avis. Mr. Stones (*sic*), qui aura l'honneur de vous rendre cette lettre, est parfaitement bien instruit de ce qui se passe dans ce Parlement." Send two letters for the Lord Chancellor [Somers], but only one of them is to be presented to him, as Shrewsbury shall decide.

*In Galway's hand. Signed: Winchester, Gallway. Endorsed by Shrewsbury: Lords Justices of Ireland. Rd. 15.*

#### WINCHESTER and GALWAY to the LORD CHANCELLOR [SOMERS].

1698, Oct. 10, Dublin Castle.— . . . "Nous croyons le Bill pour l'establissement des manufactures de toile parfaitement un

Bill d'argent, et qu'il passera sans beaucoup de difficulté. Nous auons lieu de croire au contraire que l'autre Bill pour les impôts sur les manufactures de laine ne passera pas. Les Comunes, sans prendre conoissance de ce Bill enuoyé du Conseil, dont tous les membres sont pourtant bien informés, pourront bien, après auoir uoté le quantum, faire entrer les impôts sur les manufactures de laine, avec d'autres fonds, dans le[s] *heads* du Bill pour l'argent qu'ils nous presenteront. Peutestre mesme qu'ils le feront plus effectivement pour la satisfaction de l'Angleterre, et pour la diminution du comerce des manufactures de laine, que nous n'auons fait dans le Conseil.

"Sy uos Excellences aprouuent que nous receuions les *heads* qui nous seront présentés, et que nous en formions le Bill, sans faire mention de celui que nous uous auons desia enuoyé, nous auons lieu d'esperer une assés heureuse Session. Sy au contraire uous nous comandés de rejeter ces *heads*, et de leur enuoyer le Bill, nous sommes persuadés que ce Bill sera rejeté, et que nous serons obligés de separer ce Parlement, aparament sans argent pour le Roy, sans établissement des manufactures de toile, et sans decouragement des manufactures de laine. Tout restera icy dans une grande confusion. Uous iugés mieus que nous, my Lord, de l'effect que cela produira dans le Parlement d'Angleterre, et quelles peuuent estre les suites de cette affaire. Nous attendons uos ordres, qui seront tres exactement executés, comme c'est nostre deuoir."

*In Galway's hand. Signed: Winchester, Gallway. Endorsed by Shrewsbury: Another letter from the Justices of Ireland to the Lord Chancellor of England, of the same date and to the same effect, was sent forward by Mr. Stone, Oct. 16, 1698.*

[THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.]

1698, Oct. 13, the Court at Whitehall.—Touching the intention of the [Irish] House of Commons to frame heads of a Bill for laying an imposition on woollen manufactures, &c.

Tho. Cantuar., Somers C., Dorset, Marlborough, Romney, Cha. Montague.

*Copy.*

ROCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

[16]98, Oct. 13.— . . . "When you are pleased to tell me, you can't promise your patience will be long, I think I ought to deal so plainly with you as to tell you, it is not possible for me at this time to press my brother any more. I confess I reckoned that, since you had forborne building all last summer, you might have let those thoughts sleep till the next spring." . . .<sup>o</sup>

Ansd. 19.

---

\* There is another letter on this subject dated Jan. 26, 1698-9.

[THE PRIVY COUNCIL to the LORDS JUSTICES OF IRELAND.]

1698, Oct. 18, the Court at Whitehall.—As to the pretence of a sole right to pass money-bills, and the Bill for encouraging the linen manufacture, in the [Irish] House of Commons.

Tho. Cantuar., Somers C., Dorset, Romney, Cha. Montague.  
*Copy.*

WINCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

[16]98, Oct. 27.—“ We have found the effects of your Grace’s favour to us in writing to my Lord Chancellor, who has taken care to transmit to us the Linen and Woollen Bill under two seals, which does extremely help to facilitate matters, and I hope we may receive an order not to send this Woollen Bill at all, but that we may receive heads of a Bill from the House of Commons, in case they pass the Linen Bill and other things expected from them.

“ We have had very great difficulties by the great opposition that has been made in the House of Commons, but the matter of the Supply seems now to be in a very good way, and [we] hope matters may now go pretty well.

“ And now the greatest apprehension we have at present is a complaint that the B[ishop] of Derry intends to bring into the House of Lords of his not being put into possession according to their order, and am apprehensive lest they may do something to assert their own right in opposition to the order that was made by the House of Lords in England, on the petition of the Society of the Governor and Assistants [of] London of the New Plantation in Ulster against the Bishop of Derry; to prevent which I have done and will continue to do all I can, but believe it hardly possible; and as I hear he will bring in his complaint tomorrow or Saturday.

“ I do rejoice extremely at the good news Mr. Stone brought me of your Lordship’s being restored perfectly to a good state of health.

[P.S.] “ The Duke of Ormond left this place yesterday, after having given the greatest opposition he could to all our business.”

Rd. Nov. 7th. Ansd. 9th.

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Oct. 28, Dublin Castle.—“ Je vous rends en mon particulier mes tres humbles actions de grace, de ce que vous auez eu la bonté d’entrer dans nos sentiments. Mr. Stones a eu ordre de nous apporter incessamment les lettres de leurs Excellences, et de my [Lor]d Chancelier. Cela l’a empêché de vous aller rendre conte de son uoyage. Les Lords Justices consentent que nous ne presentations pas le Bill pour l’establissement des droits sur les manufactures de laine, sy nous trouuons que celuy des toiles soit un *money-bill*. Ce n’est pas une iustification pour nous, car i’ay bien peur qu’après un plus exact examen, on decide que l’argent qui se leue pour aucun autre usage que pour estre donné au Roy, n’est pas un *money-bill*. . . .

"La cabale est encore plus forte dans la Chambre des Seigneurs qu'elle n'est dans celle des Communes. Après y avoir fait tous leurs efforts, ils sont résolus à faire tout leur possible pour rompre le Parlement. Ils se serviront pour cela de l'affaire de l'Evêque de Derry, et s'opposeront à tous les Bills qui leur seront envoyés. Je ne sais si nous pourrions surmonter cette méchante disposition. . . .

[P.S.] "Syle Bill pour les manufactures de toiles peut estre considéré comme un *money-bill*, c'est par le droit établi sur le fil au profit du Roy."

Rd. 7th Nov. Ansd. 9th.

SEC. BLATHWAYT to SHREWSBURY.

1698, Nov. 22, o.s., Hague.—"I did not neglect the commands I had from your Grace relating to the pretentions of Sir W. Courtin, wherein I have hitherto solicited an answer from the Dutch East India Company, which, by the means of the Pensioner, I have now received, and transmit to your Grace a translation of the paper delivered to me. To which I have only to add that the Directors with whom I discoursed seemed very much to slight those pretentions for the reasons contained in their answer, but however let fall that if a very small sum might extinguish all demands, they might be persuaded to give three or four hundred pounds st[erling] to purchase their quiet; which sum I told them was almost equal to nothing, and no ways like to satisfy the persons concerned. I wish I were so happy as to have been able to give your Grace a better account of this matter, wherein I have done my best endeavours.

"The winds continuing contrary, which makes the King's arrival very uncertain, I have signified his Majesty's pleasure to the Lords Justices for putting off the Parliament to a further time, in case his Majesty do not return before the day appointed for their meeting. This is a very unlucky accident."

Ansd. Dec. 7.

THE HEIRS OF SIR WILLIAM COURTIN *v.* THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

[1698; Nov.]—"Answer and Information delivered by the Directors of the Dutch East India Company to Mons. Heinsius, Pensioner of Holland, upon certain Memorials given in by Mr. Blathwayt, his Majesty's Secretary, relating to the difference still depending between the heirs of Sir William Courtin and the Dutch East India Company, whereby the former desire to be indemnified from their great losses by a reasonable composition.

"It plainly appears that the present difference having had its rise in the year 1643, the pretentions have been since annulled by two solemn Treaties of Peace, and consequently there can be no room for any further pretention whatsoever. In the first of the said Treaties, concluded at Breda in 1667, Article the 3rd, it is expressly agreed that all offences, injuries, damages, and losses sustained by either party before or during that war, upon what account soever, should be forgotten and wholly set aside.

"In the 4th Article of the same Treaty, it is further stipulated that all ships with their tackle, goods, and merchandise that during the war, or any time before, have [had] been taken by either party or their subjects, should remain to the possessor, without any compensation or restitution, and that such possessor was, without molestation or exception of place and time, to remain in quiet possession of the same for ever.

"Further, by the 5th Article, it is also agreed, that all demands and pretensions of what nature soever, and particularly those excepted by the Treaty of 1662 (supposed to relate to no other than the matters now in dispute), which might be made for any effects or goods taken during the war or before inclusive from the Treaty of 1662, should be annulled and be of no force, and never brought in question again.

"Likewise, in the 8th Article, it is particularly agreed that if, after the above-mentioned annulling of pretensions, there should happen any act of hostility under pretext or colour of Letters of Marque or Commissions of Reprisal, that all persons acting therein should be deemed disturbers and violators of the public peace and be punished accordingly, besides their being obliged to full restitution of the goods, with reparation for the damage sustained.

"All which is confirmed by the 7th Article of the Treaty in 1674.

"Nevertheless, by virtue of the Letters of Reprisal granted unto Sir Edmond Turner and George Carew in 1665, by King Charles the 2nd of blessed memory, for recovering their losses and damages sustained by the seizing of the two ships called the *Bonne Esperance* and *Henry Bonadventure*, estimated at the sum of 151,612 pounds sterling, which heretofore had been compounded for and satisfied by the payment of 85,000 gilders, they brought their complaints in July, 1677, before the King in Council; where being dismissed, they presently after, by virtue of their said Letters of Reprisal, set out one ship, and soon after three more, to plunder the subjects of the States General, which they effected by seizing and taking one of their vessels; whereof complaints being made, the said ship was not only restored to the former owners, but likewise, upon the request of the States' Ambassador, Mons. van Beuningen, that the said Letters of Reprisal might be repealed, his Majesty in Council was pleased immediately to order the repeal and revocation of the said Letters under the Great Seal of England, in conformity to the Treaties of 1664 and 1674, as may appear by the copy of the said order in Council hereunto annexed.

"In answer whereto it is alleged that, though by the Treaties and otherwise it appears the said Letters of Reprisal are revoked and annulled, yet there being a clause inserted in the said Letters of Reprisal whereby his Majesty declares they shall be irrevocable and not annulled although a Peace might ensue until such time as these pretensions were fully satisfied, it is not in his Majesty's power to annul the same.

"As to the King's power, the Dutch East India Company do not pretend to be judges thereof, but supposes (*sic*) that if his Majesty had not such power no solid treaty could ever be made with him. And the said Company do further prove the unreasonableness of this pretention by a very remarkable assertion in their own favour, for that at the negotiation of the Peace at Breda in 1667, it being much insisted on by the States General that reparation and restitution should be made for ships taken from the Dutch before the declaration of war, the inequality of damages being then on the Dutch side to the full value of these two ships, it was thereupon agreed that both sides should forget and annul what was past; upon which foundation the Treaty was concluded.

"Moreover, the aforesaid Treaty of 1674 is approved of by the Parliament, as the Dutch East India Company can make appear, being in possession of the vouchers relating thereunto; and though endeavours have been used in print to show that the Parliament was no ways to be acknowledged as concerned in Treaties, nevertheless the King concluding this Treaty with consent of the Parliament makes it positively a national debt.

"From all which it plainly appears that this pretention does no ways concern the Dutch East India Company further than to show the unreasonableness of it; and therefore they cannot think of coming to any manner of composition for the same."

*Enclosed in Sec. Blathwayt's letter of 22 Nov. 1698. See also 12 May, 1680.*

#### GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1698-9, Feb. 2, Dublin Castle.—"Il a huit iours, que nous prorogeames le Parlement, après auoir donné le consentement du Roy à plusieurs Bills, mais particulièrement aus trois Bills d'argent, le premier pour le *Land* taxe, le second pour l'*additional Duty* sur le tabac, et l'autre pour les impots sur les manufactures de laine, qui nous fut apporté comme les deus autres par le *Speaker*, et déclaré par luy un bill d'argent; sy byen, my Lord, que nous auons absolument surmonté les pretensions du *solo Right* par ce Bill, qui d'ailleurs n'est pas fort agreable à la nation.

"Nous n'auons pas esté sy heureux dans celui qui auoit esté formé pour l'establissement des manufactures de toile. Le Bill n'a pas passé. Les dispositions se sont trouuées à la fin de la Session tout à fait diferentes de ce que nous les croyons au commencement, par raport à ces deus Bills. Sy nous les auons présentés, en mesme temps nous aurions eschoué par le *solo Right*. Nous uous auons l'obligation, my Lord, de la liberté que les Lords Iustices nous ont donneé alors de menager cette affaire.

"D'ailleurs, my Lord, les cabales ont tousiours continué pendant toute la Session, et ont tousiours agi contre l'Armée. Beaucoup de gens uoudroient, bien qu'il y eut icy un nom d'Armée, qu'il n'y en eut point en effect, mais en retirer tout l'argent. Nous traueillons presentement à la construction des

barraques. Lorsque le nombre des troupes sera fixé, et qu'elles seront logées dans ces barraques, j'espère que le public en conoitra l'avantage.

"Permetés moy, my Lord, de vous rendre conte de nos affaires de temps en temps."

Ansd. March 1st.

ROMNEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99, March 11.— . . . "One morning I had a message from a gentleman, that he had something of great importance to inform me of, and desired I would appoint an hour when he might wait upon me. I sent him word that he might come at four a clock in the afternoon, which he did, and this gentleman proved to be Mr. Smyth, which now everybody knows by his Memoirs; and his business was to set forth his great services to the Government, and complaining of the ill return that had been made him, and that he could bear it no longer. I asked him how he came to apply himself to me, for that he was an absolute stranger to me. He said he knew I loved the King and his Government, and would be sorry anything should happen that would obstruct his affairs; and if the King did nothing for him, he should be obliged to petition the House of Commons, and said he had a copy of his petition, and desired me to show it to my Lord Portland, which I told him I would do, and I did.

"My Lord Portland's answer was that he was such a great rogue, he would have nothing to do with him. I then showed it to my Lord Chancellor and Mr. Secretary Vernon; they were both of opinion that this was only a threatening to induce me to get him some money, and when he had got it he would be yet more troublesome.

"Two days after he sent me word that he had something to tell me that would not not (*sic*) displease me, but then I had heard so much of him that I did not care for his company, and made him no answer. A [on] Thursday last he writ me another letter, and in it a petition which he desired me to deliver. I sent him word that he might put it in much better hands, and this morning he writ me a sort of angry letter, so that I suppose I may have the honour to be in his next Memoirs, which he is now going to print. If I did not think you had some leisure hours I would not trouble you with all this stuff.

"If we go on with our project of sending into France for wine, which I think is a very good one, you shall certainly have what share you please, but if there be no better there than the French Ambassador hath here, where I am going to dine, it will be scarce worth our while. If there be anything [in] the world, little or great, wherein I can serve you, you may command me."

*Endorsed by Shrewsbury:* R. 13. Ansd. 27 March. About Math. Smith.



## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1698-9, March 14, Dublin Castle.—... “La mort du feu Duc de Bolton oblige le present Duc d’aller en Angleterre. Ce sera un changement dans le Gouvernement, au moins pendant son absence. Je n’ay pas cru à propos de me mesler de proposer persone pour prendre sa place. Il a proposé l’Archevesque de Dublin ; j’ay seulement escrit à Mr. Vernon que ie croyois ce choix fort bon. Je ne sais sy le Roy ne preferera pas nostre Chancelier, à cause de la pratique. Sy l’on en met un autre, il paroitra icy une diminution de son credit aupres du Roy. Je suis persuadé que le Duc de Bolton fera tous ses efforts pour reuenir Lord Lieutenant. S’il ne reussit pas, ie ne sais s’il ne croira pas au dessous de son rang de reuenir icy Lord Iustice. Ce sera une ocasion à un entier changement. L’attens tous euenemens avec patience, et seray fort content de tout ce qui m’arriuera, assés fatigué d’estre tousiours dans l’orage. Il est bien ennuyeux d’auoir passé sa uie Protestant en France, et estranger en Angleterre.”...

Rd. 23. Ansd. Ap. 8th.

## GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1699, May 5, Dublin Castle.—“L’espere que uous aués fait uostre uoyage heureusement. . . . My [Lor]d Duc de Bolton a esté malade ; il se porte mieus, et pretend estre en estat de partir le quinsiesme de ce mois. Je crois qu’il aura l’honneur de uous uoir. Je ne saurois penetrer certainement s’il uoudra reuenir Lord Justice ; ie l’y trouue plus de disposition qu’il n’auoit au comencement. Je crois que sy des personnes d’un aussy grand pois que uous, my Lord, temoignés estre de cet auis, qu’il s’y pourra resoudre. Je crois que c’est ce qui est le meilleur icy pour le seruice du Roy, iusques à ce qu’il plaise à S.M. de changer entierement le Gouvernement. Je sais bien, my Lord, à qui ie remetrais l’espeé de bon cœur, et sous les ordres de qui ie la porterois aussy de bon cœur.”

Ansd. 7th June.

## MARLBOROUGH to SHREWSBURY.

[16]99, June 3.—“I shall not give you the trouble of telling you how the commissions are filled, knowing that Mr. Secretary gives you a very exact account.

“My Lord Chancellor [Somers] has been a good deal out of youmor [humour], but is now better, though not in so good as I could wish.

“I have too much reason to take some things ill of Lord Orford, but I have not, nor shall not, say anything to him of it, which I should have done if he had stayed in, for I do flatter myself that I have deserved better from him. However, I can’t forbear letting you know it. You will judge of the rest by this one thing, which I am told he said with great peevishness, where



he thought it might hurt me, and that was, that Lord Sunderland governed everything, and that I acted nothing but as influenced by him. This is the unjust, for he can't but know the contrary.

"When I have the happiness of seeing you, I shall let you know what has passed since you were at Windsor, by which you will see the little encouragement there is to meddle with anything, whilst so much jealousy rains [reigns]. Lord Portland leaves this place about ten days hence, and, as I am informed, with resolution of quitting all his employments in Holland as well as here. If anything should happen that I think you will care to know, I shall be sure to write."

Ansd. 7th.

#### PORTLAND TO SHREWSBURY.

[1699], June 16-26, Whitehall.—"Jay un déplaisir extreme que je suis obligé de sortir de l'Angleterre sans avoir loccasion de vous remercier de lhonneur que vous mavez fait de me venir chercher a la Loge a Windsor. Je croy que vous estes persuadé que quant vous avez quitté vos employs je nay pas laisse de conserver pour vous toute lestime et le respect que je vous ay temoigné, et vous temoigneray tousjours. Jespere, Mr, que vous me ferez la faveur de me continuer vostre bonne opinion quoyquéloigné de la Cour."

Rd. 19 [June], 1699. Ansd. July 1st, 1699.

#### CONFERENCE between the EARL OF PETERBOROUGH and MR. SECRETARY VERNON.

[16]99, Aug. 16.—Vernon met Lord Peterborough this morning at Mr. Clement's house near Chelsea. The Earl said he had heard in a discourse at a coffee-house that Vernon had always acted civilly towards him. He was desirous to speak with Vernon, who had obligations both to the Duke of Shrewsbury and the Earl of Sunderland. He informed Vernon that there was a villainous profligate fellow, Ulysses Brown, who tried to "put things upon" him (Vernon), but he did not believe them. Brown had stated to Peterborough that some plotters were carrying on designs against the Government, and that he (Brown) could put questions to them which they could not withstand. Accordingly some of them were examined by Sir William Trumball; being asked about designs against the King's life, they answered that they knew nothing of it; but when asked what they knew of any contrivance against any of the Privy Council, they were confounded and could not answer. Brown afterwards told him that they were some of the men who had robbed him. The night before he (Peterborough) went to the Tower, Brown came to offer him his service, proposing some ways to help him to

defeat his enemies. At another time he recommended himself by the way of pimping, mentioning one Mrs. Farmer. This gave Peterborough his first suspicions that Brown was a rogue.

The Earl knew soon after what Brown had charged him with, and that he had been examined before the Archbishop, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Pembroke. Vernon suggested that he heard it from Trumball, which he denied, saying that though Trumball ought to be his friend, he was so timorous and poor spirited a creature that he durst not show friendship to any one under a cloud. He insinuated that his informations came from Brown himself, and shewed Vernon a collection of Brown's letters and papers to the Duke of Shrewsbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Pembroke. He read Brown's letters of 29th July, remarking how long Brown had corresponded with Shrewsbury.

Vernon told him that notice was taken of Brown, because Peterborough was engaged, as it was thought, to ruin other people's reputations. "He was only a defensive weapon taken up against those that used offensive arms." When the occasion seemed to be over, Vernon did what he could to send him out of the kingdom, and gave him money several times for that only purpose, but he stayed here. In writing to Shrewsbury Brown took a liberty which nobody can prevent, but the Duke sent Vernon all his letters; he had neither answers nor the least encouragement, as may appear by the letters themselves. Peterborough denied that he had given Brown money, either at their first meeting or upon receiving the papers, which he had by a second hand. Vernon concluded that Clement had negotiated this matter, who appears to have been concerned in these affairs ever since his Lordship was questioned in the House of Lords, and has seen Brown pretty often in a coffee-house.

Then followed long discourse "about the management of Smith and his papers, and the instructions given to Sir John Fenwick, with the depositions of the Duchess of Norfolk and Mrs. Lawson"; and his Lordship would have Vernon believe that he was misunderstood in that matter. He maintained that he did Shrewsbury no unkindness in relation to Smith; that he had kept his papers only to speak to the Duke about them; that he had often told the same to the Lord Chancellor; that the naming of Smith in relation to Fenwick proceeded from the Duchess of Norfolk, who first mentioned Smith to him; that he had refused to have anything to do with Smith ever since he came out of the Tower; that the printing of his book was unexpected, and he never advised it, &c. He said he would be a fair enemy, and only do what he gave previous notice of. Vernon told him he had some obscure idea of what Lord Sunderland designed for him; whereupon he laughed, and said Vernon talked like a courtier.

The conference lasted three hours. Vernon said he would mention what had passed between them only to the King and Shrewsbury.

*Copy.*

CONFERENCE between the EARL OF PETERBOROUGH and  
MR. SECRETARY VERNON.

1699, Aug. 16.—“ Lord Peterborough, in his discourse at Mr. Clement's, said a great deal of the esteem he always had for the Duke of Shrewsbury and the desires he had to live well with him, but he always found a coldness from the Duke even while both of them were carrying on the business of the Revolution. That notwithstanding the many advances he made to the Duke, and the confidences he had placed in him, the Duke never trusted him but with one secret only, which he had drawn from him by shewing he was apprised of it before; that was when he went to him and made his compliment upon his last taking the Seals. L[or]d Pet[erborough] outstayed the company, and fell into discourse with the Duke about the reasons of his coming into employment again, which Lord Peterborough said was a great surprise to many people, and to himself in particular. The Duke answered that if he could furnish him with a good reason for his coming in he would oblige him, for he knew of none; whereupon L[or]d Pet[erborough] replied that he having been let into the secret of some messages, letters, and discourses that had passed between the Duke, Sir James Montgomery, and others, he comprehended the reason of his taking an employment, and on that account excused him and no other; the Duke then laying his hands upon L[or]d Pet[erborough's] arms, saying, There is nothing so strange but it may come to pass; one would hardly have expected that Sir James Montgomery should be able to make a Secretary to K[ing] William. But this he said he had never told the King of, and he had too much honour ever to make any public use of it.

“ He added that he had not the same esteem for Lord Orford, and should own it anywhere, for those he had reason to be dissatisfied with should find he did not fear them, but was ready to answer them in any place, even with his sword in his hand.

“ He ran into a discourse against the Duchess of Norfolk, calling her several times bitch and prostitute. That the remembrance of her old amours with the Duke made her interest herself in his behalf, and show her malice against him, but there was no likelihood he would have put much trust in her, since about that time she made an offer of herself to him to be a spy, and to betray her father. When he reproached her with being capable of so much baseness, she said she hated the Court at St. Germain's, and particularly the Queen, and she would not hazard Drayton for their sakes. She thought my Lord very much changed from his Revolution principles if he would not embrace such an opportunity; she might have it in her power to be very serviceable. She saw the Lord Marleborough and Lord Godolphin coming every week or oftener to her father's house when any cloud hung over the Government, and when it was fair weather again they would stay away two or three months. She did not pretend to serve the Government for nothing, but her father having a pension of 1,000[L.] per annum, she expected that should be paid to her

and my Lord, and she would share it. This he said he acquainted the King with, but one might be sure he could not trust such a woman with any secrets of his own, and nothing was more improbable than that he should rail at the King before her.

"He talked as if he had been informed of many contrivances to ensnare and ruin him; that he was forced to be upon his guard, and for these three years he had not gone anywhere or spoke with anybody without noting it down in his table book.

"I told him I was sorry he created himself so much uneasiness. I was sure it was in his own power to make himself and others more at quiet if he would take but half the pains to show a peaceable temper that he does to show a restless one. I did not know anyone that would disturb him, but would rather serve him if they could. Then he ran out into his being ill used, and he would show he was not a man to put it up; he would live well with people or ill without them, as they behaved themselves towards him, but he must see the change made and the effects of it. He had been turned out disgracefully, and expected an amends to be made him, but he did not mean it by being restored to any of his employments, for he declared he would accept of none; and for anything else, it was not a time to explain it, but he would have me consider what he had said, and if I had a mind to speak with him hereafter, he would give me an opportunity for it, and make me a frank answer to any questions I would ask him.

"He talked likewise of my Lord Sunderland, how ungrateful the party had been to him after the services he had done them. That he understood they took a pretence to suspect him on his account, whereas he took great pains to restrain him from following his own resentments. That my Lord Sunderland had told him he must and would be his enemy while he and the party were at variance, which he said he could not take ill from him, but commended his frankness, considering whom he had to deal with. I told him the Duke of Shrewsbury had always showed himself of a mild reconcilable temper; he might judge of him by his late behaviour towards his brother in procuring him his office in the Ordnance. He said that was no mark of any good disposition towards him, for his brother was one that would cut his throat if they would have him, and he had not come near him these two years.

"At the beginning of this discourse he talked of his little friend my Lord Wharton, and his lesser friend my Lord Stamford, and in general that all the Whigs had treated him ill; and he asked how much they had bettered themselves by falling out with their friends, and by removing Lord Sunderland."

*In Shrewsbury's hand, and endorsed by him:—*What was further discoursed between the Earl of Peterborough and Mr. Secretary Vernon, August 16, 1699.

## PORTLAND to SHREWSBURY.

[1699.] Sept. 4-14, Hampton Court.—“Vous auriez desja eu une reponse du Roy siil nen avoit esté empeché par les affaires, mais je croy que vous laurez demain au matin. Je suis tres marri de ce que vostre mal vous continue si longtemps. Monsieur, je souhaite de tout mon coeur que vous en soyez bien tost soulagé. La pensée que vous avez est tres desagréable au Roy, pas parce quil la croit disrespectueuse, mais, comme jay eu lhonneur de vous le dire, parce quil a de lamitié pour vous, et quil souhaite de vous conserver a lui; et pour vous rendre le service plus aisé, il veut conserter avec vous touchant les gens que vous pourrez employer, sans quil pretende que vous en soyez responsable. Cest pourquoy je vous supplie de vous mettre lesprit en repos, et de ne songer qu'a vostre guérison.”

## JERSEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1699, Oct. [6-]16, n.s., Hague.—“I have had an opportunity at Loo to mention to his Majesty what your Grace was pleased to command me. I find you must be troubled with the Staff, and it is very much wished that your health may permit you to stay in England. I am here to make an end of the Treaty, which I believe will be done in two or three days. The Emperor will not come into it, but has three months allowed him to give his positive answer. This is the manner in which the Court of Vienna always treats.

“His Majesty will be here tomorrow night, and I believe will be ready to embark the Saturday following, if the wind is fair.

[P.S.] “Since I wrote my letter I have the honour of yours from Grafton. I shall acquaint the King with the state of your health, in order to prepare him for what you shall think proper to propose to him when you see him. I find the King expects to meet you at his arrival at London; if your Grace thinks my lodge as convenient as any other place, you know it is entirely at your service; I have written this post to have the keys delivered to any of your servants. I am very sorry of the occasion that obliges me to make you this offer, for no man living is more truly concerned at your illness.”

Ans. 14.

THE ENGLISH MERCHANTS at LEGHORN to SIR  
LAMBERT BLACKWELL.

1699, Oct. [11-]21, Livorno.—Complain of a tax being imposed upon them, contrary to the privileges of *Porto Franco*, and an imposition upon strangers, who are invited to dwell here by the *Capitolo* in 1593, contrary to the promise of the then Great Duke. Have been exempted for 106 years 4 months past from all impositions.

*Copy. Names of signatories*:—John Burrow, Tho. Dorman, Edw. Nelthorpe, Tho. Balle, Fra. Arundell, Christ. Michell, Wm. Shepard, Arthur Martin, Christ. Hanbury, Gilbert Serles, Samuel Lambert.

THE ENGLISH MERCHANTS at LEGHORN to SIR  
LAMBERT BLACKWELL.

1699, [Oct. 25.] Nov. 4, Livorno.—Have seen his letter, with a copy of Secretary Montemagni's reply concerning the tax, whereby the Great Duke "declares to have derogated from the privileges of *Porto Franco* by a *disdetto*," which has never been seen by them. Desire to know on what conditions they reside here, and that he will inform the King and Council. Will advise their principals to attend the Council of Trade. The French and Dutch will not pay the tax voluntarily, but will insist on the privileges of the port.

*Copy. Same names as before, except that James Harriman is added, and Christ. Hanbury omitted.*

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1699, Nov. 11, Dublin Castle.—"Je n'ay receu que depuis deus iours la lettre que vous m'aués [fait] l'honneur de m'escire du 16 du mois passé. . . . Nous auons appris en mesme temps que vous aués accepté le baston blanc. Je m'en resiois de tout mon cœur. . . .

"Je ne vous ay pas importuné du recit d'une affaire, qui ne uaudroit pas la peine que vous en fussiés informé, sy elle n'auoit esté en partie occasion au dessein que j'ay formé, de supplier au Roy de me permettre de m[e] retirer. Mr. Prior estant placé dans l'office de my [Lor]d Iersey, le Duc de Bolton et moy donames la place de nostre premier Secretai[re] à Mr. May. Nous ne uoulumes pourtant pas declarer, auant que le Duc en eut parlé au Roy, parceque nous auons fait Mr. Prior nostre premier Secrétaire, sur ce que my [Lor]d Sunderland nous auoit dit que le Roy en seroit bien aise. S.M. agreea ce que nous auons fait, mais Mr. Prior, n'estant pas content des profits de l'office de my [Lor]d Iersey, a pretendu que nous ne pouuions pas disposer de cet employ; sur quoy j'ay représenté au Roy son seruice, et nostre droit. Mr. Prior a eu plus de credit que moy, et S.M. nous a comandé d'oster cette place à Mr. May, et d'y remettre Mr. Prior.

"Je vous auoue, my Lord, que j'ay esté fort sensible à cet affront. Nous auons obeï aus ordres du Roy, et après cela, sans rien marquer [d]u chagrin que j'en ressens, j'ay escrit à S.M. [q]ue ie la suppliois tres humblement de me permettre de me retirer. Je l'ay fait avec tout le respect et toute la soumission possible, luy representant mon age, le mauuais estat de mes affaires, qui m'oblige a faire de debtes, que ie ne pouray iamais payer, et l'inclination que j'ay depuis longtemps pour la retraite. C'est une demarche dont ie crois vous deuoir rendre conte." . . .

*The edges of this letter on one side have been burnt.*

Rd. 17th. Ansd. 18th.

SIR J[OHN] STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99, Nov. 25, London.—"On Thursday I delivered Mr. Gardiner a warrant for your Grace to sign, for his being sworn

Serjeant-at-Arms; and by this packet I have sent Mr. Presgrave's claim, who entered the caveat against the disposal of the place. Also warrants, as you directed, for swearing Mr. Edling in the room of Mr. Sands Chapman, and for appointing the servants who are to wait when the King travels. The two warrants for furniture for the Horse Guards my Lord Albemarle told me yesterday the King had commanded.

"Since I came to town I have delivered your Grace's orders to Sir Christopher Wrenn to prepare a plan for your lodgings at Hampton Court, for your approbation; and to contrive it so, that there may be rooms for servants over your lodgings; and have also directed him to bring me the particulars of what must be inserted in a warrant to him for fitting up the lodgings over the Queen's guard-chamber and great stairs.

"The Archbishop of Cantorbury has desired me to recommend Dr. Trinnell, who is chaplain to my Lord Sunderland, as a proper person to come into the vacant Chaplainship, in the room of the Bishop of Oxford. As soon as I receive your Grace's approbation I will send his warrant to be signed."

Ans'd. 27.

#### ULYSSES BROWN to SHREWSBURY.

1699, Nov. 28, Sunday.—Encloses a copy of a letter he wrote to the Lord Chancellor on Monday last, so that his Grace can judge his "present unhappy condition." He regrets having to remind his Grace that he has slighted the menaces of [Monmouth], and rejected the large promises of preferment and 400*l.* a year as a pension from the Government he made him. Does not understand the mysteries of politics or religion, for "the end of those two is one and the same." Begs his Grace to use his interest with the King or Lord Chancellor for him; his case is very desperate, if he must feel his enemies, and yet not be allowed to write or speak to his friends.

*Enclosure* :—A letter from Brown to the Lord Chancellor requesting an interview, &c., and his Lordship's support.

#### Sir J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99, Dec. 5, Lond[on].—"I received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 27th past, and as to the warrant for furniture for the Horse Guards, have according to your orders taken notice in the book of entries, that 'twas by the King's special command. I have now sent enclosed Dr. Trinnell's warrant to be sworn of the Chaplains, and a letter (as is usual) appointing him his month of waiting. A warrant to the Surveyor, to fit up the lodgings over the Queen's guard-chamber at Hampton Court, as the King directed. A warrant to provide a gold George for his Majesty, pursuant to a letter from the Master of the Robes, which is enclosed. One for providing quilts for the Yeomen of the Guard at Hampton Court, as is usual; and another for



necessaries for the officers of the Bedchamber and their servants, which has been allowed them in all the King's houses. Also one to Mr. Mariott, to give an account of his Wardrobe, the former that was sent him having been lost; but I have given him notice to lose no time in preparing.

"The alterations in your Grace's lodgings at Kensington were begun, but have been some time at a stand, because the Treasury have given the Surveyor orders not to proceed in that, or anything else, till the estimate he has given in of the charge be first approved. He is in the mean time gone down to Hampton Court to view the old lodgings, and to consider of a plan for the new.

"Mr. Gardiner, when he was in town, desired me to inform your Grace what method was to be taken to entitle him to the salary of Serjeant-at-Arms from the death of his predecessor. The salary of his employment being payable in the Exchequer, he must of course pass a patent for it; and when I know your Grace's pleasure, from what time you would have it begin, I will accordingly prepare the warrant to the Attorney General, though I suppose it may be timely done when you come to town, he being already sworn into the place. I have sent to Mr. Presgrave to discourse with him about his order of Council, but he has not yet come near me.

"Mons. Overkirke desired me to present his service to your Grace, and to know whether you found any benefit by his balsam, or would have more of it. I was glad of the opportunity, for my own satisfaction, to enquire after your Grace's health, nobody having a more real concern for it."

THE ENGLISH MERCHANTS at LEGHOEN to MESSRS. ROBERT BALLE, EDWARD GOULD, ROBERT WESTERN, and SAMUEL SHEPARD, JUN., MERCHANT[s] in LONDON.

1699, Dec. [11-]21, Livorno.—Sir L. Blackwell's remonstrances to the Great Duke on their behalf have not had the desired effect. Have drawn up a statement of their case, which they enclose, in hope of the King's protection. The French and Dutch are using methods for their own security.

*Copy. Same names as in the letter of [Oct. 25-]4 Nov. Enclosures:—*

1. Petition of several merchants of London residing at Legorne to the King.

2. Case of the English merchants trading to and residing at Livorno, stating that in 1593 the Great Duke of Florence made Legorne a free port, and published an act inviting strangers to settle there, by which many privileges were granted, and Article 5 of which exempted them from "all taxes then laid or to be laid by his Highness, or successors." Besides this new imposition, the English merchants are forced to pay lazaretto duties for their goods at Legorne, whereas the



French pay none. Although there is no sickness in England, English vessels are obliged to lie long in port before they can "prattick."

*Copies.*

SIR L. BLACKWELL to [SHREWSBURY].

1699, Dec. 15-25, Florence.—"A friend of mine, Mr. Benjn. Burdett, who was reduced to the last extremity by spitting of blood, being advised by some able physicians to pass three or four months in this city and Naples, it perfectly recovered him, and he is now in England, an eminent merchant on the Exchange of London." At an audience last night the Great Duke, being informed that the Duke's health had been impaired since his return to London, said, "'Pray write his Grace that this country air and two months at Naples will infallibly cure him.' . . . My house hath a convenient apartment to receive your Grace. . . . I am sure the Great Duke would be glad to send a galley for Mars[eilles], to conduct your Grace to Legorne."

Ansd. Feb. 8th, 1699[-1700].

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99, Dec. 16, Lond[on].—"My Lord Albemarle told me the King had given leave he should have two copies of his picture, and one of the Queen's, for which he desires your Grace's warrant, which I have enclosed. Also one for a present of plate upon the King's christening Mr. Chamber's (*sic*) child. The allowance established is according to the difference of people's quality, of which I have enclosed a copy, and desire to know your Grace's pleasure whether you will allow it according to hers, who is an Earl's daughter, or her husband's. His Majesty has given orders for making two dozen silver sconces for his gallery at Kensington, after a pattern my Lord Jerzey showed him; for which I have enclosed a warrant. Also two, for discharging the Wardrobe-keeper of Kensington of the old velvet bed, bedding, &c., and the silver glass sconces, that were sent to Hampton Court, which he desires in order to his making up his charge."

Ansd. 18.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99, Dec. 19, Lond[on].—"On Sunday, Mr. Neale, the Groom Porter, died, and yesterday his son brought me the enclosed copy of his patent for the reversion, attested in the Signet Office. Soon after Sir John Garard, who is called in the patent John Garard, Esquire, came to demand the same thing, by virtue of the same patent. Mr. Neale pretends that Garard, who is his uncle, was only named in trust for him, but has no declaration of trust to produce. On the other hand Garard denies the trust, but says the reversion was obtained for his use. I have quieted them both for the present by acquainting them I would send your Grace the copy of the patent to judge of, and

assured them the place would not be disposed till both their claims were heard. I will, against your Grace comes to town, make what enquiry I can about their titles, and also show your Grace a long case which I find in a book of Precedents, proving that the disposal of the Groom Porter's place is solely in the Lord Chamberlain, and not in the King.

"Yesterday I received the honour of your Grace's of the 16th, and have taken care to excuse to Col. Godfrey his business not yet done, and your not writing to him upon your Grace's coming to town soon. Your bedchamber and closet at Kensington will be ready this week, and the eating-room the next, if we can oblige the men to work in the holidays. The remark which your Grace takes notice of in the margin of the paper, about not providing locks and keys, &c., was set down by your order, and the day after, the King having told (as I remember) the Housekeeper at Hampton Court that he would not allow it, I gave notice thereof to the locksmith, as from his Majesty.

"The papers I now trouble your Grace to sign are a list of the Lent preachers, which the Archbishop prepared, as is usual, and the Lord Chamberlain returns to him with a letter at the bottom, desiring him to give them notice to attend. Also Mr. Barkham's warrant to be sworn in Mr. Grave's (*sic*) place. Mr. Williams, Yeoman of the Robes, upon the Master of the Robes' letter which is enclosed. A warrant to the Groom Porter for tables, &c., for play at Kensington, which are already provided, and, since he is dead, if your Grace pleases, may be antedated a week. Two warrants for allowances, as is usual, for a singing boy, who Dr. Blow certifies is dismissed. I hope this is the last trouble I need give your Grace in the country."

Ansd. 22.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99, Dec. 21, Lond[on].—"According to your Grace's orders, which I received yesterday, I enquired the King's pleasure about the allowance for Mr. Chambers['] christening plate, which he pleased to order according to his Lady's quality, and accordingly I have filled up the warrant.

"I can't understand what the Duchess of Ormond could mean concerning the place of Yeoman Copier of the King's pictures; nor have I heard of any place relating to the pictures vacant. I suppose therefore her Grace was at least misinformed.

"I have enclosed a warrant which the King ordered for Hampton Court; the latter part on't for the room in Whitehall was to save tapestry that lay doubled over the doors and chimney, and in danger of being spoilt. Yesterday the King ordered me to go with Lord Albemarle to see the cases in the Queen's apartment at Kensington opened, and removed to his lower lodgings. We found nothing in them but China ware, and two cabinets. His Majesty, 'tis said, will go to Hampton Court Tuesday next for the whole week, and on new year's day will go out of mourning.

"My brother and my sister return your Grace their humble thanks for your favour in continuing them in their lodgings; which I have great reason to acknowledge too."

Rd. and answd. 23.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1699[-1700], Jan. 5, Whitehall.—"I forbore sending your Grace the enclosed papers to Hampton Court, in hopes of waiting on you with them at Kensington last night, but was very much concerned to receive your Grace's letter with an account of your relapsing.

"All things will be ready for the entertainment of the Savoy Ambassador on Monday; the enclosed warrants are to the Green Cloth, to prepare for it, though I have given them early notice of it already. One to the Surveyor, to repair what is wanting in the house, and a list of the King's servants who are to attend. I have presumed to name Mr. Erle to wait as Gentleman Usher, because 'tis his turn in course. Mr. Godfrey is the eldest Quarter-waiter who has never yet waited, and the rest are put down by the consent of the respective societies, who have agreed to divide the fees. I have also sent three warrants for swearing in the three Trumpets, as you were pleased to order, and the warrant for the Chapel closet.

"Sir Charles Cotterell is gone to Court today to inform the King about the ceremonial of introducing Embassadors to their audience by Earls. He says Venice has been allowed that privilege time out of mind. Savoy had it from King Charles the 2nd at the request of the Queen-mother, to make a compliment to the then Duchess of Savoy, her near relation. Holland was never allowed it till since this Revolution; but now they all three enjoy the privileges of crowned heads. I am in great hopes to have a better account of your Grace's health.

[P.S.] "I desire to know who[m] your Grace has appointed to wait tomorrow as Groom Porter."

SAME to SAME.

[16]99 [-1700], Jan. 6, London.—"I received the honour of your Grace's letter last night, and this morning my Lord Albemarle sent for me from the King, to know who was appointed to officiate as Groom Porter tonight. I told him I had directions from your Grace to take care of it, but, the time being short, knew nobody that could be provided to execute it but Mr. Neale, and therefore intended to offer it to him, in case he would declare his officiating should be without consequence to the Lord Chamberlain's right. My Lord told me the King had said the same thing, and did approve of it with that caution. About noon I met Mr. Neale, who told me he was just come from Hampton Court, and accepted of it upon those terms. The expedient your Grace mentions of laying aside Mr. Neale's patent, and granting him a new one, is certainly very practicable, and I believe he

would be glad on't, but I have not ventured to propose it without further orders, and hope your Grace's health will allow you to come to town before there be any further pressing business for a Groom Porter.

"But if I may presume to offer my opinion, I fear Mr. Neale so unqualified for the place, that I doubt the King's service will suffer by his carelessness in providing the King's houses, and his own fortune too, in not knowing how to manage play. And therefore, as I believe your Grace is inclined to consider him out of compassion and charity, I believe 'twere better both for the King's service and Mr. Neale's interest that your Grace named a fit person into the place, who should make him a reasonable allowance out of it; but this I offer with submission, and, when I receive your further orders in it, will take care to observe them punctually."

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Jan. 11, London.—"Mr. Arden brought me your Grace's letter, and tomorrow he and I are to state the case of the right to the Groom Porter's place, in order to his consulting the Attorney General upon it, and are to examine a paper I have got of the last New Year's gifts my Lord Dorsett paid, who is the latest president [precedent], for my Lord Sunderland laid down before Christmas. Mr. Lowman and Mr. Brienne having now ended their bargain about the Housekeeper's place at Kensington, and the money paid, I have sent your Grace the warrant to swear Mr. Lowman and his wife into it. Also one for standards for the troops of Guards, upon the Duke of Ormond's letter, which is enclosed. Two warrants for the payment of messengers, for service performed by order of the House of Lords, certified by the Black Rod.

"Mr. London, the gardener, brought me word that the King has removed a gardener from Hampton Court to Richmond, and ordered he should be lodged in the old house, for which I have sent a warrant. Also two petitions, one from Mr. Squire, an ancient man, one of the Esquires of the Body, [and] another from a waterman, desiring leave to surrender their places; and a list of the Lent preachers printed, as is usual.

"The ceremony of receiving the Savoy Ambassador is now over. He was received before his entry at Greenwich by the Earl of Grantham; Lord Raby carried the compliment to the house where he was entertained; and the Earl of Anglesey brought him to his audience at Kensington this evening.

"All good men have an interest in your Grace's health, and therefore heartily wish it, and desire to enquire after it.

[P.S.] "I mistook Mr. Squire for an Esquire of the Body, his place being Sewer of the Chamber."

Ansd. 13.

SAME to SAME.

[16]99[-1700], Jan. 16, Whitehall.—"I have sent by this post a warrant for the Attorney General to prepare a patent for Mr.

Gardiner, but have left a blank for the time when his salary is to commence, till I know your Grace's pleasure. I remember your Grace told me the rest of the Serjeants who did the duty, petition to be allowed the salary during the vacancy, but I suppose they will think it reasonable Mr. Gardiner should be allowed it from Michaelmas Day, which begins a quarter, and is only about a month before he was sworn in. I have also sent the waterman's warrant; one for payment of 150*l.* to Sir Godfrey Kneller for the three pictures he drew for Lord Albemarle; one for paying Mr. Lisney for lodging some of the King's servants last winter in Kensington town, with the Gentlemen Ushers' certificate inclosed; two for liveries for the drum-major and drummers, and for the corn-cutter; which are allowed upon the establishment of the Great Wardrobe; and one for rooms to be fitted up at Hampton Court, for Mr. Secretary Vernon and the Gentlemen Ushers, the Surveyor being now desirous to begin to work there, and having prayed that many lodgings should not be included in the same warrant.

"I have, by going often through the old buildings at Hampton Court, considered how most of those who are to attend on the King, and those who[m] the King gave me orders about, might be provided, but can think of no way how to lay it before your Grace at this distance for your approbation, in order to the preparing more warrants.

"I have also this day given Mr. Arden a blank warrant for swearing in a Groom Porter, to send your Grace as he desired, with counsel's opinion about the right of disposing of it, of all which I suppose he will inform you by this post.

"I have prepared no warrant for swearing in a Sewer of the Chamber in Mr. Squire's place till I enquire into the character of the man he recommends, and shall for the future forbear troubling your Grace with petitions of that nature; only presume to send one now from Mr. Hammond, a Groom of the Great Chamber, who was deputy to Mr. Bryan, and by reason of a great number of children I am told is a great object of charity.

"The ill state of your Grace's health makes people begin to wish you would try what effect change of air might have, which no other consideration could incline them to."

Ansd. 20.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Jan. 18, Whitehall.—"Yesterday the King commanded me to write to your Grace to make your remarks upon the paper he formerly gave you concerning the family, and that I should bring him a copy of those regulations you approved of, that he may order them in the Treasury. I have therefore now sent enclosed the original paper I received from your Grace, with the remarks in the margin you then ordered, and withall humbly offer my opinion as to three or four offices set down to determine. That as to the Cupbearers, Carvers, and Sewers, I conceive it were fit that two of each society continue, because

the King may upon some occasions dine in state. Also half of the Sewers of the Chamber, because Embassadors may expect to be attended on by them at their entertainments, as hitherto has been done. In the office of the Removing Wardrobe, that one Groom and one Page remain, since there is more business in that than any other Wardrobe. Also the Apothecary for the Household, because the servants may have occasion to make use of him, especially when the King goes beyond sea; without his Majesty will oblige his own Apothecaries to supply his servants, which I believe they may very well afford. The continuance of these few offices will be no great charge.

"The King has also ordered that my Lord Ossulston's house, which was hired for entertaining Embassadors, the lease being now expired, should be put off, of which I have sent him notice, and will take care that the goods be secured in the Removing Wardrobe.

"Dr. Cumber, Dean of Durrham, being dead, the Archbishop of Canterbury recommends Dr. Campion to be Chaplain in his room, and says my Lord Chancellor joins with him in it, he having been formerly his tutor.

"I have enclosed sent three warrants, one for the Rat-killer's livery for the year 99; one for payment of his bill for destroying vermin at Kensington and the Parliament Houses, with the certificates of the service done; and one for paying Mr. Chace rent for the house in Whitehall where the Lord Chamberlain's office is kept; though I have never been allowed but two rooms, Mr. Cooling's daughter having always kept possession of the rest.

"The Chapel at Hampton Court being now near finished, I have enclosed the Bishop of London's account of necessaries for it, to know how far you will please to allow of them."

Ansd. 20.

SIR L. BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1699-1700, [Jan. 23-]Feb. 2, Florence.—Has received his letter of the 22nd, and will write to the Great Duke. Sends two chests of new wines by H.M. ship Hampshire, Capt. Leake.

Ansd. 19.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Jan. 25.—"I was very much overjoyed to receive your Grace's of the 20th, which brought the good news of your being better in health. His Majesty's command to me was, that when I received back your remarks concerning the regulations of the family, I should make him an extract only of such as were to be ordered in the Treasury, which he would then give directions in; as soon as 'tis done I will return your Grace a copy.

"Mr. Gardiner's warrant was made during good behaviour, by mistake of the clerk, which is now mended; there has been but

one for life since my time, by the King's special command, and yet could hardly pass the Treasury, but without the King's order they run always during pleasure. I have filled up his warrant to commence from Michaelmas, because 'tis usual to allow the benefit of the whole quarter.

"I humbly thank your Grace for the trust you repose in me as to the appointing lodgings at Hampton Court, which I shall endeavour to do with all the care possible, but will not venture to give any possession without your approbation. The King has ordered Lord Rochfort should have ground rooms because of his lameness, and that Dr. Rateliff should have two chambers. I believe the three rooms in the old building at first intended for Lord Cutts may be proper for him, for neither [the] Lord Privy Seal [Viscount Lonsdale] nor Lord Romney seem to like them, and for Rateliff the two rooms over the King's gallery, which I think your Grace proposed once for the Duke of Ormond, for I'm informed my Lord Jerzey intends to quit those where he is at present, which may accommodate his Grace much better. Last week Lord Romney enquired of me in whose disposal the Housekeeper of Newmarket was, which I then thought was in the Lord Chamberlain, because I found in Mr. Cooling's book the place of Wardrobe-Keeper joined to it; since that, Mrs. Walker died, who was Housekeeper, and yesterday my Lord sent me word he had writ to your Grace to beg the place for Mrs. Mathews, and desired I would acquaint your Grace that the right of disposal was in the Lord Chamberlain; but upon further enquiry today I am informed that Mrs. Walker's, formerly Mrs. Elliot's, patent was only as Housekeeper, which when alone is always in the nomination of the King; and my Lord Radnor showed me today a late warrant, signed by the King and countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury, to constitute Mr. Walker, her husband, Housekeeper only, with the salary of 200*l.* a year. As soon as I can, I will send your Grace a more perfect account of it.

"I have now sent to be signed Dr. Campion's warrant and letter, one for two marble tables by the King's order, one for a silver trumpet, with the Duke of Ormond's letter, as is usual. Mr. Stone's warrant to succeed Mr. Hammond. Mr. Stone is certified to be a substantial, well affected apothecary at Kensington. Also a list of the servants who are to eat at the Gentlemen Ushers' table, which they have desired may be hung up in their room as formerly, to prevent disorder.

"I have also sent one for Mr. Tozar to be Groom of the Robes, with Lord Albemarle's letter, which was brought a fortnight ago with Mr. Williams', but I sent it then back as a mistake, because I found Tozar sworn into the same place upon the books before my time; but my Lord has now informed me that though Tozar was sworn in the room of Fremain, that Fremain still has the place, and continues upon the Green-cloth books, where he is paid, and therefore, to set all right, desires Fremain's name may be restored in the books of this office, and Tozar sworn anew into



Williams' place. I could not think of any expedient less confused to remedy the irregularity they have committed, and have therefore sent it as they desire.

"If your Grace be convinced the air of the south of France is necessary to your cure, which most now fear it is, I believe none will make any reflections upon it, but those few who are glad of the occasion of such a journey; and as the world is generally persuaded they don't themselves believe the scandal they would willingly raise, I think there is little danger of their being able to make impressions upon others. I wish for their sakes, as well as ours, your Grace may have no occasion for such a voyage, or that you may find speedy success in it."

Ansd. 27.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Jan. 30.—"I have endeavoured to inform myself about the right of disposal of the Housekeeper's place at Newmarket. The books of the office take no notice of Mrs. Walker till Lord Dorsett's time, where she is named Housekeeper and Wardrobe-keeper; but I am now convinced 'tis set down false; for Mr. Walker has sent me the Gentleman Usher's certificate who swore her into the place, bearing the same date with the entry in the books, where she is certified to be sworn only Housekeeper; and I have now before me an attested copy of King Charles' patent, constituting her Housekeeper only; which inclines me to believe a story Mr. Walker tells, that Mr. Cooling said to him he would oppose his wife's changing the patent for his life, unless he would pass it under both names, that the place might come hereafter in the disposal of the Lord Chamberlain.

"I never intended disturbing my Lord Montagu's possession of his kitchen without his consent, though I believe his Lordship is under a mistake, when he informed your Grace the King gave it him, for I lent it to him myself upon his promise that if the King should have any occasion for it he would deliver it up; and last week the Board of Green-cloth having desired that room, and the rest of the offices there, to lay up the goods they were to remove out of the Ambassador's house, and being told also that Lord Montagu made no other use on't but to keep coals, I sent to his servant to know whether it might be spared for the King's service.

"I won't fail to do Mr. Rowly all the service I can, and have directed his warrant to be stamped, that he may be sworn in tomorrow, and enter upon his office. I believe 'twill be better, at least for some time, not to pass patent for it, because his warrant will entitle him to receive the allowances in the offices where 'tis paid, and I'm told there are caveats entered by Sir John Garratt at the Signet and Privy Seal to prevent the passing any patent.

"I delivered to the King a copy of the regulations which ought to pass the Treasury, and have now enclosed another to your Grace, with Sir Tho. Millington's warrant to be sworn second Physician."

Ansd. Feb. 3d.



SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Feb. 1.—“In my last I acquainted your Grace that Mr. Rowly and I were of opinion 'twere better to put off passing patent for some time, because I was informed caveats were entered in some offices to stop it, which would bring on a lawsuit; but now, upon further thoughts, he desires it may go on, because if Sir John Garard and Mr. Neale think fit to bring their actions, they may do it upon his receiving the profits of the place, and believes it will help his cause, having the King's authority to back it. I have therefore now sent the warrant to the Attorney-General to be signed, which Mr. Rowly may after make use of as he thinks advisable; and with it I have sent a warrant for necessities for Hampton Court Chapel, but have omitted such things out of the Bishop of London's list as were not absolutely necessary, which I have marked in the margin.”

Ansd. 3d.

SAME to SAME.

[16]99[-1700], Feb. 8.—“I received the honour of your Grace's of the 3rd with the enclosed warrants, since which Mr. Neale and his counsel brought the petition I have now sent, which I endeavoured to satisfy them was needless, since you had made over all your right and title to Mr. Rowly, who was upon the place, and the person I thought they should now apply to, and withall assured them your Grace would not refuse them liberty to prove their title; but they still pressed me to send it to have an answer from yourself, which they pretended they did out of respect, before they would proceed to a trial. Today they came again to put me in mind of sending it, and said they hoped your Grace would make some order upon the petition, particularly as to that part of the prayer wherein Mr. Neale desires to be sworn into the place. I told them they could expect no written order in the case, nor any answer, but what Mr. Rowly was ready to give in your name; that the right of disposing appeared to be in the Lord Chamberlain; that you had accordingly made over all your right to Mr. Rowly, which they had free leave to question when and where they pleased. I have been particular in relating our discourse, as trifling as it was, because they seem to lay great stress upon the answer they shall receive to their petition, though I am not subtle enough to find what use they can make of it.”

Ansd. 10.

ROCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1699[-1700], Feb. 9.—“Your Grace's commands of all natures would be always very agreeable to me, if at least I can serve you in them. This particular of letting your Grace into Cornbury as a tenant must needs seem so reasonable to you, that I am very much concerned there should be any difficulties in it, of which, howsoever, I am going to make you the judge. For this year and half past the park hath been turned almost into a farm, not let,

but part of it ploughed; a good deal of the wood cut and carried off, that more may be ploughed; part already laid down with cinquefoil, which was only for a pattern some years ago, to see how that husbandry would suit with the ground; and by that we have been encouraged to go on with greater quantities; another part of the park turned to grazing, and every part to the best advantage; and it hath turned to above 300*l.* profit for one year, and gives hopes of increasing considerably. The incumbances that lie upon that estate, and in some measure upon myself, that am engaged in the management of it, have made it necessary to seek out all manner of improvements upon it; and how this can be accommodated with the pleasure your Grace would propose to have of the park in your living there, I confess I cannot see.

[P.S.] "I am ashamed to tell your Grace that the very insignificant and unprofitable entertainments in the House of P. have kept us so late all this week that it hath hindered me from giving you this account something sooner."

R. and ansd. 12.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Feb. 13, Whitehall.—"According to your orders, I delivered your Grace's letter to my Lord Oxford, and have sent a warrant for Wilks to be sworn waterman, there being no objection against it, if you are pleased to grant it. As to Mr. Akeroyd's petition, I don't know what he means by being of the private music, till I see him. If he means instrumental music, there is at present no vacancy, and as I remember, at Hampton Court, your Grace told me you intended the first for Sir William Forrester's servant.

"I sent for Mr. Neale today, and read him that part of your letter, wherein you give him free consent to make the best of his title; to which he made no other return, but that he was very thankful.

"The servants who attended on the King last year into Holland having desired warrants for their riding charges, according to the Establishment, I have enclosed some of them to be signed; also one for the Savoy Ambassador's present, who intends to return home soon.

"My brother and sister, being gone for Ireland, desired me to return your Grace their most humble thanks for the favour of your lodgings at the Cock-pitt, which I have also reason to acknowledge."

Ans'd. 17.

ROCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1699[-1700], Feb. 17.—"To show your Grace that I am as willing as you can be to endeavour the overcoming the difficulties I apprehended in your proposal of coming to live at Cornbury, I shall send order this post to one Acteon Kew, who is

entrusted in the management of the Park, to be ready to attend your commands, and to give your Grace an account of the present management of that ground. He is but a plain man, but I think he is honest, and I believe will not tell you a lie. . . . I will say nothing at present to what you mention of advantages of wood out of the Forest, that being a thing quite by itself." . . .

Ansd. March 1st.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Feb. 20, Whitehall.—“ I acquainted your Grace at Hampton Court that I had received a petition from the Widow Lacy, with an order of reference from the Council to your Grace, whereby the widow demands payment of a rentcharge of 3s. 4d. a day from the patentees of Mr. Killegrew's company of Players, who united after with Sir William Davenant's; and as I found they were both concerned in the debt, I sent to them both to give in their answers to the petition, which I have now received; and the petitioner being very pressing to have them laid before your Grace, I have sent them and all the other papers I had relating to the business, except the original Indenture, which being too large to send, I have taken out that clause upon the meaning of which the dispute turns. The words are, that she is to be paid before any dividend shall be made between the actors. The patentees think themselves not obliged by it till they are in a condition to make a dividend, which they pretend they have not been for some years past.

“ I have also sent some warrants for riding charges for last year. I received last night the honour of your Grace's letter.

[P.S.] “ The warrant for furniture at Hampton Court was ordered by the King.”

Ansd. 24.

SAME to SAME.

[16]99[-1700], Feb. 24, Whitehall.—“ Mr. Secretary Vernon told me he had writ to your Grace to order him a warrant for silver boxes for ratifications of treaties, which I have now sent, and with it some more warrants for riding charges, and one for shutting up Mr. Smith's entrance for the convenience of Mons. Overkirk at Hampton Court, and opening another for him, and for repairing Lord Rochford's lodgings, which the King has ordered.

“ The King gives a charity on Maundy Thursday to 49 poor men, whereof the Lord Chamberlain recommends two. I desire therefore to know who[m] your Grace would have named. I am to acquaint your Grace, too, that the Lord Mayor every year makes a present to the Lord Chamberlain of cloth for a suit of clothes, and that there is now left at the office six yards of black cloth.

[P.S.] “ The enclosed letters were left at the office.”

Rd. and ansd. 26.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], Feb. 27, Whitehall.—“I received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 24th last night, and have, as well as I could, drawn up the state of the Widow Lacy's case (a copy whereof is enclosed), and sent it to the Attorney General for his opinion, and with it a warrant for Beak to be sworn messenger; one, according custom, for providing necessaries which the King gives the poor on Maundy Thursday; and several warrants for riding charges.”

Ansd. March 2d. *Enclosure* :—

The Widow Lacy's case.

“The patentees of the old Company of Players acting in Drury Lane have, by Indenture with the Widow Lacy, covenanted to pay her 3s. 4d. a day for every day they should act, during her natural life, *before any dividend should be made between the said actors.*

“Q<sup>r</sup>. Whether by those words the patentees are obliged to pay the Widow Lacy her annuity, though they receive no clear profits for their acting, nor are in a condition to make a dividend.”

ROCHESTER to SHREWSBURY.

1699[-1700], March 7.—“It will be a difficult matter for me to set a price for the letting the house at Cornbury, since your Grace is pleased to say that you think it would be a pretty hard bargain to pay eight score pounds a year for that part of the Park that you propose to take along with the house, which I suppose Act. Kew could demonstrate it had made last year, and in all probability was to make more this; but I hope I shall show my duty to your Grace as much by leaving it to yourself to say what your own price shall be.

“The furniture, such as it is, which indeed is very bad for your Grace, shall be left at your service, except the linen and pewter, which would quickly be worn out. There may be several other particulars necessary to be adjusted, which, since you are pleased to offer it, I should wish may be determined here by such person as you shall be pleased to send to me; in which I hope I shall not be difficult nor unreasonable. The library you will allow to be locked up, for books may easily be lost or mislaid.

“And now, my Lord, I must acquaint your Grace what nobody in the country knows yet, and I desire may not; that I have finished the bargain with my brother that I have been some time about, and so the house and Park and all belonging to it is in my hands. It is not the less at your service, and if I shall find it reasonable for me to part with it, I shall ever be desirous to make an offer of it to your Grace rather than any other body.”<sup>o</sup>

Ansd. 16.

\* There is another letter on this subject dated March 23, 1699, “ansd, 27, 1700.”

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], March 7, Whitehall.—“Yesterday the King commanded me to draw out a new Establishment for the servants under the Lord Chamberlain for him to sign, with the alterations he formerly ordered, and send it first to your Grace for your approbation, which I will endeavour to have ready next week.

“If your Grace intends to meet the King at Newmarkett the beginning of April, I desire to know in time whether you intend to be in your own lodgings or at my Lord Godolphin’s as formerly. You have a house joining to the Court that has offices, and room enough, but is an old lath and plaster building, and very cold; but if your Grace please to send down a bed, I will take care to have some rooms furnished, and the house put in tolerable repair.

“Mr. Rowly desired to have a warrant drawn upon him, that he might have an opportunity to act in his employment; for which reason I have now sent one for things demanded by the Signet Office and Privy Seal; also three for riding charges into Holland; one for new covers for two swords of State; one for repaying a Page of the Removing Wardrobe money he laid out for three years past in repairing the King’s travelling bed and furniture abroad; one for the necessary woman’s yearly allowance out of the Great Wardrobe. Also a petition of one Hack, who desires to be sworn in the place of Hydrographer, which I think is only titular, without any salary.

[P.S.] “The time drawing near, I take leave to remind your Grace of naming the Maundy men.”

Ansd. 9th.

SAME to SAME.

[16]99[-1700], March 14, Whitehall.—“I received the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 9th instant with the warrants signed, and have now sent the Attorney General’s opinion in the Widow Lacy’s case, upon which I expect your Grace’s further orders. A warrant for two Faulkeners’ liveries, as the Duke of St. Alban’s desired. One for a collar of S.S. for a Serjeant-at-Arms, with his certificate that he lost his former collar in the fire at Whitehall, which also others have assured me. One for a ring to Countess Dona, which the King has ordered, she being his relation. Two for riding charges. Also a letter as is usual to the Lord Almoner, recommending two Maundy men; but I have left a blank for their names till I can find fit persons.

“Since I received your Grace’s commands I have made what enquiry I could about rooms in Whitehall, to save the King the charge of house-rent, for an office for the Lord Chamberlain; but not finding any I asked Sir Christopher Wrenn whether it was not good husbandry to build such an office out of the rubbish here; who tells me that if your Grace pleases to give him a warrant, he will run up a slight building for that purpose this summer, of two rooms for an office, and two rooms over them for a lodging for the Secretary, for less than 200*l.*; for which I have now sent a warrant, if your Grace approve of it.

"I am glad your Grace's health is established well enough to hunt, and hope the warm weather coming on may invite you to meet the King at Hampton Court, where he intends to reside upon his return from Newmarket, the furniture that was ordered for his apartment being all sent down this week."

Rd. and ansd. 16.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

[16]99[-1700], March 18, Whitehall.—"I have been under difficulties to prepare an Establishment for the servants above stairs, as the King commanded, which is the reason I have not sent it sooner. His Majesty's directions were, that, being soon to sign an Establishment for the servants below stairs, he would have me prepare one for those above, according to the former regulations, to be sent to your Grace for your opinion, and then drawn fair for him to sign, and to take care that no person should be paid in two offices. Upon consideration, I found it uneasy to observe the King's orders, because the servants of the Chamber are paid part in the Treasury of the Chamber, where of right they ought to be, part in the Cofferer's office, some in the Exchequer, besides the livery money, which is now entirely to be sunk; and therefore did not know how to comprehend them under any one Establishment, besides that the Treasury Chamber pays several, as Faulkners, Huntsmen, &c., who are not directly under the cognisance of the Lord Chamberlain; but finding the King pressing to have it dispatched, I have sent your Grace a copy of the Establishment of the Treasury Chamber, with a paper of my observations upon it, part of the Establishment of the Cofferer's, which relates to the servants above stairs, with observations, and a paper of those who are paid in the Exchequer, that when I receive your Grace's pleasure upon them I may be able to draw out a new Establishment for the Treasury Chamber, and propose some regulations for the others.

"Your Grace will find that I have been more inclined to retrenching than raising salaries; which I did, because I understand by some of the Lords of the Treasury, the King finds his Civil List so in debt that he believes no other expedient will clear it.

"I understand also the King expects your Grace's opinion about the regulating of the Faulkners and Huntsmen, as well as the other servants.

"I had the honour yesterday of your Grace's of the 16th, and will take care to prepare an order about Mrs. Lacy."

Rd. and ansd. 21.

SAME to SAME.

[16]99[-1700], March 21, Whitehall.—"I have enclosed sent the order for Mrs. Lacy's rentcharge; two warrants for a child of the Chapel dismissed, with Dr. Blow's certificate; three warrants appointing the lodgings at Hampton Court, that were

fitted up for the Archbishop of Cantorbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord President; one to repair the left side of the old Court there, for the officers within named, which names are yet only for form, till the rooms are fitted up, and the lodgings marked out by your order; also one for liveries, as is usual, for the William and Mary yacht.

"Dr. Briggs brought to the office a printed book of his in Latin, called *Ophthalmographia*, with a written dedication to your Grace, and a paper of his case, all which he desired might be transmitted. I thought the book too cumbersome to send by post, and therefore only enclosed his case.

"Mr. Vanbrook, who formerly waited on your Grace from the Treasury, came to me, as from them, to desire the places of of Clerks of the Cheque to the Messengers might be filled up; and when I told him the reason of its (*sic*) delay was because Poyke, one of those who was dismissed, had petitioned your Grace that a stop might be put to it till he might have an opportunity of clearing himself before the King in Council, he thereupon brought an attested copy of Poyk's petition to the King to show that by that he did not offer to purge himself, but only to recriminate; which he desired might be sent to know your pleasure.

"When I was last week at Hampton Court, Mr. Montagu showed me a large low room near his kitchen, under the Council Chamber, which he desires your Grace will give him leave to fit up at his own charge for an eating room. His servants formerly made use of it, and I don't find that any who desire lodgings would content themselves with such indifferent rooms."

Ans'd. 25.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, April 2.—"I had answered your Grace's of the 25th of March sooner, but that I have been at Hampton Court. The reason why I drew up the report of Mrs. Lacy's case by way of an order was, because I found 'twas done so before by Lord Mulgrave and Lord Dorsett when they were Lord Chamberlains, and lately by the White Staff officers when 'twas referred to them; and in the minute of Council upon the present petition, 'tis only said *Referred to the Lord Chamberlain*, which I understood to be the determining of the case; but if your Grace pleases to send back the order, I will draw it up in the form of a report to the Council, upon their reference.

"I have sent a warrant for mending and cleaning some furniture for Hampton Court, and for supplying the remainder of a former warrant for Newmarkett, which lies now ready. One for the King's picture on horseback, by his order. A warrant to fit up rooms over the gate at Hampton Court for the Gentlemen Ushers; the rooms formerly marked for the Daily Waiters and the Scotch Secretary being ordered by the King for Dr. Ratcliff. One for appointing Lord Jerzey's lodgings, which my Lord Albemarle told me was by the King's directions. One for the



usual liveries for the Fowlkeeper in St. James's Park; and one for riding charges for a bedgoer last year, which I think is the last of that sort.

"I was informed my Lord Privy Seal had no mind to be lodged in the new buildings at Hampton Court, because they were too high; and therefore I thought the properest place would be in the old Court, which is now repairing. There have been no lodgings appointed since your Grace went into the country but what the King has done, which, as I remember, are only to Lord Selkirk, Dr. Ratcliff, Lord Rochford, and some to Lord Jerzey. I have made a note of the rest who lay claim, to lay before you, with the plan, at your return.

"Being informed that the new Establishment of the Green-cloth lay in the Treasury to be signed, I enquired how the servants above stairs who are paid both there and in the Treasury Chamber are regulated, and am informed they are all struck off there, which determines in what office they are to be paid; but whether they are to be considered for it in the Treasury Chamber, or quite to lose it, I can't yet hear."

Ansd. 8th.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, April 11, Whitehall.—"I had the honour of your Grace's letter of the 8th yesterday. As to Mrs. Lacy's business, I believe it may be deferred till your Grace comes to Hampton Court, without any prejudice to her, since, if it be determined in her favour, she will be entitled to all arrears.

"I was informed, as I writ your Grace word, that my Lord Privy Seal desired to be in the old buildings, and therefore proposed to get ready for him part of Lady Clayton's, which I think are the best, and need least repair, but I am very much put to it to get her out. If my Lord should choose rather to be in the new, I suppose the rooms which Lord Jerzey had at first would please him, which are ready; but I hope your Grace will be at Hampton Court to order it, before my Lord Privy Seal will have occasion for lodgings.

"I have now sent a warrant for Dr. Ratcliff's lodgings; three, for the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, for the Captain of the Guard in waiting, and for the Master of the Robes; two for paying bills to messengers that were sent last year with orders to the ships that transported the King, with their bills enclosed; one for necessaries for the officers of the Footguards at Kensington, with the Major's note signed.

"I will endeavour as soon as I can to know the King's pleasure concerning Mr. Rows being made Fowlkeeper. I have also sent to Mr. Nash, according to your order, to be informed of the person he desires should succeed him.

"By the death of the Dean of Lincoln there is a vacancy among the Chaplains, for which the Archbishop of Canterbury desired me to recommend the first Prebend of that diocese (as I remember, his name is Dr. Ilton), if your Grace be not pre-engaged.



[P.S.] "The Parliament is up today, but I don't yet hear whether the King goes to Newmarket or Hampton Court."

Ansd. 13.

JO. METHUEN to SHREWSBURY.

1700, May 10, London.—"I perceived, my Lord, by the King this morning that he depends on your Grace's going to Ireland; and that all things may be disposed for that end, he commanded me to stay here, without doing anything in relation to my going, until your Grace should be able to return, which the King hoped would be in a few days.

"As I hope no continuance of your indisposition will make any change in your intentions, so I cannot but apprehend your return to Hampton Court; and I heartily wish your Grace would resolve to let us prepare all the papers for your going in your absence, since I dare assure you Mr. Secretary and I could do it entirely to your satisfaction; and I would certainly wait on you where you are, but that I fear to disturb and hinder the recovery of your health I so much desire.

"His Majesty commanded me likewise this night to use all possible endeavours to prevail with my Lord Gallway to stay in Ireland, as what will make your Grace easy there."

Rd. and ansd. 13.

MARLBOROUGH to [SHREWSBURY].

[1700.] May 11.—"I was in hopes to have had the happiness a Thursday of seeing you, for I have so much the spleen that it would have been a great ease to your humble servant to have had one quarter of an hour's talk. The King's coldness to me continues, so that I should have been glad to have had your friendly advice; for to have friends and acquaintances unreasonably jealous, and the King at the same time angry, is what I know not how to bear; nor do I know how to behave myself.

"I am told that, if your health will give you leave, you are to be Lieutenant of Ireland, and Groom of the Stool, which I do with all my heart wish you, and the King and Kingdom, joy of. I shall go again the middle of this week to St. Alban's, where I will stay for ten days, and hope by that time you may be come back to Hampton Court."

R. and ansd. 13, 1700.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, May 11, Whitehall.—"I now send your Grace a warrant for Mr. Bland to be sworn Page of the Robes, with the Master of the Robes' letter; one for Mr. Latton to be sworn Master of the Beagles; one for a waterman whom Mr. Latton recommended; and a warrant for Mr. Vernon to be Surgeon in extraordinary, as Mr. Secretary desired. Mr. Compton, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, informed me today that your Grace had given him leave to part with his employment, provided he recommended

a proper person to it, and desires me to acquaint you that the person he would surrender to is one Captain Wallis, at present one of the Grooms of the Privy Chamber, who has served in the Army and has a good character ; but he desires leave to quit his place of Groom to his brother, who is an officer in the Army.

"I am credibly informed your Grace is to go Lord Lieutenant into Ireland, and as I am desirous of being always in your service, I humbly recommend myself to wait on you there, where I hope I might better serve you, because my acquaintance and interest lies [lie] most in that country. I beg your Grace will pardon my request if it be improper."

Rd. and ansd. 13.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, May 14, Whitehall.—"I forgot in my last to answer the complaint of my Lord Lexington's having five rooms at Hampton Court. His lodgings consist of a sky-light passage room, a bed-chamber, and large closet, towards the little Court, which lie within one another, so that they could not be parted ; and my Lord was so little of the opinion of those gentlemen who complained, that he told me had no place to lodge a servant.

"For want of other speedy conveyance I have sent by post Col. Culpepper's sympathetic powder, with the direction how to take it, which I hope before this time your Grace will have no occasion for.

"I have stayed till now in town to go through the Establishments with Mr. Hill, and today return to Hampton Court to receive your Grace's commands.

[P.S.] "I am now informed that Mr. Shore, the Serjeant Trumpet, died yesterday suddenly ; which is in your Grace's disposal."

Rd. and ansd. 16.

SAME to SAME.

1700, May 15, Hampton Court.—"This morning my Lord Albemarle desired me to recommend in his name the bearer Mr. Shore, who is one of his Trumpets, to succeed his father as Serjeant Trumpet, if your Grace be not pre-engaged ; and withall desired me to acquaint you that the reason why he does not write himself is purely out of respect, because he would not press too much in such a matter, where perhaps your Grace may be already pre-engaged."

Rd. and ansd. 16.

SAME to SAME.

1700, May 15, Hampton Court.—"I could not forbear troubling your Grace so soon to acknowledge the satisfaction I had yesterday to find you were pleased to receive so favourably the offer of my service, and to return my humble thanks for it. I was afraid it might be thought too forward, but I had this to say

in my excuse, that no consideration of profit moved me to it, but only the pleasure I proposed in serving you. I am heartily sorry your want of health should endanger that country's missing so great a good intended them, and which to my knowledge they have a long time wished for as the greatest mark of the King's favour.

"In my former letter I sent your Grace the characters of the two Wallis[es]; they are both of them, as well as I can inform myself, men of substance and good reputation, and therefore [I] have now upon your orders enclosed their warrants.

"I informed your Grace that the sympathetic powder I sent was Col. Culpepper's, but it seems he had none ready made, and my wife's mother sent me that, which was a present given her by Sir Tho. Higgins, who brought it with him from Venice."

Rd. and ansd. 18.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, May 17.—"As soon as I had received the honour of your Grace's letter by Mr. Shore, I sent the enclosed to London, and acquainted my Lord Albemarle that you had complied with his desire about Mr. Shore, for which I now send the warrant.

"I will take care to find out lodgings for my Lord Manchester as soon as the new buildings over the Queen's Guardroom are finished, which is all that is undisposed. I long mightily to hear of the success of the sympathetic powder."

Rd. and ansd. 20.

GALWAY to SHREWSBURY.

1700, May 18, Dublin Castle.—"L'ay appris avec beaucoup de ioye, que vous estes resolu d'accepter le Gouvernement de ce Royaume. Le Roy m'a fait l'honneur de me faire savoir, qu'il me destine pour comander l'Armée sous vos ordres. Vous saüés, my Lord, qu'il y a longtems que ie vous ay escrit, que cet employ me seroit tres agreable. . . . Le mande aujourdhu y au Roy, que ie suis prest à luy obeir, mais en mesme temps ie prens la liberté de luy représenter ce que ie crois de son seruice.

"Car ie ne puis me persuader, que ceux qui m'ont fait comprendre dans le uote, pour exclure les estrangers des conseils, soyent contents de me voir icy à la teste de l'Armée, et ne trouvent les moyens de faire passer dans la premiere Session quelque chose de plus facheus pour moy, et peüstre pour beaucoup d'autres, et plus desagreable pour le Roy. Vous en conoissés mieus les consequences que persone. Sy vous estes de mesme opinion, ie vous prie, my Lord, de dire au Roy vostre sentiment sur cette affaire, avec la mesme sincerité que vous aués acoustumé de luy doner vos auis.

"Quelque agrement que l'aye d'estre auprès de vous, ie serois bien faché de doner ocasion à des resolutions de la Maison des Comunes, qui pourroient doner de nouveaux chagrins à S.M., et serois bien aise d'eüiter ceus que ie crois auoir lieu

d'aprehender pour moy mesme. Cependant, my Lord, ie nous repeteray ce que j'ay escrit au Roy, que ie luy obeiray avec plaisir, puisque c'est pour servir sous vos ordres."

Recommends Mr. May to be Shrewsbury's first Secretary, and an English gentlemen, brother of Sir John Bucknall, to be steward of his household. Understands that Shrewsbury's steward is too aged to follow him hither. Bucknall has served the writer in that capacity for three years.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, May 21, London.—"I have been in the greatest concern in the world since the last account of your Grace's health, but have still some hopes your vitriol may have its effect, though it take more time. Though your Grace seems very unconcerned about your health, I am persuaded there are very few in England who don't think themselves nearly concerned in it. I long for a post to bring better news."

Ansd. 25.

SAME to SAME.

1700, May 28, Hampton Court.—"Yesterday I received your Grace's letter of the 25th as I was returning to Hampton Court, with Mrs. Lacy's petition enclosed. She complained to me before that the Players refused to obey the warrant; upon which I sent to Mr. Rich, who manages that playhouse, who told me they submitted to the order, but as there were two patents concerned in that house, they desired a short time might be allowed them till they could settle among themselves upon whom the charge was to light; which I could not make Mrs. Lacy understand, and was the occasion I suppose of her petition; but I have this day writ to Mr. Rich to press the payment, and that they might after settle their accompts among themselves.

"The King I am informed goes to Windsor on Friday, only for one night. There is now standing in his great bedchamber the cloth embroidered bed, with tapestry hangings.

"About ten days ago one told me he had two boxes directed to your Grace from my Lord Bellom[on]t, which I directed him to send to my house, and that as soon as I saw any of your servants they should be delivered to them, and last week, when I went to town, I found them there. As I remember upon one is writ 'A white beaver skin,' and upon the other 'A dozen bottles of Barbados waters.' I have since seen Mr. Gardiner, and desired he would take the care of them.

"I showed the King the alterations Mr. Hill and I made in the Establishments. Those in the Treasury Chamber were for the most part agreeable to the first paper. The King changed some of them, and I have now brought them back fair written to be signed.

"I now send your Grace a warrant for the stationer's bill for the Office. The weather begins to grow warmer, which I hope will help your Grace's recovery."

Ansd June first.

## THE DUKE OF BOLTON to SHREWSBURY.

1700, May 30, Hackwood.—“ I had the honour of your Grace's of 25th. . . . As to what you are pleased to complain on as a distrust, . . . I do confess that, after what you was pleased to say to me, I was struck with admiration when the news, on the Wednesday after I had the honour to see you, was told me that your going for Ireland was determined. . . . But this false report, as you call it, was told to me by my Lord Sunderland (who I did then suppose was agreed on to break it to me), and others that my Lord Albemarle had told it to, did tell me of it. . . . I did think that, after what you had been so kind to say to me (that next to the usage I had from his Majesty) that you had not used me with that friendship that I did hope. . . . Nobody in England made a doubt of it.

“ As to what you are pleased to say that this report might hinder my prosecuting my pretensions, [it] is certainly so, for I never thought of it afterwards, and did take my resolution of retiring for good and all into the country, which I have done, and did acquaint his Majesty with my intentions, when I had the honour to take my leave on him. And from the usage I have received, after having been twelve years in his service, after my coming over with him, during all which time I have served him with zeal and integrity, and with some good success, which, to be plain, makes me believe that though my Lord Nottingham is removed, that I am so unfortunate that the only thing that remains of him is the impressions that he made in the King of me, to my disadvantage.

“ I am going westward on Monday, and shall not return for six weeks, so hope your coming into this country won't be till then, that I may then receive the honour you intend me. I am very sorry that your ill health occasions your absents from Hampton Court.”

R. and ansd. June 3d.

## SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, June 1, London.—“ Dr. Briggs, who formerly petitioned your Grace to come in Physician in Ordinary, and I think is in good esteem, desired me to send the enclosed remedy to cure your spitting blood, with his direction how to take it, which he says he has often given with success. I venture to send it because I believe 'tis at least very innocent.

“ I send your Grace a warrant for furniture for the King's yacht, by his order. One for demanding five pieces of tapestry formerly lent to Madam Mazareen, which the man who has them in keeping says he will deliver upon such an order. Two for riding wages into Holland for a Robegoer, and two Grooms of the Chamber, who forgot to demand them with the rest.

“ Mr. Squire, one of the Sewers of the Chamber, to whom your Grace gave leave last winter to part with his place, has now brought the man, with a certificate of his qualification. I have therefore sent a warrant for him with the certificate.

"Mr. Barry, one of the Quarter Waiters, brought one Mons. Farcy to me with the enclosed from my Lord Galway, desiring your Grace's leave to surrender his place to him. He says my Lord has writ to your Grace about it.

"Upon my coming to town, I find Mr. Neale dead of a fever, which frees Mr. Rowly from further trouble, Sir John Garrott's patent being for Neal's life. I long mightily to hear of your Grace's recovery."

Rd. and ansd. 3d.

SOMERS to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, June 4.—"I have been several times writing to your Grace upon the subject Mr. Montague mentioned to me by your order, and which you after took notice of in a letter to him, which you allowed him to communicate to me. But whenever I went about it I found I should say too much or too little, and therefore I resolved to reserve my thoughts of that affair till I had the honour to see your Grace. That is a happiness I shall be much overjoyed at, when a meeting may be without the danger of drawing your Grace into a suspicion of Caballing, but when that time will come I do not foresee. For though I neither do nor ever will meddle with public affairs, nor have the least resentment imaginable against any persons who may be imagined to have been most active in getting me displaced, yet I find it is very hard to convince men that it is so. Time I hope will do it; and as I have had patience to go through with the persecution of the last session, so I will prepare myself as well as I can for what is yet to come. I am sensibly concerned at the continuance of your Grace's ill health, which I think is a public misfortune. I hope you will yet allow me the honour of being amongst the number of those who are really and faithfully your servants."

Ans'd. 8th.

Jo. METHUEN to SHREWSBURY.

1700, June 6, London.—"Your Grace's letter came hither in my absence, as likewise the enclosed from my Lord Gallway, who is now in the same affliction with me, to understand your Grace hath parted with all thoughts of going to Ireland. I am now commanded by the King to go immediately, which I do somewhat unwillingly, and would have declined it on the foresight of the difficulties I shall find there, and the probability of another Government, under which I cannot hope to live as I should have done."

Rd. 12. Ans'd. 14.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, June 13, Whitehall.—"I could not answer your Grace's of the 3rd so soon as I ought, by reason of my going very often between this and Hampton Court. There has [have] been but two

field beds out of use since my time, and both of them Mr. Vice-Chamberlain has put up in his lodgings. The east bed in the Yacht Captain Sanderson keeps to set up when he carries persons of quality, to save the King's bed, and being not six foot high, I believe it can't be of any service.

"I now send your Grace the following warrants:—One for a purse for the Lord Privy Seal, which is yearly allowed. One for a messenger's escutcheon for him who was last sworn in. One for the allowance to the Keeper of the Orchard gate of Whitehall, which I suppose is hereafter to determine. Mr. Farcy's warrant to be Quarter Waiter. One for a jewel of 1,000*l.* to the Emperor's Envoy, who is recalled. One for the Black Rod's allowance for his attendance on the House of Peers. For the Clockmaker's bill for looking after the clocks, which I suppose hereafter is also to cease.

"Dr. Wiggan, one of the Chaplains, being dead, the Archbishop of Cantorbury recommends Mr. Moss, the lecturer of St. James' church, in case your Grace be not otherwise provided.

"The certificate of the gentleman who comes in Mr. Squire's room was forgot in making up the last packet; 'tis under the hands of three or four Justices of the Peace of his county, which I will be sure to lay up with other papers.

"Since your Grace gets strength by the weather, I hope by this time it has also stopped your spitting blood, and that the long good season which we are to expect will perfectly confirm it."

Rd. and ansd. 15.

SIR J. STANLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1700, June 15, Whitehall.—"Yesterday morning Dr. Staggs, master of the Instrumental Music, died, which I don't doubt your Grace will have earlier notice of, from solicitors for his place.

"I have now sent a warrant for covering two damask chairs in the King's closet at Kensington that are worn out.

"There were some goods provided by Mr. Neale before his death for my Lord Albemarle's lodgings at Kensington, which are not within the Groom Porter's contract, and are certified to have been brought in by the then deputy housekeeper. Mr. Neal's deputy therefore desires to have a warrant for providing them, which should have been sooner, and that the warrant may be antedated."

Ans'd. 19.

SOMERS to [SHREWSBURY].

[1701,] Aug. 24, Lond[on].—"Within some few days after I had received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 17th of June, one Mr. Hiccocks, a Worcestershire man and a considerable trader in London, brought a son of his, who had then left the University, to see me. His chief design was to get me to send a letter by him, which might give him a pretence of waiting



upon your Grace at Geneva, whither he said he was directly going in his way to Italy; his design being to enter upon his travels by studying the antiquities to be found in that country, to which learning his head was turned. I was ready to lay hold of the opportunity, and wrote by him somewhat more freely than I should have thought fit to have done by the post.

"Yesterday Mr. Hiccocks came to see me again in great desolation, telling me that some gentlemen whom his son met with in Holland, led him from his first designs, and had carried him through most towns in Germany, and that by the last post he had news that he lay at the point of death at Auspurg. He likewise said he doubted your (*sic*) letter might not be come to your hands. This caused me to determine of giving you the trouble of these lines, that you might not think me capable of letting your favour remain so long unacknowledged, or of such a delay in giving my humble thanks for the kind concern you were pleased to express for me. I also let my Lord Halifax and my Lord Orford know how very obligingly you interested yourself for them.

"I am sorry your health is in such a state as to make it necessary for you to continue in a warmer climate. If you had not such an unhappy reason for your absence, I should commend your wisdom in choosing, and bless your good fortune, which had given you liberty to choose to live remote from such a country as ours. I know not what fortune this letter is to run, and therefore I shall say no more than that my best wishes attend you."

Ansd. Sept. 14, 1701.

SHREWSBURY to [SIR L. BLACKWELL, Envoy at Florence].

1702, Nov. 6, Whitehall.—"What Sig. Giral di has said relating to the affair of Sir Alex. Rigby and [Mr.] Plowman has not given the least satisfaction; and therefore you are, in her Majesty's name, to demand it of the Gr[eat] Duke, and let his Highness know in plain terms that, if it be denied, her Majesty is resolved to take other effectual methods for procuring this just reparation to her subjects."

*Copy; with copies of other letters on the same subject, dated April 13, May 14, June 11 and 15, 1703, and Feb. 8, 1703-4.\**

#### THE UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

[1702.]—"Speech of Wil[liam] Talbot, Bis[hop] of Oxford." It defends the Bishops for voting in favour of the Act of Union against certain Lords who objected to the Presbyterian form of

\* The letter of June 15 complains that the Great Duke had given judgment in the matter himself, instead of submitting it to the courts of justice, in order to please the French; and states that her Majesty's fleet would soon be in the Mediterranean. If reparation was denied, the Envoy is directed by the last letter to warn "the merchants at Legorne" to withdraw their effects.



Church government being recognised as "the true Protestant Religion."

12 pp. *The heading is in Shrewsbury's hand. The paper is also headed: My Lord Bishop of Salisbury. (At the end of Vol. XI.)*

"THE REPUBLIC OF GENOA'S ANSWER about PROVISIONS, &c."

[1703 ?].—"La Republica di Genova hà professato sempre un osservanza così riverente alla Corona Britannica, che non si è mai lasciata indietro ad alcun' altro Principe; niente minore è oggidì la sua venerazione alla gloriosa Maestà della Regina Regnante.

"Onde nelle contingenze correnti sarà pronta à farle godere la richiesta franchezza delle gabelle de comestibili, non ostante che le gabelle siano l'alimento del Governo, ò l'unico ritratto degl' introiti pubblici, volendo assicurarsi di sacrificar cosa, che possa essere grata à sua Maestà, che venerà profondamente, con fiducia d'incontrare il suo Regio gradimento, ò di meritarlo anche col mezzo delle rappresentazioni che spera doverne fare più accetto l'Illus<sup>mo</sup> Sig<sup>re</sup> Cavaliere Lamberto Blackwell, Inviato Straordinario della Corona."

*Endorsed as above.*

MR. STEPNEY'S MEMORIAL to the EMPEROR.

1703, April [7-]18.—"Extract of my Memorial to the Emperor.

"Vostra Maestà Cesarea si compiacerà di ricordarsi, che il sottoscritto Ministro di sua Maestà Britannica aveva l'onore di notificare à vostra Maestà Cesarea, in una sua udienda delle nuove del decorso Gennaro, l'intentione della Regina di far passare una Flotta, unitamente colli Signori Stati Generali, nel Mare Mediterraneo, la quale si doversi trovare dalla parte di Napoli verso la fine del mese di Maggio, per secondare durante due mesi intieri li disegni della vostra Augustissima Casa sopra quel Regno. Nel medesimo tempo il sudetto Ministro supplicava instantissimamente la vostra Sacra Maestà di fare il suo possibile per profittare di questa generosa disposizione dei suoi Colligati, con mettere la sua armata in Italia in un stato d'agire offensivamente nel Milanese, e di potere altresì somministrare un staccamento per Napoli; in mancanza di che le Potenze Marittime non farebbero che una spesa inutile, à gran pregiudicio dei loro affari altrove, e della reputatione delle loro armi; e doppo un seconcerto di questa importanza non si troverebbero più in stato di fare un altro sforzo simile per l'interessi dell' Augustissima Casa.

"In seguito di queste rimostranze piacque à vostra Maestà Cesarea di comunicare li 16 del Febraro passato per il suo Presidente di Guerra alli sudetti due Ministri il stato delle truppe che vostra Maestà pretendeva havere in Italia per l'imminente campagna; il qual stato parve à prima vista magnifico sopra il foglio, mà doppo l'essersi ben' esaminato, vi è luogo di

dubitare che esso non corrisponderà nullamente all'operationi che si érano meditate; poiche si è differito sì lungo tempo à distribuire il denaro per la rimonta, che la cavalleria non potrebbe esser completa per il tempo prefisso; e che l'infanteria sarebbe sì debole per mancanza di reclute (la miglior parte delle quali così bene che degli aiduchi resta distratta ò impegnata contro Baviera, ò aspettando l'essito di questa diversione), che vi sarà poco fondamento à fare per una guerra offensiva in Lombardia, e tanto meno soprà un staccamento per Napoli, nella stagione propria in cui la Flotta potrebbe esser di qualche utilità.

“Non ostante queste apparenze contrarie, e le difficoltà innumerabili che si rincontrano facendo passare sì lontano una Flotta Reale, nella quale consiste, e la sicurezza, e la gloria delle Potenze Marittime; sua Maestà Britannica persiste nella sua grande risoluzione di prestare la mano a vostra Maestà Cesarea di maniera tale ch'ella medesima haveva desiderata; di che, il sotto scritto Ministro di sua Maestà Britannica dà di nuovo parte per il presente memoriale alla Sacra Maestà vostra; e sì come la Flotta stà pronta a partir ai primi giorni, egli crede esser del suo obbligo il più essenziale di supplicare humilissimamente vostra Maestà Cesarea di riguardare questo ufficio colla sua più matura riflessione, e di pigliare le sue giuste misure di sorte che li Colligati non habbino motivo di rimproverarsi d'haver fatto un passo sì avanzato in visto di tutto il mondo, senza poter tirare il frutto che si dovrebbe promettersene. Vostra Maestà Imp<sup>le</sup> colla sua più alta prudenza giudicarà quali potrebbero essere le conseguenze d'una disgratia sì fatale; e per prevenire ch'ella non arrivi, ella non mancherà d'impiegare le sue più risolte cure tanto nel combinare l'interessi politici, quanto nel concettare le operationi Militari avanti che il Principe Eugenio se ne ritorni in Italia, à fine che tutte le parti che devono fare girare questa gran machina per fare avanzare li disegni formati sopra Napoli e Sicilia siano pronti, e regolati per prendere è (*sic*) moti giusti verso il tempo che la Flotta potrebbe comparire nelle loro vicinanze, per fare il colpo con un successo che non possi già mai mancare; poiche un debole tentativo che si facci sopra i due Regni, oltre li altri inconvenienti di sopra mentionati, non servirebbero che per sacrificare li più fedeli, e appassionati aderenti alla vostra Augustissima Casa, e per affermare per sempre l'usurpatione fattavi dai vostri nemici.”

*Copy.*

G[EOURGE] STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, May [1-]12, Vienna.—“I am extremely sensible of the honour you do me in your letter of the 14th past, by allowing me to pay you my duty in this way, which I should have done sooner if I had known it might be acceptable. I shall not trouble your Grace with ordinary occurrences, which the prints which [will] sufficiently relate.

"The letters we had from Lisbon of the 20th of March, n.s., made us hope Count Wallestein would be the next messenger we should have with the Treaty cut and dried, but last night the Emperor had notice by letters from him of the 5th April, n.s., that upon the news of Kehl and Schärching the K[ing] of Port[ugal] was grown more difficult, and had started new pretensions, which Chancellor Methwyn and M. Schonenberg could not comply with. However, we believe those obstacles will be surmounted sooner than a point I am ordered to solicit—'that the A[rch] D[uke] be sent towards Sp[ain] and Port[ugal]'—which the K[ing] of Port[ugal] lays down as a fundamental, though it cannot reasonably be expected this Court should take those resolutions before we have gained one foot of ground in Spain. Besides, the K[ing] of the Rom[ans] has yet no son, and our women doubt if the Q[ueen] will ever bear more. Add to this, that Italy is the first view, for want whereof the Partition was rejected, for the sake whereof our present alliance was concluded; and our partiality that way is so great that I dare answer with my life we shall never bring these people seriously to think of Spain before we are masters of Nap[les] and Sic[ily].


"To second those designs, 20 Engl[ish] men-of-war and 12 Dutch will be in y[ou]r seas within these six weeks, and might have been sooner if the Dutch had been as early with their preparations as they promised. Your Grace, by the present posture of the Imp[eria]l army in Lombardy, will judge if the Emperor be likely to second our Fleet with a detachment proportionable to the great undertaking. However, we seem resolved to make the attempt, and I hear Sir Cloudesly [Shovel] will have the command. 1,800 foot from Hungary and 1,200 Croates will be embarked on the coast of Istria to attack the Calf of the Leg somewhere about Pescara and Malfredonia, to be sustained by a body of horse from Prince Eugene's army, and I believe he himself will direct this operation, while C[oun]t Staremburg keeps upon the defensive. At the same time our main Fleet may make a flourish before Naples, Gaeta, &c., to try how y[ou]r neighbourhood stands affected. If those people are really for this family, as is reported, they will have an opportunity fair enough to shake off their yoke; but if they are satisfied to continue as they are, no force in the world can compel them to a change. This is the scheme which in confidence I tell your Grace beforehand, that you may judge hereafter how far we are from the mark, or see with satisfaction another revolution almost as wonderful as that wherein your Grace had so eminent a share.

"We hope the D[uke] of Sav[oy] will still show France the same slippery trick he did the Allies towards the end of [the] last war. Count Avers[perg], I believe, will be sent to conclude with him, the same who was envoy in England. If that project succeeds, it may serve to set (*sic*) us something as to what we suffer by the defection of Bavaria.

"All our attempts on that Prince, both by fair and foul means, have been awk[w]ard and ineffectual. The Marq[uis] of Baden

put us in a fright, by his letters of the 2nd inst., as if Villars had forced his way into the Black-forest, and could not fail to join Bavaria; but by our letters of the 4th we do not find the junction was then made, though I do not see what can hinder it, or save the Empire, unless the D[uke] of Ma[r]lborough approves the Project that has been recommended from hence, and turns his force towards Treves and Thionville, which countries are quite drained to supply the Army on the Upper Rhine.

"Bonn was invested on the 30th past; the trenches were opened on the 3rd inst. Two attacks are formed on the town

(—○— on the corners towards the Rhine, , and a third on a fort over against it, by which Lt.-Gen. Fagel begins, and Coehern promises to take it in four days; after which it is not expected the town should hold out ten days more, for the artillery brought against it is most terrible.

"We have nothing new in our last letters from London, except that the Earl of Winchelsea and Lord Paget arrived safe on the 12th April, o.s., while their convoy was engaged with a French squadron; how they got off we have not yet heard.

"Here we begin to believe the Pope cannot hold out long. It will be lucky if our Fleet be in the neighbourhood about the time of a vacancy; otherwise an union between the Spanish and French factions will be much too hard for the little interest the Emperor has now at Rome.

"P.S. As I was about to close my other paper, I have received from your Grace the honour of a second letter of the 28th past, wherein you are pleased to recommend to me Count Mattei's pretension, in such an obliging manner that engages me to serve him to the best of my power, though pensions are very hard to be obtained here, I mean the payments of them, for as to grants and promises, we are very lavish of them. As a new argument in his behalf I intend to suggest that his knowledge and interest on that coast may be of use to us in the design above-mentioned; and it may really be so for aught I know, though that notion would hardly have come into my head but from a desire I have to serve him upon other accounts. This day se'nnight I shall acquaint your Grace how I succeed.

"The scandalous poetry I receive from London will be laid before your Grace by Mr. Montagu, who I believe will soon be weary of earthquakes, vails, antiquities, and architecture, if I know anything of his constitution."

Ansd. 2nd June, from Rome, 1703, n.s.

#### G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, May [8-]19, Vienna.—"By last post I sent you all the news we had then, both what actually was, and what was likely to come to pass. Those hopes still continue, both as to Nap[les] and Sav[oy], but your Grace will easily judge of what importance it is that those designs should not be made public till the bomb is ready to burst.

"I have lodged Count Mattei's first petition with Count Caunitz, whose business it is to appoint all public ministers; and have given a copy thereof to Count Buccellini, the Chancellor of the Court, whose care it is to make distributions and payments of such sort of pensions. Between them I do not much question but the thing may be done, and the rather since his second memorial, which I have this minute received with the honour of your letter of the 5th instant, shows us a means of doing him good without multiplying expense to the Emperor, who is not much in a condition of making largesses at this time.

"The Germans are mistaken in the news they tell you of Portugal, and particularly if they make me the author of it. It is true all our letters of the 20-9th (*sic*) of March from Lisbon, and all our other correspondencies from England and Holland, gave such hopes of that matter being ripe for a conclusion, that we hourly expected either Count Wall[estein] or his secretary with the work signed. But yesterday I received notice from Mr. Secretary [Sir C. Hedges] that all that business is in the dark still, as the person always is who has had the management of it. He was returned to England without the advice of Count Wall[estein] and Schönnenbergh, and contrary to the opinion and desire of the K[ing] of P[ortugal] and his chief Ministers, and the reasons he alleges for his so doing are mean and trivial. A man of less appearance of gravity and sense might have made a better hand of that whole affair; and still I hope it may be retrieved, for the points on which he broke off and departed abruptly, are not very material.

"The fort Bourgogne over against Bonn was taken in the night between the 9th and 10th inst.; I think there were found in it but an hundred men, who were put to the sword, except three or four. The rest of the garrison made their escape [a]cross the Rhine, and got into Bonn before the attack.

"The news we have from the Swartz-Wald is very confused, nor can we yet say positively where the French are, if they be joined with Bavaria or not, or what they intend to do next.

"The E[arl] of Huntingdon arrived here last night, and I hear intends for Turkey. My private letters tell me my Lady Lexington is dead, after having long held out a painful distemper of a cancer in her breast."

Ansd. June 2nd, 1703, n.s.

G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, June [12-]23, Vienna.—"Your Grace's letter of the 2nd inst. came in so late that I could not acknowledge it by that post, and now I am likewise to return my dutiful thanks for your letter of the 9th that came in today.

"We have no news of Count Aversperg since he left us, but we hope the best; the K[ing] of Portugal may be a good example for him. The print will give your Grace a tolerable account of that matter; at least, the articles are not very different. I am hard at work to bring the main art[icle] of the A[rch]duke to bear, but I am to struggle with a very perverse people, who will not understand or pursue their right interest. By next post I may

be able to tell your Grace how far I have succeeded in my solicitations. Naples serves us as an amusement, and we bite at a shadow, and so may lose the substance.

"Your Grace will see by the extract of a memorial I presented above two months ago, I had the honour to be of your opinion that a feeble endeavour would spoil all; and now we may add, if we begin at the wrong end and fail there, it may ruin our game even in Spain, and make that enterprise difficult, if not impracticable, which, as things now are, appears very likely to succeed.

"I have no news of the Fleet designed for the Mediterranean. Sir George Rooke is near Ussant, yet our fleet of merchantmen from Portugal has been violently attacked by five French men-of-war (the Dutch convoy was equal in number, but not in force); and we cannot tell what is become of our Treaty maker, C[ount] Wallestein, who was with that fleet.

"The Duke of Cereresi's barbarity, and the virtue of Maratti's daughter; will be as great an instance of Roman History as Lucretia and the Marquise d'Obizzi; such examples are very extraordinary in their kind.

"The couple your Grace enquires after is not less curious. The lady was daughter to one Heidechamp, a sort of Cheffins to the late El[ecto]r of Brandenb[urg]; that is valet, pimp, and what not? In recompence for these services the Elector let him grow as rich as he could *per fas et nefas*, and he did not neglect the means, but left a plentiful fortune to his children, and a large share to the daughter, who married one of the family of Heyden, well known in the country of Cleves, who soon left her a widow; and not long after Ferdinando made his appearance at Berlin, and what with his voice (for he had then a very good one) and the graceful behaviour he had on the stage, the lady took an odd fancy to the *capon*, and run out her fortune (which was above 100,000 dollars) to maintain him in his extravagance and play, and ever since they have lived together like man and wife; a story proper for romance; and I believe they have little else to subsist on at present but the merits of her being brought over to the Church. I have known both these thirteen years in their different scenes. She does not want for wit, but the party she chose was too evident a proof her judgment was not as it ought to be.

"The apprehensions your Grace was in at the writing of your last letter, what would become of the Imperial army in Italy, will be pretty well over by Vendosme's idle attempt and Albergotti's defeat. I can scarce credit the fact that the French are suffered in Ancona, otherwise I should raise a great clamour against the Pope because of his partiality. The truth is, he is willing to act the part of him whose Vicegerent he would pass for, who is observed to be always on the strongest side. Perhaps our Fleet may bring him over to ours.

"The German paper will give Count Mattei more satisfaction than a letter from me in Italian. It is an extract of an order the Emp[ero]r signs this evening for adding 200 florins to his yearly pension. I am sorry I could screw it up no higher: it is as much as ever I could do in this time of general distress."

Ansd. 7 July.

## G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, June [19-]30, Vienna.—“I received this afternoon your Grace's letter of the 16th, and have sent forward a roll I received from Mr. Broughton, by Count Hadtsfeldt, who returns by post to Dusseldorp, and from thence will give it a cart for the Hague. The post would not undertake it, but I hope the way I have sent it is more safe and expeditious.

“Our letters from England of the 4th give no certain news of the Dutch being arrived. All their measures have been very slow, and we have no notice of Antwerp or Huy being yet attacked.

“The Secretaries [the Earl of Nottingham and Sir Charles Hedges] call constantly upon me that I take care Buccari be fortified and provisions ready; and were it not for those warnings, I should scarce believe there was any such thing intended as a fleet in those parts, for the season is far spent. Perhaps this paper may be of use to Sir Cloudesly. I leave it to your Grace's disposal, who will be at hand to send it to him, for I have not the happiness to be known to him. At least it may afford your Grace some small entertainment, and then I have one end I propose by it.

“Two days ago our Ministers met and examined our Portugal affairs. Their report will be made on the 3rd or 4th of next month, and perhaps by that time I may tell your Grace how I have succeeded in the article of the A[reh] D[uke]; appearances are better than I thought.”

Rd. July 11. Ansd. 14, 1703.

## SIR L. BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1703, [June 22-] July 3, Florence.—“Most humble thanks are due for the honour of your Grace's 30 ultimo, being glad those cases by Marquis Guadagni's ship were at last delivered.

“I do not yet hear that Sir Clously Shovell is departed, but my Lord Nottingham under the 21 May writes me (by the Queen's order) that her Majesty had ordered Sir Clously with a squadron of men-of-war for the Mediterranean, but mentions not how many ships, or whether they will come so high as this coast.

“Mons. D'Ayroll (secretary to Mr. Stanhope) writes me, under the 8 ult., from the Hague, that a courier was arrived there from England with news that the Treaty with Portugal was signed, but I have no letter this week from Mr. Warre, so must attend the confirmation, though I think 'tis not to be doubted.

“Letters from Tollon of the 25 ult. say another squadron of frigates were arrived from Port Lewis, being eight men-of-war under command of Mons. de la Viletta, who had taken four prizes in his passage; that now they can make a fleet of near forty sail; our prisoners were kept at bread and water, but the



Dutch were better treated, and the mariners permitted to return for Holland by land with passes, and six livres each. The letters add that the Emperor's Ambassador had the City for his prison, and was much respected.

"No news this week from the Sevensnes. The Aragonese and Catalans have demanded that their privileges be confirmed, and are ripe for a rebellion.

"I have advice from Schaffouse in Swizerland that General Stirum was so reinforced as not to value Marshal Villars, and that there were some misunderstandings 'twixt him and the Duke of Bavaria. At Legorne is arrived a great Venetian in 44 days from London, and a small English ship from Tituan.

"The Great Duke is designed to pass 15 days in Campagna, at a villa of Abbate Gondi's, called St. Cresce, twelve miles off, where they have discovered new devotions, &c."

#### SOMERS to [SHREWSBURY].

1703, June 25.—"The things sent in the Leghorn ship have been safely delivered. My Lord Carbury has his alphabet, and is so well pleased with it that he says he is endeavouring to have it put into English. The prints you chose are very fine, and I shall not be a little proud of a room where I am setting them up. I am to return a thousand thanks for your being so good to remember I once mentioned a desire of being master of a good picture. It is with pleasure I observe the Duke of Shrewsbury to be so perfect a virtuoso as appears by the account given of the picture you have in your thoughts. That was a quality I think you did once a little despise.

"I am sure we all repine at the unhappy occasion you have had to complete your knowledge in things of that sort while you have been so long absent from England, where you might have done a great deal of good, if your health would have allowed your being there. I am truly glad to hear your bleeding is stopped without the help of astringent remedies. I think this is the first time it has done so, and look on it as a most hopeful indication that time and patience has [have] brought about in your case (as in many others of the same nature) what no medicines could do. I am willing to presage that the same good disposition and balsamic quality in your blood, which has effected this, will secure you against a relapse.

"I have still an appetite to a good picture, and, whatever you please to say, I can confidently rely upon your taste and judgment, but I ought to think a great while of parting with so much money. I think as well of Guido as of any master. The doubt I have of that particular picture is if [it] be not too large for my little house, as you are pleased to describe it. Whatever picture you may think fit to pitch upon, on the first intimation the money shall be certainly paid to your order here, or in what other manner you appoint, with all thankfulness. I should be out of countenance in putting your Grace to any trouble on an occasion so little necessary; but I persuade myself the considering a picture may be a kind of diversion.



"We entertain ourselves at present with the expectation of a new friendship with the Duke of Savoy. His constancy does not make it impossible. In the present circumstances such an alliance would be of great importance. We hear the Germans have done great things in Italy, considering their numbers. Prince Lewis of Baden is in a condition to face the Marshal Villars in Germany, and the Duke of Burgundy is not in a condition to attempt the siege of Landau. Coehorn has forced the lines in Flanders, and we expect great things to follow since my Lord Duke of Marlborough is superior in strength to Villeroy. These good appearances ought to put us in good humour.

"We are very quiet at present, as we use to be at this time of the year. The Parliament of Scotland has not acted according to expectation. Presbytery and the Revolution principles have the ascendant there at present, and there is reason to apprehend things may be carried too far, though it be pretended to be done only in order to force England to think of coming to a Union with them in good earnest. It is said the intention of having a Parliament in Ireland in August, under the new Lord Lieutenant [Duke of Ormond], is changed, and that it will not be held before the spring. Perhaps what has passed in Scotland may be the reason of this new resolution. I wish with all my heart Sir Cl. Shovell may go strong enough for the Mediterranean, as I do that he had been gone two months sooner. Your Grace will permit me to wish very fervently that you may hear no more of your bleeding, for then we shall certainly hear of your moving this way as soon as the heats are over."

#### G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, [June 26-] July 7, Vienna.—"I have the honour of your letter of the 23rd past. We suppose Count Wallestein is either at Toulon or Marseilles.

"I must beg leave to refer your Grace to the enclosed papers, will [which] will tell you the fatal history of Tyroll, and the means that are using here to hinder, if possible, that ill from spreading further. Prince Eugene exerts himself very well hitherto in his new office, and is not ill seconded by the new President of the Chamber, who has lately remitted 300,000 florins to the army in Lombardy, and is sending within a day or two 100,000 florins to Prince Louis.

"The newspapers from England say the Dutch squadron was arrived at Spithead on the 7th June, o.s., yet Mr. Secretary [Sir C. Hedges], in his letters to me of the 11th, says positively, 'the Dutch squadron that is to join Sir Cloudesly is not yet come, though ours has waited for them so long.' Your Grace's reflexions on the danger of our Fleet in the Mediterranean are very judicious; I wish it well, and am no further concerned.

[P.S.] "The treaty with Portugal will be ratified and dispatched to Holland by a courier in a day or two. The A[rch]-duke goes to Lisbon, but we are not yet agreed which way."

Ansd. 21 [July], 1703.

## G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1708, July [3-]14, Vienna.—“I received this morning the honour of your letter of the 30th past. Your Grace has been already acquainted with the dispatch I found for your draft of Whitehall, and I hope by next post Mr. Stanhope will give me notice of his having received it.

“The method used with Zaccadore’s valet, as well as the Marquis del Vasto’s slave, as [are] instances (like many more we have of that nature) that tortures are not always the right means of coming to truth.

“Yesterday I dispatched a courier to the Hague with the Emperor’s ratification of the Portugal Treaty; the 24th article concerning the A[reh]d[uke’s] going to Portugal, as well as the rest. I could not obtain a declaration I solicited as to the time and way, to be dispatched by the same courier, but am working on a memorial to be given in this evening, wherein I demand those points may be settled as the Queen proposed, viz.: that he be in Holland by the middle of August, so as to get to Lisbon by the beginning of September, the proper season for taking the field in that country. Some people are still for his going by Italy and trying our fortune in Naples *en passant*, without considering the fate of Tyrol, which proves we are more likely to lose what we have than make new conquests. But I must try if it be possible to remove these fond notions, and convince our Ministers that the way by Holland is the plain and natural road, unless they would expose the hopes of their family to an accident in the Mediterranean, like what Count Wall[estein] met with in the Ocean; besides, it is no jesting matter to pass the Straits at that time of year.

“The papers which accompany this will inform your Grace how sore a burthen the Dutch lie under. I wish they may be able to resist such shocks by sea and land. Mr. Obdam was too hasty both with his person and courier; sure there must be some loadstone that attracts towards Breda, for your Grace will remember a brigade of our friends made the best of their way thither after the battle of Landen, without looking behind them.

“I can say nothing of the D[uke] of Ma[r]lb[orough]’s motions; and you see the Prince of Baden is not so likely to attack the French as the present posture of our affairs seems to require.

“Mr. Secretary Hedges puts in a P.S. to his letter of the 15-26th June: ‘The Dutch ships are joined Sir Cl. Shovell, and my next may give you an account of their being sailed, if the wind prove favourable.’ I wish it may, but our delays may occasion the like reflections on us as used to be made on those who are observed to come to church only at the end of the mass, *Qui tardè venit, diu nohuit.*”

[P.S.] “The Earl of Huntington talks of removing towards Venice some time next week.”

Ansd. 28.

"MR. STEPNEY'S MEMORIAL to the EMPEROR."

1703, July [3-]14, Vienna.—"Augustissimo Cesare,—Come hà piacciuto alla Sacra Cesarea Maestà vostra di ratificare il Trattato con Portogallo, il sottoscritto Inviato si trova obbligato per ordine di sua Maestà la Regina della Gran Bretagna di rappresentare humilissamente alla Sacra Cesarea Maestà vostra la necessità che vi è di pensare senza perdita di tempo all'esecuzione del detto Trattato, e particolarmente per quello concerne l'Articolo 24°, il quale n'è la base, ed il fondamento.

"La Sacra Cesarea Ma<sup>ta</sup> vostra haverà la benignità di riflettere che li sussidij promessi per l'intrattenimento delle truppe Portoghesi devono cominciare al tempo della Ratificazione, così per non gettare inutilmente una spesa tanto grande, anzi per tirare ogni maggiore frutto dalla conclusa Alleanza. Sua Maestà la Regina stima indispensabile, che il Ser<sup>mo</sup> Arci-Duca si trovi alla metà d'Agosto in Hollanda, per poter esser à Lisbonna al principio di Settembre, ove la stagione è la più propria in quei paesi per cominciare le operazioni di guerra.

"Perciò il medesimo Inviato con profondo rispetto supplica la Sacra Cesarea Ma<sup>ta</sup> vostra di voler compiacersi à dichiararsi, chiaramente, ed espressamente, verso la sodetta Ma<sup>a</sup> della Regina, accioche la medesima colli Stati Generali possi in virtù dell' Alleanza tenir allestite le truppe destinate per il Portogallo, come pure di haver pronta la Flotta per trasportare la detta Altezza Seren<sup>ma</sup> direttamente d'Hollanda in Portogallo. Questo cammino viene trovato dalla Regina esser il più ordinario, e più praticabile che per il mare Mediterraneo, il quale è poco sicuro non solo per li rincontri, che possino darsi con l'Inimici, havendovi essi le loro più grande (*sic*) forze, ma ancora per il risico alquale si commetterebbe la di Lui Serenissima persona, quando avesse à tentare nel autunno il passaggio per il Stretto nel oceano."

*Copy.*

G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, July [10-]21, Vienna.—"I received this morning your Grace's letter of the 7th inst., and am to acquaint you, for your own private information, that I dispatched a courier yesterday for England with the Emperor's answer to my late memorial. He promises the A[rch]duke shall be *jogging from hence by the end of August*, whereas I solicited for his being in Holland, to be embarked by the middle of the said month, *in order to proceed to Portugal by the shortest and surest way*, without ascertaining what way. I have orders to insist on Holland, and have represented the danger of the other way, as you see by that part of my memorial; but as long as these people have the least hopes of commissions towards Naples or Sicily, their view will be turned that way preferably to any other.

"Sir Lamb[er]t gives me the same advice your Grace had from him, of eight ships more being got into the Mediterranean.

I am apt to believe the number yet greater, from the newspaper I receive from the office ; surely there must be more than mere chance in so many of these odd accidents. By my last letters of the 25th past, o.s., Mr. Secretary tells me Sir Cloudesly was then detained at St. Helene's by contrary winds. After this rate, it would be well if those winds continued for a month or two longer, for I entirely am of your Grace's opinion that the enemy will be too powerful for us in the Mediterranean ; and by several observations I have made of our proceedings in England, I have had my reasons to doubt if we were really resolved to send a fleet into those seas.

"However, I expect here Capt. Halley tomorrow or next day, who is to give me better information of all these matters than I have had hitherto. I hear he left the Hague on the 7th inst., n.s. He is the same person who inspected the Emperor's ports at Istria about six months ago, and is now returning thither to see how far his directions have been followed for the better security and victualling any squadron that may be sent thither. I will not believe all this is an illusion. When I am convinced that our Fleet is sailed, and that anything is intended, I shall write to Count Lamberg as I promised, which I forbear during the uncertain state we are in, for I would not willingly lead him or any man else into an error by false informations. In the meantime your Grace will take an opportunity of letting him know the reason why he has not heard from me in so long a time.

"The last letter I had from C[oun]t Avers[perg] was from Bern of the 26th past. He hoped to be at his journey's end by the 30th. He travels in zigzag, like the children of Israel. Mr. Hill is named to second him at Turin, by which one would imagine the thing was sure.

"Duke Schomberg is appointed to command in Portugal. This Court would have preferred the Prince of Darmstadt (who is cousin-german to the Empress) ; but I am labouring to secure the supreme command to the Duke, who ought not to submit to any but the K[ing] of Port[ugal], the A[rch]d[uke], or the General the K[ing] of Port[ugal] shall appoint in his own country. The thing is highly reasonable, yet I shall have a struggle before I bring it about.

"The prints will give your Grace the best accounts of the late actions in Flanders ; I mean the loss the Dutch sustained in forcing the lines on the 27th of June, and General Schlangerberg's relation of the conflict at Eckeren on the 30th, which is of reputation to the Allies, but has cost the Dutch 2,000 of their best troops, among killed, wounded, and deserters. All those forces who were engaged are to be sent into garrison, being disabled for doing any further service this summer. I think I hinted to your Grace in my last how hard it lights upon the Dutch, and fear they will not hold out many such trials. My last letters from the Duke of Ma[r]borough's camp are of the 5th inst. The right of the army was then at Tielen, and the left at Kastel. The French were retired within their lines between

Lier and Antwerp. A council of war was to be held in two or three days at Bergopzoom, where the Duke intended to propose to the Dutch Deputies and Generals the attacking the lines, though the whole French army be behind. If the Dutch will venture it, and the Allies succeed, not only Antwerp but all the Spanish provinces may be ours at a blow. We have 100 battalions, and the French but 80.

"The Margraf of Baden still fronts the Maréchal de Villars, but is not likely to come to any action.

"I have nothing more to add but the satisfaction I have to find your Grace has been pleased to accept the little service I could do Count Mattei, and I beg your Grace to honour me with your further commands."

Ansd. 4th Aug.

SIR L. BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1703, July [13-]24, Florence.—"Per the honour of your Grace's 21 current, am sorry to understand my last was not got to hand, which enclosed the Bern Gazette and other newspapers, wherein were some particulars from London and the Hague fresher than anything yet come to hand by way of Venice. I hope the miscarriage of my letters will not make your Grace conclude that I am wanting in my duty, for such advices as come to my knowledge have been, and shall be, every post most punctually communicated; and when your Grace receives not letters from me the fault shall be either in the postmaster's negligence here, or *costj*, which I have often complained of, but to no purpose.

"I am still without letters from London *viâ* Venice, but by way of Bern have this day received the enclosed Gazette, &c.; and the article from Maestrich sufficiently contradicts what the French so positively affirmed, for though Marshal Boufflers had at first the advantage over Gen. Opdam (being much superior in force), yet Gen. Coehorn appearing routed the French, and I hope tomorrow's letters from Vienna will give the confirmation.

"Letters from Madrid own that they had discovered that the K[ing] of Portugal firmed the League the 15 May, and that the K[ing] of France had ordered his Minister at Lisbon to make instance for a positive and immediate declaration on one side or the other.

"At Genua is arrived Capt. Prasca from Lisbon with 1,450 chests of sugar and 400,000 dollars in *contantj*; he touched at Cadiz, Mallaga, Allicant, and Barcellona, and says that at every place the people talk of a change, being all ripe for it, alleging that their grandees are despised, their trade lost, and the country in great misery, &c.

"The Count Toulouse was not arrived at Tollon 16 current, and I am positively assured that they cannot man their ships, twenty being the outside of what they have ready. The two gentlemen

dispatched by this Court for Legorn are still there, and I believe may wait long enough if [they] expect the Count Toulouse's appearing there.

"At Legorn is arrived an English ship in 27 days from Bristol. The Captain says that Sir Clously Shovell was (at his departure) ready to sail, and that Admiral Alemond was arrived from Holland."

#### G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1708, July [17-]28, Vienna.—"I have the honour of your letter of the 14th inst. Our Fleet is at last sailed, and the list your Grace finds of it is what I picked out of the *Haerlam Gazette*, which is sometimes my best author. There ought to have been two more; and upon notice her Majesty has had, that the French are very strong in those seas, eight more are ordered to be got ready on our side; but the Dutch can furnish for their proportion no more than thirteen in all.

"Our armies do nothing in Flanders, and I fear will not this summer. The forces are so near equal that we cannot attack the enemy in their lines; so the design on Antwerp is looked upon as quite defeated.

"Mr. Stanhope is recalled, and placed in the Custom-house, and young Sir Phil[ip] Meadows succeeds him at the Hague.

"Signor Guarini is a very good natured gentleman; I have known him for such these many years.

"Yesterday a secretary arrived from Count Lamberg, but I have not yet learnt what he brought from Rome; your Grace will know that best, and I suppose will have seen patents prepared for setting the Sicilians in a tumult. The author of the Description is gone with some hundreds of those prints. I have been desired to recommend him to Sir Cloudesly, which I have done; but I cannot think those matters ripe enough. Prince Eugene told me this morning he thought to be going towards Italy in a fortnight.

"A newspaper and a print will be sent your Grace with this letter by Mr. Broughton.

"I have been busy in cyphering and uncyphering all this day. Our fat friend at Turin has given me that work; his business goes on pretty well, and I fancy will succeed, after as many blunders and indiscretions as might have ruined any other man's negociation.

[P.S.] "I cannot forbear sending a lampoon as it comes to me."

Ansd. 11th Aug.

#### "COPY OF THE DUTCH MINISTER'S LAMENT."

1708, July [19-]30, Leghorn.—Touching the detention of a Zealand frigate, which had arrived there with a French prize.

*Copy, Italian, 2 pp.; with a copy of the "Third Article of the Neutrality."*

## G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, [July 24-] Aug. 4, Vienna.—“This morning I received the honour of your Grace’s letter of the 20th past.

“I cannot think the King of Portugal will be better than his word, and declare war before the A[rch]d[uke] with the Fleet and subsidies be arrived.

“I was in hopes we should hear no more of Sir Cloudesly till he got into your neighbourhood, but it seems he was drove back again to Torbay on the 5-16th past. However, we are assured he put again to sea the day following, and must be satisfied with what Heaven pleases. The two ships which were omitted in the list I sent your Grace are the

	Rate.	Cannon.	
Cambridge	3	80	500
Dover	4	50	280

“The Dutch fleet is likewise here enclosed. Besides these 40 ships of the line (and the eight more the Queen intends to send after them), there are six light frigates, one brigantine, six fire-ships, seven bomb-vessels, and three hospitals.

“I cannot tell what judgment to make of the affairs of Tirol. The enclosed papers will tell your Grace all we know of them; a little time must decide one way or another.

“I did not think your Ambassador could find it in his heart to be so angry. Count Martinitz would have been a man to make this Pope weep to some purpose.

“We are told here Naples and Sicily are ready to catch so soon as the Fleet arrives, but I scarce think those countries so ripe for a revolution as these people imagine.

“Our armies in Flanders are still unactive. The Countess of Salisbury is got to the Hague at last, and after so long absence seems impatient to be in England, and will take the packet boat rather than wait for the convoy.”

Ansd. 18.

## G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

[1703, July 28-Aug. 8.]—“This morning I received your Grace’s letter of the 25th past, and am surprised to hear nothing of Sir Cloudesly, for I would have ventured a large wager that our last letters would have brought some tidings of the Fleet.

“I have not seen Count Caunitz since the Italian letters came in, and so know no more of the V—— affair. Perhaps the sending Mr. Vernon that way (if there be any truth in that report) may have been occasioned by what either your Grace or I may have writ into England on that subject. I still doubt the bottom is now sound, and have reason to mistrust all such projects after the infamous banter that the D[uke] of S[avoy] has put upon us. I never had any opinion of his honesty nor sincerity since the trick he played towards the close of [the] last



war, but nothing can be more impudent and well as knavish than his laying down his own conditions, which were complied with in every part, and the minister he desired was sent only to sign with him (for all was agreed before he left us), and after all he starts aside without any reason for so doing. I have given notice to Mr. Hill that [he] may return as he came, and this may serve as a warning for the Court of Vienna not to be so credulous another time, and for the Ambassador not to be so confident in his reports, which were not prudent, whether the things had been so or not.

"Vassallo and Guissardi are fellows played of [f] like fire-ships; they are not chose for their prudence in management, but for their audacious manner of undertaking, and I objected against them when I heard the D[uke] of Moles and Prince of Lichtenstein intended to employ them. There are in the world vessels of dishonour as well as others, and the work they go upon is hanging-matter, which is not everybody's business. In that case we cannot pick and choose, and, as I look upon our attempts, those men are more proper for them than wiser people would be.

"As to the Baroness of Heyden, *requiescat in pace*, for a monastery and death are the last follies she or anybody else can be guilty of; and when I saw her last at Berlin, I foretold (without being a conjurer) that the scene of her life would end there, otherwise it had not been of a piece with the rest.

"I do not like this shifting the Declaration of departure from one day to another. Since the trick of Savoy, I grow to be of Coleman's opinion, that there is no faith in man, and it will be an ease to me to see the new King clear of this place. By last post I had leave to attend him in Holland, and then to pass to England. I propose to be back again by new year, and I presume your Grace will scarce be here sooner. If it should so happen, I beg you would be pleased to command my house, which the Ambassador will tell your Grace is a very convenient one, and I shall leave some servants here, and Mr. Whitworth likewise, who will [be] proud to attend your Grace. You will be pleased to direct your commands for me under cover to him, for I believe I may have left this place before I can receive an answer to this letter."

*Endorsed*: Aug. 8, rd. 17.

#### G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Aug. [7-]18, Vienna.—"Your Grace's packet of the 28th past got not hither till the day after our post for the Hague and England was gone, so the packets to be forwarded lay here three days. But I received this morning the honour of your letter of the 4th inst., and that to Mr. de Fay went forward this evening.

"I have writ to C[ount] Lamberg, but not so much to his satisfaction as I could have wished. The Emperor grows more



dilatory every day, and it is hard for any of his ministers to fix him in any sort of business. This irresolution is no ordinary mortification to our two new Presidents, and when you have assured the Ambassador how it fares with those who bear the sword and the purse, he ought to hear with less concern the seeming indifference Count Caunitz finds in the Emperor as to his proposal. I find I jumped right in my opinion by last post, that the negociation ought to be nursed where it was first brought to light, and by the same person; and no endeavours shall be wanting on my side towards bringing it about, if we could but persuade the Emperor to explain himself.

"In the other point of the Fleet I hope I have given him more satisfaction, having sent him a perfect list of it, and assurances that it has not appeared on our coast since the 21-9th July. Mr. Secretary has told Mr. J. (?) Hoffman in writing that those ships 'shall stay as long as they can with convenience, and as the service requires, latter end of English September'; those are his words.

"I leave your Grace to tell him C[ount] Avers[perg] hopes to be here with his work done by the end of this month, but I scarce think we shall feel the effect before November.

"Our Dutch Deputies and Generals have made nothing on't; our armies are marching towards the Meuse, for Huy or Limbourg, which is but mean game, after the hopes they had raised in us. Prince Louis is likewise unactive.

"The States have promised their fleets and forces shall be ready to sail for Portugal by the 12th of September; but I fear I shall not get the A[rch]d[uke] from Vienna before that time.

"I scribble this as hard as I can, and, if it be incoherent, am to beg your Grace's excuse."

Ans'd. 8 Sept.

SIR L. BLACKWELL to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Aug. [10-]21, Florence.—"This morning I received your Grace's of the 18 current, with the enclosed for Sir Clously Shovell, which shall be forwarded by same conveyance where the Emperor's messenger embarks, presuming a frigate will be sent into Legorn on purpose; otherwise I know not how he can with any security get to the Fleet. I heartily wish the design succeeds, but the person employed appears to be none of the wisest, though Count Guizzardi is now joined him at Legorn, from Rome, and may govern the other. I have let them both know that spies are employed to discover their business, and that they cannot be too secret, but it seems the first has already told an English Captain that he has letters for Sir Clously. Many good designs are ruined by such sort of people, and I think the Germans are too forward in publishing their treaty with Savoy, &c.

"I was in hopes the Tirroll passage would have been free, but some advices in town say the Elector of Bavaria is returned into that county, upon notice that Duke de Vandome was advanced to

meet him, [so] that we are very apprehensive of those affairs. I have letters from Count Staremberg to the 14 current, who says that old Prince Vandemont was so intrenched that he could not advantageously attack him, so no action in Lombardy; and for four or five days past we have had such great rains, which must make them very uneasy in the field.

"The 17 current a Flushing privateer called the Flying Fame brought into Legorn two French prizes, one a great barque from Cons[tantinople], bound for Marse[i]lles, and the other an empty French ship bound from Mars[eilles] for Turkey, with a stock of ready money, which the captain carried away in his boat, being near the land when he first discovered the privateer.

"Same evening came into Legorne a French man-of-war from Mars[eilles] (with three merchant ships under her convoy bound for the Levant), who, in sight of the port, met a Genovese ship called the City of Genua, of 700 tons, coming from Smyrna, which he seized on pretence that she had English and Dutche effects aboard, and designs sending her to Tollon; she is computed worth near 400,000 [ducats]."

"The 16 current the Great Prince and Princess went to their country palace at Prattolino, where they design passing six weeks, having for their diversion a very fine Opera in music.

"The letters from Bern are not come forward this week, concluded to be stopped by the bad weather; so I have nothing fresh from either England or Holland to advise your Grace.

"From Genua I have in confidence from a very knowing person, that their Envoy at Madrid wrote to the Republic last post as followeth, viz. :—

"'Qui le cose sono in grandissima confusione, et ad ogni momento si attende, che siano investite da più luoghi le Frontiere da Portaghesi, con sodistatione della piu parte de' Spagnuoli, chi apertamente si dichiarano contro il Governo Francese; anzi essendosi tenuto consiglio sopra un corriere, qui spedito dal Re X<sup>mo</sup>, con esibizione di 20<sup>al</sup> combatenti, fu spedito con la negatina, protestandosi, che da loro si difenderanno; ma questi sono sonniferi, perche è la minor cosa alla quale pensino, e solo si fundano che il Portaghese è vicino, et il Francese è lontano, e prima che questi si mova, quello con gli aderenti del partito Austriaco auranno tutto occupato, e vogliono in ogni modo l' Arciduca in trono.'

"My friend adds that the Genovese envoy at Madrid is 'di genio Francese, è partialissimo de' Gallispani, per ciò si può dar credito alla sua confessione, benché contro genio dal cuore.'

"I return my humble thanks for the catalogue of books and list of ships. I will make your Grace's compliment to the Great Duke; and am at (my friend) Mr. Hen. Guy's desire to give your Grace his most humble service.

"Fresh letters from Tollon say the Count Tolouze would soon go to sea with thirty sail of ships, but this I suppose will depend

\* Or "Leghorn dollars"? One of these was nearly equivalent to a ducat, as appears in Pollexfen's Report, May 1704.

upon what he hears of Sir Clously. The two gentlemen are still at Legorne.

"I am in a day or two to have a conference with the Secretary of State about Plowman's business, and then I will demand audience of the Great Duke, to know his Highness's resolution upon that matter, and the partialities practised at Legorn, which are unsufferable; but the scene ought soon to change."

G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Aug. [14.]25, Vienna.—"I have the honour of your letter of the 11th inst., and received advice this day from Avers[perg] that he was to sign the 11th or 12th. I am sorry I hear no more of the affair with you. M. Hoffman writes from London that the E[arl] of Nottingham had given him some sort of hopes, which is a sign the Ambassador there gives in to those notions. I wish the Emperor were more attentive towards them, but hitherto we can get no answer, nor so much as an opportunity to explain the matter so as to have it duly examined.

"Upon what your Grace mentioned to me in one of your former letters of C[ount] Lamberg's being likely to be recalled, I have sounded Count Caunitz if any such thing was in agitation, or any clergyman likely to relieve him. About six months ago people talked of Card[inal] Lamberg, but we hear no more of it, and I believe there are so [no] such thoughts. I went further by enquiring of C[ount] Caunitz if C[ount] Lamberg might not expect to be one of the ambassadors at a peace, especially since Italy was to have so great a share in it, and nobody knew the interest of the country better. He did not doubt but it would be so when that time came.

"Prince Louis is recovered, and has sent back Count Sigi[s]mond Lamberg, brother to the Ambassador, with his project how he intends to attack the French, whereof we expect the success daily.

"On the 23rd the Emperor declared the A[rch]d[uke] should go by Holland. I believe he will part on the 10th of next month, and be declared K[ing] two days before.

"The other paper will give your Grace the news of a revolution in Turkey. The last article may be kept secret from Don Livio, if he has not received it by some other hand.

"Mr. Broughton will forward to your Grace a journal of the commotions at Constantinople, which I beg may be communicated to Mr. Montague and Grugain, because of the acquaintance they have in those countries.

"We have nothing of moment either from England or the Netherlands."

Rd. Sept. 12. Ansd. 13.

COUNT AVERSPERG to STEPNEY.

1703, Aug. [14.]25.—"En reponse de vótre lettre du 4<sup>e</sup> courant, je vous dirai en peu de mots que le Traité est rompu, une terreur panique a saisis le Duc de Savoye, et je n'ai jamais

vu un homme qui a tellement perdu la tramontane tout d'un coup comme lui. Je vous prie d'écrire cet avis où cela conviendra, et comme j'espère de vous voir bientôt, je vous en dirai alors les particularités."

G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, [Aug. 21.-]Sept. 1, Vienna.—"I return your Grace humble thanks for your letter of the 18th and for the Roman lampoon.

"I wish Count Lamberg had not been so confident and open with the treaty being concluded with Savoy; I had this evening notice from Av[ersperg] that He had not signed the 18th past. Proteus plays fast and loose with him. Mr. Hill was got to the Hague on the 21st, but I had stopt his proceeding further till we saw clearer into the matter; and I'm glad I did so, for the Duke would not have received him, and I wonder upon [what] grounds they were so hasty in naming him.

"Neither Count Caunitz nor I can prevail with the Emperor to explain himself as to the Venetian overture; I believe he has at bottom no opinion of the thing, or thinks his Ambassador did not rightly understand it, or he is carrying it on by some other hand, without Count Caunitz being privy to it. The good man loves to play underhand sometimes, and is nothing less than what people take him for, no Prince in Europe being less in the hands of his ministers. At present I know not one that has any power over him, and by turns he takes pleasure in mortifying every one of them. This I shall explain to your Grace one day when I have the honour of serving you here; I wish I knew about what time that might be, and I would contrive my matters accordingly. Mr. Secretary in his last letters gave me hopes his next would bring me leave to attend the A[rch]d[uke] to the water-side, and then to make a visit of six weeks to my friends in England, but I do not so absolutely depend upon those promises as to think them infallible. By this day sennight I shall know my destiny, and till then am very indifferent.

"I send your Grace a more perfect list than any of my former; it is what I received from one of the Admiralty.

"I was in hopes today's post from Italy would have brought news of their being within the Straits.

"Rear-Admiral Dilks has had a lucky hit on the coast of Normandy. Consul Broughton will send your Grace the print with the particulars."

Red. 12; ansd. 15.

[CAV.] CORIOLANO MONTMAGNI to SIR [L.] BLACKWELL.

1703, [Aug. 21.-]Sept. 1, Secretary's Office [Florence].—Replies to the latter's representations touching the regulations made as to the arrival and departure of the English, Dutch, and French ships at Leghorn; and touching the affair of Plowman, Rigby, and Shepheard.

*Italian, 4 pp.*

SIR L. BLACKWELL to CAV. MONTEMAGNI.

1703, [Aug. 28.] Sept. 8, Florence.—Expected a satisfactory reply from the Grand Duke to his last two memorials presented in the Queen's name, but the reply received persists in attempting to justify what has been done to the prejudice of her subjects. Discusses at great length the third Article of Neutrality, which has been broken by the Grand Duke's ministers. Certain French captains, although they were not ready to leave the port [of Leghorn], have been allowed to prevent the departure of several English and Dutch vessels which were ready to sail, to the prejudice of English navigation. As to the embarkation of mariners being the Queen's subjects, during the last war many mariners were embarked from time to time without hindrance. For example, more than ninety mariners were embarked at one time on an English merchant ship named the Barkley Castle, and more than forty at another time on the Charles. The same thing was permitted to the French, for when the English took three French men-of-war near Messina, and the chief of the English squadron sent to Leghorn all the mariners forming their crews, numbering many hundreds of men, the Consul Giberecourt sent them immediately to France without the least difficulty. Also during the last war a vessel named "la Velocité" (Swift?) was built, manned, and armed at Leghorn by order of the Admiralty of England. The demand now made, therefore, is not an innovation. The Queen will not be satisfied unless the Grand Duke punishes the ministers who have been the cause of these differences.

As to the affair of Messrs. Rigby, Shephard, and Plowman, if the Queen's just demands are not complied with, she will be obliged to take effective measures.

*Copy, French.*

CAV. CORIOLANO MONTEMAGNI to SIR L. BLACKWELL

1703, Sept. [4-]15.—Replies to his letter of the 8th touching English and French ships in the port of Leghorn. The Grand Duke is bound to observe neutrality, and the Governor of Leghorn has used cannon indifferently, and only against vessels which do not observe the conventions. The same facilities will be accorded to the English nation as to other nations for the embarkation of their mariners. Does not understand how Messrs. Rigby and Shephard can be concerned in Plowman's affair.

*Copy, Italian.*

G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Sept. [4-]15, Vienna.—"Yesterday the King of Spain went to Marien Zell; he will be back again here on the 17th, and his departure for Holland seems fixed for the 19th.

"The Pr[ince] of Baden got admission into Ausbourg on the 5th, and on the 7th obliged the Bavarians to abandon a fort they had, which guarded a bridge over the Lech, so that he is now

master of that river likewise, and on the 8th had let loose some hundreds of Hussars, who are making wild work in the country of Bavaria.

"The Gr[and] Sig[no]r Mustafa is deposed and his brother Achmett set up in his stead. The Gr[and] Visir, who was formerly Reis Effendi, with several other chief officers of the Port[e], have been forced to fly, to secure themselves. One who was formerly Nissangi Pasha, whose name is likewise Achmett, is set up as Grand Visir.

"Mr. Oberg, who has been ten years here envoy from the House of Lunenburg, has taken his audiences of *cong  *, and sets out for Hannover in two or three days.

"Our letters of the 1st instant from Rome and Leghorn bring no manner of news of the Fleet.

"Count Harrach, the Grand M  tre, has declared in the Antechamber the Emperor's pleasure that Count Gallash should succeed Count Wratislau as envoy to her Majesty.

*[The foregoing is in a secretary's hand on a separate leaf; the rest is in Stepney's own hand.]*

"This day's post brought me no letter from your Grace, and when I enquired the other day if Count Caunitz had any new matter from Count Lamberg relating to the overtures, he assured me he had none. Before I leave this Court I will sound where that matter strikes, for 'tis pity it should miscarry for want of looking after. I may tell your Grace, for your own information, that the Turks, when they deposed their Gr[and] Sig[no]r, declared they would have war with the Christians, and I have reason to believe it will break out first towards the Morea. If so, the Republic will stand in greater need of an alliance with the Emperor than the Allies with them.

"I give your Grace the trouble of a long transcript of our ceremony here, it being a matter of consequence, and containing some particulars, which are not altogether unworthy your Grace's curiosity.

"The new King's road is not yet regulated, which puts me to uncertainties as to mine.

[P.S.] "Our letters from the Hague of the 4th say my Lord Duke [Marlborough] was resolved to attack the French lines near Leewe, though the States had given but an half kind of consent. I had no letters this day from Aversp[erg], so know not whether he has hit or missed."

R. 26. Ansd. Oct. 6.

#### G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1708, Sept. [11-]22, Vienna.—"I received this morning the honour of your letter of the 8th inst., and to my great uneasiness perceive my packet to your Grace of the 11th past has miscarried. I have writ to Mr. Broughton to know if he received any from me of that date, for I enclosed to him (as usually). But as near as I can remember, both he and Sir Lambert complained to me that, the post arriving late, the postmasters

would not give out and forward the letters the same night, whence I suspect the Venetian Government had time to gut the Consul's packet, and take out a long letter I writ your Grace in answer to the overtures you were pleased to make me in yours of the 28th of July; and from thence I fear the Venetian State may have had cognisance of Sigr. Morosini's first proposal, and have ordered him to be more cautious; from whence may proceed that reservedness which your Grace says you have observed of late in C[ount] Lamberg.

"In that letter I remember I told your Grace C[ount] Caunitz['s] opinion and mine that C[ount] Berka was not a proper person to treat that matter at Venice; that our Ambassador here was suspected, on his (*sic*) account of his family, to be too much addicted to the French interest to be trusted with that negociation, and therefore the most natural way of carrying on was by Count Lamberg, where the first overture was made. I kept no copy of my letter, but I remember very well I expatiated upon that subject, and answered as distinctly as I could to every point of your Grace's letter; and still to prove that my letter must have been intercepted, I must assure your Grace I have not failed writing to you by every post, from the time your Grace first allowed me the honour to hold a correspondence with you. Their Government is nothing but trick from the beginning to the end, and I hope they will open this letter as well as my former, and be convinced under my own hand what a mean opinion I have of their honour and honesty. I suppose their curiosity proceeds from the approach of our Fleet, and they, imagining your Grace must certainly have the best light of what is designed, were willing to come at that knowledge by a base and indirect practice. I shall owe them a grudge as long as I live.

"But not to torment myself or abuse your Grace's patience in a matter that cannot now be retrieved, I must acquaint your Grace that when I had one stop yesterday in my travelling *calèche*, going to Ebersdorf to take my leave of the Emperor, I received English packets from both Secr[etar]ies of the 26th and 27th, whereby I am ordered to stay here, to promote the negotiations with S[avoy] and Venice. The former is still kept up by letters I received this morning from C[ount] Av[ersperg], but the Emperor himself has no opinion of the latter, as far as I could perceive by his discourse yesterday. However, he has promised to send instructions and powers to C[ount] Lamb[erg], which can do no harm, though they should have no effect. I had the honour of a letter from him by a *staffette* [courier] he sent hither on the 8th inst.; wherein I perceive he keeps the matter just alive, though the scent is but very cold. I suppose the sending his *staffette* was on account of S<sup>th</sup> Croce's father, who was in trouble upon his son's fighting a duel. If your people were but acquainted with Fleet Street for one week, those accidents would not seem so wonderful to them.

"By next post I intend to write to Count Lamberg, for by that time I shall know if the Emperor and his ministers will concern themselves or not.



"The new King left us on the 19th, which I believe is sooner than your Grace imagined. I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed papers."

Ansd. Oct. 6th.

SIR L. BLACKWELL to CAV. MONTMAGNI.

1703, Sept. [11.] 22, Florence.—Replies to his letter of the 8th. The English vessels entered the port of Leghorn in December and at the beginning of January, while the French vessels of war did not enter till the 28th Feb. The former, according to the third Article of the Neutrality, had the right to leave the port before the latter, and the ministers of his R.H. in preventing them from using this privilege have violated the article. As to the embarkation of mariners, it is contrary to custom for the consuls to ask permission of one another, as the English and Dutch have lately been compelled to do from the French consul at Leghorn. When Plowman was first imprisoned the Grand Duke's ministers seized 49 bales of merchandise belonging to Messrs. Rigby and Shepherd, and these have never been restored to them. The Queen cannot therefore be satisfied with mere arguments.

*Copy, French.*

G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Sept. [18.] 29, Vienna.—"I received this morning the honour of your letter of the 15th instant.

"The enclosed paper in French will tell your Grace how miserably our affairs are disposed in Hungary. The rebels are nearly 30,000 strong.

"In Turkey, inquisition is making after all those who had any share in the Treaty of Carlowitz. The late Gr[and] Vizier and Mauro Cordato (who were plenipotentiaries) are scampered; but one cause of the Mufti's disgrace was for dispensing with the law in allowing them to alienate such cities and provinces to the Christians; which are ill symptoms towards a rupture.

"Your Grace has judged right that I should not stir from hence. I had leave, and was prepared, but just when I was going to have my *congé* of the Emperor, I received fresh orders and parchment relating to the business of S[avoy], which however I believe will come to nothing, for the Duke will not yet come to, and the States General are resty, and not so willing to concur as her Majesty is.

"The truth is, they are already upon the full stretch, and though there is no appearance at present of my succeeding in what I am command[ed] to negotiate instead of Mr. Hill, I am likely to be tied here by the leg all winter, and hope to serve your Grace in your return, if you take this place in your way, as I trust you will.

"Abbé Scarlati I knew to be a mere charlatan in politics, and I have the vanity to think I may have a little contributed towards bringing him to his end, if the withdrawing the pension he had



from the Emperor was any cause of it; for I proposed it to Count Caunitz several times, knowing that he did the Emperor more harm than service. No matter if his soul were in the old Nun's machine; by his breath one would have sworn his body had been there some years.

"I cannot believe the Fleet was on the coast of Algiers; their rendezvous was to be at Altea or Almeria Bay, on the Spanish coast.

"No mention has been made of Savona in any conditions for Savoy.

"I hear nothing more about the overtures between the two Ambassadors with you. However, I spoke to the Emperor the other day, and pressed him (by orders from England) to send full powers to C[ount] Lamb[erg]. He promised he would, but C[ount] Caunitz has been out of town ever since.

"I have desired Consul Broughton to make strict enquiry at the post for my letter of the 11th past. What I writ of the same date to Sir Lamb[er]t went right, and was sent to the post at the same time."

Rd. Oct. 18. Ansd. 20.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL to the GRAND DUKE [OF TUSCANY].

1703, Sept. 26, o.s., from on board her Majesty of Great Britain's ship the *Triumph*, in Leghorne Road.—"Finding that Sir Lambert Blackwell, the Queen of Great Britain my Royal mistress's Minister at your most Serene Highness's Court, has not been able to obtain from your Highness anything more than delaying answers to her Majesty's just demands, her Majesty has been also pleased to command my acquainting your Highness that she expects immediate satisfaction and restitution be made to Mr. Plowman, and all other of her Majesty's subjects interested with him, for the goods that were violently taken from them in your Highness's dominions, and by the direction of some of your Highness's ministers, and reparation for all damages they have suffered by the arbitrary proceedings against them.

"I have further to remonstrate to your Highness the violent proceedings of the Governor of Leghorne against her Majesty's loyal subjects and Allies, contrary to the Law of Nations, and against all friendship and justice to be expected from a Prince in amity with us.

"First, several of her Majesty's subjects that had been made prisoners by the French, and others which were by accident left at the free port of Leghorne, have been by the Governor of that city refused and hindered from going aboard the ships of her Majesty's subjects or Allies, insomuch that several have been forced for want of bread to take into the enemies' service, and are lost to her Majesty's kingdoms. This authority of disposing her Majesty's subjects the Governor never had from her Majesty, nor, I hope, from your Highness. The French, our enemies, use her Majesty's subjects with more humanity, giving them leave either to return home, or giving them subsistence; but neither hath been given ever by the Governor of Leghorne.

"Also, when ships of the English and Dutch nation have been ready to sail from Leghorne, and gave notice of their readiness, the Governor has detained them, alleging that a French ship must first sail which has not been in condition to depart; and signals have been made of seeing ships in the offin[g], in order to keep the ships of the Allies in port, when no ships have appeared. There are several other instances of the Governor['s] notorious partiality to the French, and his ill usage of the English and Dutch.

"Therefore I am commanded by her Majesty to require the Governor being removed from Leghorne, and that immediate reparation of all damages be made to Mr. Plowman and her Majesty's subjects for the injuries done them; and also that it be signified to myself or Sir Lambert Blackwell, her Majesty's Envoy at your Highness's Court, that for the future her Majesty's subjects shall meet with none of the treatments above expressed; and that free embarkation without reserve be granted to all her Majesty's subjects in any of the ships of her subjects or Allies, for otherwise all her Majesty's subjects that are put or left ashore in your Highness's dominions are lost to her Majesty's kingdoms.

"I am further directed to acquaint your Highness that if these abuses be not redressed, some extraordinary measures will be taken in order to exact justice to be done to her Majesty's subjects and Allies; and if immediate satisfaction be not made to these her Majesty's just demands, upon further demanding it, will be added the charges of this Fleet, and any other charges her Majesty shall be at in exacting justice to be done to her Majesty's honour and her injured subjects."

*Copy. Endorsed:* Copy of Sir C. Shovell's letter to the Great Duke.

THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY to SIR C. SHOVELL,  
Admiral of the British Fleet.

1703, [Sept. 27-]Oct. 8, Florence.—Has received his letter. As to Plowman's affair, has committed it to his Minister at London, who will justify his proceedings. Relies on the Queen's justice and clemency, now confirmed to him in the Queen's own words by the Marquis Rinuccini, his late Envoy extraordinary. Has instructed Francesco Terriesi, who was for a long time his Resident in England, to give information to Sir Cloudesley of what is being done in this matter, and to reply to the other points of the letter.

*Copy, Italian. Endorsed:* Copy of the Great Duke's answer, dated 8 Oct., 1703, n.s., to Sir Cloudesley Shovell's first letter.

SIR C. SHOVELL to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Sept. 29, o.s., Triumph, in Leghorne Road.—"I am honoured with two of your Grace's letters. By the first you were pleased to send me the state of Sicilie, and the other was delivered me today by the Count Mateiz. I must humbly inform

your Grace that it was the middle of July before we left England, and with much difficulty the Dutch were enticed to come so far up as Leghorne, where we could not get till the 19th inst. Their instructions bind them to be at home in their ports in Holland the 20th of Nov., o.s., and mine direct me not to remain longer within the Straits than some time in this month.

"I am of opinion that a Fleet in these parts would very much influence the kingdoms of Naples and Sicilie in favour of the Emperor, provided there be disciplined troops sufficient to mix with the people of the country to shew 'em how to keep their ground when an enemy approach, and learn 'em to stand when they see men killed. I have seen the experience of militia and mob, of which there is little difference, for neither of 'em will stand against disciplined troops, so that if we had been here two months sooner, and had the good fortune to reduce the Island of Sicilie to the Emperor's interest, 'tis plain to me, that as soon as ever we departed from them, without leaving any veteran troops, the French, with very little addition to their marines, might with their galleys have easily regained the whole Island.

"The contrary winds we met with after our coming into the Straits made our passage so long that we were obliged to look for water at Altea, a town in the kingdom of Valencia; and I cannot but observe to your Grace the singular affection the people declared to the House of Austria, and their odium to the French and the Duke of Anjou. The inhabitants of the place were extremely glad to see our Fleet there; the chief magistrates and clergy and several gentlemen of the country came aboard of me, and with expressions of joy and civility told us we were welcome to those parts. I promised them that if the country people gave us no disturbance, we would keep an exact discipline, and pay for what we had. They all promised we should have no disturbance, and that if the Governor should fire at us, they would send me his head. They seem to be unanimous for the House of Austria, and declared they don't believe that there are 100 men in the whole kingdom of Valencia that are for the Duke of Anjou's being their King.

"We are now ready to be gone, and wait only for the wind."  
*Signed.*

FRANCESCO TERRIESI, *Provveditor Generale* [at Leghorn], to  
SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL.

[1703, Oct. 1?]"—"Since your Excellency wish[es] that I give you in writing what I promised to your Excellency by word of mouth from the Great Duke, my master, I let to (*sic*) your Excellency know that in the future free embarkation without reserve shall be granted in the port of Legorne, or any other port belonging to his most Serene Highness, to all her Majesty's subjects in any of the ships of her Majesty's subjects or Allies, provided they do not be privateers originally armed in his Highness's ports; and that the ships of her Majesty's subjects or Allies be permitted to depart from the port of Legorne or any

other port belonging to his most Serene Highness within four and twenty hours after the[y] have given notice to the Governor of Legorne or the port where they are; and that no ships of your enemies be permitted to sail in four and twenty hours after the departure of the ships of her Majesty's subjects; provided also that both these articles be mutual with the French and Spaniards. And in case that both the nations that are in war should require in the same time, that that is come first in the port shall be preferred to the other, according to the third Article of Neutrality.

[P.S.] "Dichiarando che una presa condotta in porto, volendola riarmare, non s'intenda armamento originale."

*Copy, English and Italian.*

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL to SIR L. BLACKWELL.

1703, Oct. 2-13, Triumph, in Legorne Road.—"The wind is now fair and I must be gone, and therefore have in a letter which I now send you, and which I pray you will deliver, renewed my instances to the Great Duke for immediate reparation and restitution to (*sic*) the injuries her Majesty's subjects have suffered in his Highness's dominions; and I desire you will again inform his Highness, that if her Majesty's just demands, which I have made to his Highness, are not effectually and immediately complied with, his Highness must expect that to the reparation now demanded will be added the charges of this Fleet, or any other charges her Majesty shall be at in exacting it. I have likewise sent you a letter in answer to that from the *Proceditor Generale*."

*Copy.*

SIR C. SHOVELL to the GRAND DUKE.

1703, Oct. 2-13, H.M.S. Triumph, in Legorn's Road.—"I have received your most Serene Highness's letter of the 8th inst., n.s., by the hands of Sigre. Proveditor General Te[r]riesi, from which I am to acquaint your Highness that I find no effectual answer to the just demands I have made in the name of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, my Royal mistress. (Repeats them.) . . .

"Sigre. Proveditore General Te[r]riesi having agreed, and given me in writing under his hand, that a free embarkation shall for the future be granted without reserve to all the subjects of her Majesty, my mistress, in the ships of her Majesty's subjects or Allies, and that all ships or vessels of her Majesty's subjects or Allies for the future shall be granted to depart from Leghorne, or any other of your most Serene Highness's roads or ports, in four and twenty hours after notice given to the Governor of any of the aforesaid places, and that no ships or vessels of the enemies shall be suffered to sail after them within four and twenty hours after their departure, I am obliged to require that these Articles be immediately confirmed by your most Serene Highness to myself or Sir Lambert Blackwell, her Majesty of Great Britain my Royal mistress[s] Envoy at your most Serene Highness's Court.

"And if the demands mentioned in this or in my letter of the 26th ult. to your most Serene Highness be not immediately and effectually complied with, I am commanded by the Queen of Great Britain, my Royal mistress, to assure your most Serene Highness that the charges of this Fleet, or any other that shall be sent this way to force a compliance, will be added to the demands already made."

*Copy. Endorsed:* Copy of Sir C. Shovell's 2nd letter.

SIR C. SHOVELL to SIGNOR TERRIESI.

1703, Oct. 2, o.s., H.M.S. Triumph.—"I have received yours of yesterday's date, which you inform me is designed to give me in writing what you promised me by word of mouth from the Great Duke, your master; but I am to demand that this be immediately confirmed to me or Sir Lambert Blackwell, . . ., and I don't doubt but that you will employ yourself near his Highness to see the same effectually ratified."

*Copy.*

G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Oct. [2-]13, Vienna.—"I am honoured with a letter from your Grace of the 21st September. The other post (we expected it this evening from Italy) is not yet arrived, but two days ago Count Berka sent a *stafette* from Venice with the good news that the Fleet was before Leghorne on the 19-30 past. What course they will steer next is what passes my understanding, and I wish this Court knew what use to make of the Fleet now they have it.

"Your Grace will have heard in what manner the D[uke] of Savoy has cut his fingers by paring his apple too finely. If he had gone roundly and honestly to work, and signed with us, our generals in Italy by intelligence with him might easily have secured his people; but he would neither trust Stahremberg nor his own generals, nor has he yet explained to the Emperor what he would be at; so he is *entre l'enclume et le marteau*, and after all his refined politics is likely to be the dupe of the matter, and pitted by nobody. It would be no great matter if the V[enetians?] were served after the same manner. They will be playing so long about the candle that 'tis probable they likewise may be burnt at last with all their wise appearances. I hear no more of the overtures, nor of the letter I had writ to your Grace on the 11th August on that subject, though strict enquiry is making at Venice to retrieve my packet to Broughton."

Rd. No. 1st. Ansd. 3rd.

G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Oct. [9-]20, Vienna.—"On the 6th the Elector of Bavaria broke up with his army from before Augsburgh, and is since marched to Ulm, having left General Arco with the Bavarian forces and some French battalions near Dachau to cover

his country from the incursions of the Imperialists, who have had good success in several little *rencontres*. General Styrum has now rallied his forces, and provided himself with a new train of artillery. Some days ago he sent Lt. Gen. Schuylenburgh with 4,000 Saxons towards Riedlingen, and [it] is to be wished this detachment may not fall into the Elector's hands.

"That against next year the dispositions everywhere may not be so deficient as the preparations for this campaign have been, Prince Eugene has procured orders to be given throughout the hereditary countries for furnishing 20,000 or 22,000 recruits to be in a readiness by the middle of February, and Lower Austria has raised the best part of their quota of 2,500 men, which are to be distributed among the four Imperial regiment[s] of foot now in Hungary, viz., Heister, Nehem, Thierheim, and the Grand Maitre. 7 or 800 are already gone down the Danube to enter immediately into service towards suppressing the rebels.

"On the 14th Schlick's dragoons and the regiment of cuirassiers now belonging to Count La Tour came down in boats, and, after a day's refreshment in the suburbs of this city, were again embarked on the 16th, and will be on the 17th at Presburg. Count Schlick followed on the 18th to take upon him the command of all the forces gathering in Hungary. General Kyba was killed in the first onset he made on the 3,000 rebels near Segedin, otherwise very few of them would have escaped. General Forgatch has beat another party near Neytra.

[*The foregoing is in a secretary's hand ; the rest is in Stepney's own hand.*]

"This morning I received a packet from Sir Lamb[er]t of the 11th inst. by Count Lamberg's express from Leghorn, and could not but be concerned to find so honest a man as Sir Cloudesly sent so far to no purpose. It seems our fleets and armies are destined to take the air this summer, and nothing else. Your Grace will easily guess what a damp this news gives here and everywhere to those who wish well to the Austrian family. If the D[uke] of Savoy can save himself any other way than by being our Ally, he is a madman if he joins with us; and what temptation can the Venetians have after our Fleet's coming and disappearing in an instant? We shall certainly have a warm Parliament, who will inspect all these matters."

Ansd. No. 10.

#### G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Oct. [16-]27, Vienna.—"I am to acknowledge the honour of your Grace's letter of the 6th, and likewise of the 13th, whereof the last came in this morning.

"I write by this post to C[ount] Lamberg in answer to a letter he writ me on the 8th of last month, whereby (as appears by the extract) he tells me a post was detained at Venice, and that happens to be the very post when my packet to your Grace of the 11th of August was either lost, or intercepted by that Government; which last I believe most likely. I tell the

Ambassador how unluckily that happened, for it is better he should know it from me than from your Grace, since he does not deserve to have any excuse made him if he is capable to imagine that your Grace could have failed in any part of the confidence he reposed in you.

"I was a little out of countenance at the first news we had of Sir Cloudesly's quick return, but upon second thoughts I think it is very happy that he did not attempt anything towards N[aples] and S[icily], which would have proved a *feu de paille*, and we should have lost some friends which may do us more service next spring, when the Emperor will have a good army in Italy, and Prince Eugene at the head of it; besides, the diversion of Savoy will prove a very favourable circumstance, and we may then expect more success than I could imagine from the design on N[aples], according to the best informations I had of it.

"I now take the treaty with Savoy to be concluded, though it is not yet come hither. I suppose the Count has sent it about by Switzerland, for a safe conveyance.

"Of the overtures with V[enice] I have no opinion. I send your Grace a copy of what I have writ the Secretary this evening on that subject, which your Grace may explain to C[ount] Lamberg, if he comes to a right meaning, and again discourses with your Grace on that topic.

"The D[uke] of Ma[r]lb[orough] is at Dusseldorp with a letter *du cachet* to the K[ing] of Spain from her Majesty, and is to make the compliment. The King arrived there on the 16th. I believe he is now at Hounslerdike, for I do not hear either our ships are come for him, or that the Dutch are ready; though I was ordered to solicit he should be in Holland by August."

Recd. 15 No. Ansd. 19.

[STEPNEY] to SECRETARY [HEDGES].

1703, Oct. [16-]27, Vienna.—"Now the conclusion with Savoy is no longer a mystery, I again sounded the Venetian Ambassador last night, if he thought the Republic might not follow the example by coming into the Alliance. I desired him to reflect, if H.R.H. were oppressed, the dominion of France would be continued from Dauphiné, through Savoy, Piedmont, and Milan, to the frontier of the Venetian State; or, on the other hand, if the scale of the war in Italy should change in favour of the Allies, as we had reason to hope it would by the acception of the Duke of Savoy to the League, it was now high time for the Venetians to speak, if ever they expected any share in the Duchy.

"The Ambassador argued the point with me in a familiar and friendly way, after I had assured him what I suggested was merely from myself, being neither by order from her Majesty nor at the desire of this Court; and he gave me the like assurances, that what he was about to tell me was his own private opinion, since it could not be presumed he could have received any instruction from the Senate on a subject which had never been proposed to him.



"After this preamble, he told me several difficulties he foresaw to obstruct his Republic from coming to an agreement with this Court; as first, the fear they have lest the French might revenge it upon them by exciting the Port[e], where they have great credit, to break with their State, and attack them in the Morea; whereas they are not in a condition to carry on a new war, having been exhausted by the two last, whereof one lasted 25 years and the other 15. Secondly, that they could not enter into hostility against France, without fitting out at least 30 ships of war for the security of their trade and islands, which would lie at stake, considering the French are all the year round in a condition to insult them by sea, whereas the English and Dutch Fleet[s] only peep into the Mediterranean at certain seasons, as it were by accident, and soon disappeared after the same manner. He particularly mentioned the island Corfu, where in case of war with France (he said) the Republic could not keep less than 3 or 4,000 men in garrison, that island being now become the head of their State, as it was the heart formerly, when they were masters of Candia. Thirdly, that they had no desire of enlarging their territory, being satisfied with the boundaries they had already. Fourthly, that the miserable state of the Imperial army, whereof they had been eye-witnesses in their neighbouring provinces, was no encouragement for them to covet such allies, who had neither money nor provisions, and consequently must needs prove very burdensome to their best friends. And fifthly, without weighing either the advantage or inconvenience of this alliance, he represented to me that it was not consistent with their honour and conscience to violate the treaty of amity they had with France without just reason or provocation, which had not been given to them hitherto. For whatever encroachments the French may have made at Dizenzano or other parts of their State, the Germans have treated them much worse, and with such an air of haughtiness as did not in the least agree with the methods which ought to have been observed towards gaining the friendship of their Government.

"He then proceeded to enumerate to me several causes of discontent which the Republic had received of late from this Court: That notwithstanding the Venetians by their share in the late war had diverted no less than 100,000 Turks from acting offensively against the Emperor in Hungary, yet when peace came to be made at Carlowitz, the Imperialists signed without them, and would not allow their Ambassador so much as seven days to send a courier to the Senate for their final determination in points which however were of no ordinary consequence. For this reason they ought to be cautious not to enter into a war, since they know not how to get out of it, or in what manner they may be left in the lurch. That immediately after the Peace was concluded, the Imperialists on their frontier took violent possession of Zuonigrad, a castle on a rock in Morlachia, which was known to belong of right to the Venetians; and notwithstanding his predecessor, Procuratore Loredano, had sufficiently made out their title to the said castle



at a conference with Count Buccellini and others, yet no redress has been obtained. To conclude, he gave an instance of the little regard this Court had for the friendship of their Republic, in that they continued Count Berka as Ambassador at Venice, whose violent and irregular behaviour had rendered him extremely odious, and might have proved fatal to him if their Government had not prevented some accidents, which people in despair might have been guilty of, and not respected his character.

"I told the Ambassador the first of his complaints was an old grudge, which ought to be forgotten, and that the two last circumstances were such as might easily be redressed, when the Republic shall have shown the least tendency towards stricter ties with this Court. But he insists they ought to be first complied with as ordinary acts of justice and civility, since their State deserves to be treated with candour, whether they are allies or not, and should be prepared by good usage to draw nearer. I then tried him a little farther, and supposed the Emperor might shortly depute some of his ministers to sound him, in which case I did not question but he would represent to the Senate not only fairly, but favourably, what they might propose. With this he seemed to close very heartily, by promising to relate to the best advantage whatever they should think fit to suggest to him, though he had sufficiently discovered to me his private opinion how little probability there was of the Republic's changing their maxims for the reasons above mentioned.

"I shall make it my business to enquire against next post if any progress has been made at Rome, and if any full-powers have been sent to Count Lamberg to treat there with Sig<sup>r</sup> Morosini, as the Emperor promised me there should, when I had last audience of him at Ebersdorf on the 21st past."

*Copy, in the hand of Stepney's secretary.*

#### G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, [Oct. 23.] Nov. 3, Vienna.—"In my last I acquainted you that the Margraf of Baden had left Lieutenant General Bibra to command in Augsburg with a large garrison, consisting for the most part of the troops belonging to the Circles, viz., 2 battalions of Reischach, 2 of Bibra, and 2 of Tuchs, 1 of Grenadiers, and the remains of the regiment of Bareith, with 200 horse and 550 who were dismounted; and was broke up with the rest of his army from before Augsburg on the 18th. He has since marched by Gennach, Wiedegetting, and Eggthal (where the Saxons joined him on the 21st) to Reicholdsried on the Iller between Kempten and Memmingen, where he camped on the 24th, and was preparing to advance on the 26th directly towards the French, commanded by the Elector and the Marshal de Villars, who are said to entrench themselves at Opfingen, two hours beyond Memmingen. Upon the Prince of Baden's motion towards the Inler (*sic*), General Arco likewise removed from Dachau (near Munich) towards the Lech, and was camped with

7,000 Bavarians at Liechtenberg, between Augsburg and Landsperg. In a short time we shall see where all these marches will end.

"General Schlick had on the 18th passed the River Waag, over the bridge at Schinta, and will be this day at Neuhausel, where he is to continue his march towards Lewenz, which place 'tis thought the Rebels will abandon at his approach.

"This morning Count Tarin arrived here as envoy from the Duke of Savoy; he has brought with him the Treaty and all that belongs to it, and tell[s] me H.R.H. has writ directly to the Queen and the States General, giving them notice of his being ready to come into the Alliance.

*[The rest is in Stepney's own hand.]*

"I have received this day the honour of your Grace's letter of the 20th past. The accident mine of the 29 Sept. met with might be the effect of weather, and the carelessness of the postmasters in not allowing better mails; but I am convinced there was foul play with my packet of the 11th Aug., which has never been heard of. I hope my last of this day sevensnight may have better fortune.

"Mr. Worstley-Montague (*sic*) and Mr. Mackay of Dover arrived here this morning, and will shortly wait upon your Grace.

"The Emperor was taken ill at noon of a vomiting and looseness, and went to bed. In a day or two I believe he will shake off his indisposition. By our last letters from the Hague of the 23rd past, Sir George Rook was not then arrived on this side, and I fear it will be the middle if not the end of this month before our Allies are ready with their ships, to transport the K[ing] of Spain; which your Grace will imagine is not very pleasing here, after the violence wherewith I was ordered to solicit his being sent away from hence.

"He gave the D[uke] of Ma[r]lborough a sword from the Emperor, valued at 30,000 florins, and took it from his own side to make it more agreeable."

Ansd. 2nd December. *Endorsed*: About Dom. Livio.

————— to SIR L. BLACKWELL.

1703, Nov. [6-]17, Genoa.—Touching the movements of German and French troops, and Prince Charles de Vaudemont.

"Il est passé icy deux personnes que je connois tres bien, qui viennent de Londres, qui ont des passeports et des lettres de recommandation de Mi Lord Nottingham, et de l'Ambassadeur de L. H. P. aupres de sa Majesté, qui vont joindre les Camisards, et leur portent des ordres de la part de S.M. Ce sont deux hommes de vint ans de service; ils m'ont assuré comme une chose tres veritable, qu'il y a plus de quinze mille hommes en Angleterre, qui ont signé tous un compromis pour aller secourir ces gens la. Leur rendezvous est dans les Vallées; ce sont tous des François Refugiez, qui doivent etre commandez par Mr. le Marquis de Miremout, qui etoit sur son depart lors qu'ils ont quitté l'Angleterre. Ils commencent à tirer la paye de S.M. des le jour qu'ils s'embarquent.

" Si l'on n'a pas répondu aux signaux qu'ont fait les Fregates Angloises, c'est par ce que les personnes qui étoient chargées du secret ont été arrêtées en entrant en France; ils m'ont assuré que l'on avoit promis de renvoyer une Flotte dans ces mers dès le commencement de la Campagne.

" En partant d'Angleterre ils prennent diverses routes, et passent par 20<sup>nes</sup> et 30<sup>nes</sup> par l'Allemagne et la Suisse, sans armes."

*Copy.*

#### G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1703, Dec. [11-]22, Hague.—" Since I left Vienna I have received the honour of three letters from your Grace of the 27th Oct. and of the 3rd and 10th Nov., and having an opportunity of returning my humble acknowledgements by a courier going to Vienna, I would not omit it before I embarked, which I hope to do tomorrow morning, the weather being now tolerably fair, and Sir George having allowed a convoy of 50 guns for three yachts which are to carry General Churchill with the other officers, Count Wratislau with Count Maffei from Savoy, and me, with some private passengers. If we are not snapped, we are likely to get the start of the King of Spain by a week, for it will be still so long before the transports can be got off and repaired of the damage they suffered by the late storm. Consul Broughton will transmit to your Grace a paper, which will tell you what we have sustained on our own coast and on this. But we are to expect more ill news still, and have not the least notice of Vice-Admiral Callemberg with eight Dutch men-of-war, and 120 transports with their 4,000 men for Portugal, since the 19th of last month that they turned out from the Texel. By these accidents in the beginning of our great enterprise your Grace will have but an indifferent opinion of it; we certainly have begun very awkwardly, and our enemies will have had too much time to prepare against our designs, and thereby may render them very difficult, if not impracticable. However, the good will of the Parliament may help through.

" I found it was necessary to come hither in person, to press both here and in England the dispatch of ministers and money for Savoy, in which I have succeeded, and hope Mr. Hill and Mr. Vander Meer will have got that length with their hands full before your Grace can receive this letter.

" I can assure your Grace by very good authority that there will be a fleet early next year in your parts, which I hope will atone for past faults, and make those who laugh at us pay the fiddlers. Of this I shall be able to tell your Grace more at ym return from England, which I believe may be in less than six weeks. In the mean time I beg the continuance of your Grace's protection."

Ansd. Jan. 19, 1704, n.s.

## DE POINTY'S SQUADRON.

[1703 ?]—"Estat abregé de ce qui est embarqué sur les vaisseaux de l'escadre de Mr. de Pointy, suivant les memoires du Sieur Tilleul."

A schedule of quantities of gold, silver, and precious stones.

*French.* 2 pp.

## THE PORT OF LEGHORN.

[1703.]—Paper headed: "Plusieurs Exemples de ce qui arriva à Livorne aux Anglois, et à leurs Alliés, dans la dernière guerre."

This refers to a neutral vessel seized by Mr. Cole, commander of a convoy, to see if she were French, the arrest thereupon by the Governor of captains of men-of-war who were ashore and other subjects of her Majesty, and his threat to bombard all English vessels in the port. Also to two French prizes taken by the privateer Panther, and allowed to be sequestered by the French consul at Leghorn. Also to a French barque chased by Spanish galleys, which were bombarded by the Governor, &c.

*French.* 2 pp.

## G. STEPNEY [and his Secretary] to SHREWSBURY.

1704, March 8, Vienna.—"On the 2nd inst. a courier arrived here from Breslau with advice that Prince James and his youngest brother Prince Constantine has [have] been surprised on the road between that place and Olaw by a party of horse, who forced them out of their coach, and carried them towards Saxony; for it is supposed the King of Poland has thus violently seized on their persons because the eldest was one of the most dangerous and intriguing pretenders to the throne of Poland, which the Cardinal and his faction have declared vacant on the 16th February in their convention at Warsaw. The Emperor appears very sensible at the violation of his territory and the rape of his brother-in-law, and has desired the Polish Envoy to represent the ill consequences thereof to the King, who [he] expects should immediately release the Princes at his instances.

"Little parties of the Hungarian malcontents continue to infest our frontiers on the River Leyta, and set fire to some villages or farms [farms?] almost every night, but always retire on the approach of any Imperialists. General Tramp with the Danish forces, who have for some time been employed to guard the frontiers of Upper Austria, is making this way to reinforce General Heister, since her Majesty and the States General thought fit to interpose their good offices towards appeasing these troubles, and the Emperor has accepted of their friendly offer. Mr. Bruyninx set out on the 4th for Presburg, and Mr. Stepney, being arrived here from England on the 6th inst., is now buising [busy] in taking his audiences of the Imperial family, and preparing to follow the Dutch Envoy to Hungary; for, as far as can

be seen from Count Bercheny's letters, there is some hopes of quenching this flame, whereof Mr. Stepney will himself be able to give you a fuller account by next post.

[*The rest is in Stepney's own hand.*]

"I hope your Grace will excuse me if I cannot yet enter, as I ought, into a correspondence so much to my advantage as what your Grace has been pleased to vouchsafe to me. My audiences and attendance at Court ever since I arrived here, and the earnestness they are in to hurry me away within two or three days to Hungary, occasions this distraction. I have a commission from her Majesty to mediate with the Malcontents, and have begun my correspondence with Bercheny in the manner your Grace finds here inclosed. He seems fair and plausible enough hitherto; if he be sincere or not, I am not yet able to judge.

"I have by me several letters I lately received from your Grace, but cannot look them out to tell you the dates at present. The last I think was of the 19th of January, wherein your Grace is pleased to mention Don Livio, whom I have gratified by obtaining an answer from her Majesty to some letters he let fly, and which our Ministers thought it would be too great condescension to acknowledge, which nicety I always represented to be too great, especially towards a poor honest creature, whom I take to be the only friend we have in those parts, and who ought to be distinguished for his good uncle's sake, though his personal merit be not extraordinary. He has an agent here, Abbé Borromeio, who about two years ago recommended to me a letter from the Prince to the Queen, and I have put him into an ecstasy this morning by giving him the satisfaction of transmitting this evening to his master a *billet-doux* or *lettre du cachet* directed à *Mon Cousin Le Prince Livio Odescalchi*: so I hope to hear by this piece of service I am recommended to Cupid's good graces.

"I suppose your Queen of Poland is as outrageous as a b—— who has lost her p——ys. The Empress was most violent with me this evening upon the same subject. But I cannot agree with her to think the King of Poland so much in the wrong in offering a disagreeable circumstance or disobliging the Emperor by violating his territory, if thereby he might hope to preserve his Crown and dignity. I passed by the same spot of ground the day after the fact, and considering the weather must own they had very hard fortune to ride post in silk stockings. To heal the matter here, the King of Poland offers the Emperor to give into his hands the Prince James, provided he will undertake to keep him out of intrigues till the disturbances of Poland are blown over. It would have been well for him if the Red Cap had been served after the same manner.

"I have not heard from your Grace whether you received a long story from me relating to Venetian affairs a little before I went my journey towards England. If that paper came to your hands I do not suspect any of my letters to have miscarried, except the old one, which is never to be retrieved."

Ansd. 22, 1704, n.s.

CAV. CORIOLANO MONTEMAGNI to SIR L. BLACKWELL.

1704, April [11-]22.—Has shown to the Grand Duke Blackwell's letter of remonstrance touching Plowman's affair. His Highness is sending Count Roberto Zeffirini as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Queen, to explain his proceedings.

*Copy, Italian.*

SIR L. BLACKWELL to the FACTORY OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS  
at LEGHORN.

1704, April [19-]30, Florence.—“I am commanded by her Majesty to intimate to you that you should (to avoid any future inconveniencies) with all speed you can get in your debts due to you, or your principals, within the Great Duke's territories, and dispose of and withdraw your effects. I have sent my secretaries on purpose with this intimation, and have ordered them to tell you the reason which hath induced her Majesty to come to this resolution. If I can any way be serviceable to you, let me know it.”

Addressed to Messrs. Gi[ ]bert Serle, Tho. Dorman, Chr. Hanbury, Geo. Lambe, Fra. Wyatt, Cha. Hudson, Chr. Crowe, Fra. Arundell, Tho. Balle, Edwd. Nelthorpe, John Horsey, Sam. Lambert, Tho. Chamberlaine, Geo. Collins, Sir Geo. Davies, Bart., and Mr. James Annison.

2. Replies of the English Merchants at Leghorn to Blackwell's messengers, that they were greatly obliged for his intimation, &c. Several of them said they must have patience; some, that “they reckoned themselves as safe at Legorne as at Whitehall”; “that they did not believe any of the Factory would stir”; that they “wondered that the Factory should be exposed for such a man as Plowman”; that “’twas as easy for them to fly as to remove their effects,” &c.

ABBATE CATELAIN to SIR L. BLACKWELL.

1704, [April 27-] May 8, Legorne.—“John Horsey this morning was talking with some Italians before Sigre. Guadagni's door, about the last news come from England, and he was saying:—

“That Mr. Gould presented the Merchants' Memorial to her Majesty the Queen, which was graciously received by her, notwithstanding that the Secretary of State, Lord Nottingham, there present, attempted several times to accept it from his hands, who refused it to him, and the Queen adverting upon that, with her own hand received it.

“That her Majesty had committed it to the Cabinet for to be there examined.

“That by the consult (*sic*) of the Lords was revoked everything proposed to his Highness from Sigre. Ammiraglio Shovell, and retracted all that he did here in Legorne, though he had from you some orders of Lord Nottingham, which orders were extorted against the right and will of her Majesty.

“That it is now known that all the storm in Plowman's affair had the motion from you, and under the management of one secretary of my Lord Nottingham the thing was grown so high as ’twas at present.

"That all the troubles were ready to be finished by the Merchants underwritten in the Memorial, 900 in number, by the claims of the Yarmouth Merchants and Clothmakers, that made a recourse to the Queen, and by the interposition of the Elector Palatine, who has sent some letters to the Queen about this affair in behalf of his Highness.

"That you have ruined yourself in sending here Mr. Majou to intimate the letter of my Lord Nottingham, and that now 'tis discovered very well you was the chief instrument concerned in this matter, and in a very short time we shall see something about you.

"And lastly, not only from Sr. Horsey but from all the town it is said that the Great Duke refused to you his audience, and that [he] is extremely angry about this affair."

*Copy. Endorsed:* Paragraph of Abbate Catelain's letter to Sir L. B.

THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY to FRANCESCO TERRIESI,  
"Proveditore della Dogana di Livorno."

1704, [April 29-] May 10, Florence.—Has seen his letter of the 7th [April 26], written at the instance of the English merchants at Leghorn. He may assure them that those of them who wish to depart with their capitals are at full liberty to do so, and those who wish to remain will find the same security there as in the past.

*Copy, Italian.*

G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1704, May 3, Vienna.—"This morning I received the honour of your letter of the 19th past, and think I may now venture to say that our mediation begins to operate, and since the Malcontents have been so easily drove out of their nest in the Island of Schütt, I hope they will not decline the offer we have recommended for an armistice. We have no letters from Portugal since those which brought news of the King's arrival there.

"This evening I have writ to C[ount] Lamberg, giving him notice that a fleet will soon be in the Mediterranean. Those assurances I shall give the Emperor himself tomorrow, by orders I received yesterday. But what benefit can he expect from a fleet, now his army has but one foot on the Po? and that but a weak one?

"Your Constable and Spanish Ambassador must be very nice if they will not converse with Mad<sup>e</sup> Richelieu because my Lord Dursley gave her a cast. How could she refuse that offer made her by a youth who has the face of an Adonis and club of an Hercules, as Dr. Garth elegantly expresses it. I can assure those that are concerned, she never set foot in Vienna (if that be a blemish), for Prince Eugene, her cousin-german, prevailed with the Venetian Ambassador to have her stopped upon the frontier; so the poor lady is like to be in a sad case, since no being is allowed her anywhere.



"Prince Alexander is as far from the Crown as his brethren; after all, he that now wears it is like to keep it.

"The E[arl] of Rumney is dying of the smallpox.

"Mr. Blathwayt has lost his employment of Secretary-at-War almost as sillily as Mr. Poultney did his in the Ordnance. It was first only talked of as a jest, and Mr. Bl. in all companies spread it about as such so industriously that it is at last verified, and Mr. St. John's succeeds him.

"The Duke of Ma[r]lb[orough] got to the Hague on the 22nd past. It is yet uncertain whether he makes the campaign on the Rhine, the Moselle, or the Meuse. There is scope enough left him."

Ansd. 17 May.

M. D'HERBERSTEIN to SIR L. BLACKWELL.

1704, May [18-24], Ostiglia.—On assuming "this command," sends the Secretary Rontini to communicate with him, assuring him of the gratitude of his Imperial Majesty.

*Copy, Italian. Also, another letter from the same to the same, [May 25-] June 5.*

THE ENGLISH FACTORY at LEGHORN.

[1704, May ?]—"An humble apology to the Queen, on behalf of the Merchants Petitioners, and Trustees for the Factory at Legorn, for printing their Case."

The late King was misled by false accusations into a belief of several wrongs done by the Gr[and] Duke of Tuscany to [William] Plowman and his adherents. This was effected by a deceitful petition, and also by a scandalous libel, entitled "The Case of Sir Alexander Rigby and Company." His Highness is innocent of the charges made against him therein, as will appear in the papers printed herewith, and in our answer before your Majesty's Commissioners, Sir John Cooke and John Pollexfen, Esq., &c.

Plowman wrote a letter from Cyprus to Jack Crookshanks, Rigby's book-keeper, touching prizes taken by him off that island, and which were never registered in the Court of Admiralty, &c. The late King's mortal enemies were entertained in Rigby, Shepheard, and Plowman's house at Legorn. Plowman corresponded with the late Queen [of James II.], at St. Germain's, and her pretended son there. "She made him her envoy to carry the child's picture to her brother the Duke of Modena from the said Court of St. Germain's." At Legorn he entertained the Lord Perth, Governor of the pretended Prince of Wales; and also one Montgomery, and Girardin, an Irishman in the French King's service, commander of your Majesty's ship called the Happy Return, taken in the last war; which men were concerned in the horrid design to assassinate the bravest Prince in the world [William III.], &c.



Capt. John Brome, late commander of Plowman's ship the Philip and Mary, formerly cruised without commission in the ship America, and took several vessels, &c. The Admiralty Register is referred to. Before the Commissioners of Appeal at Westminster Plowman swore that he was not worth 200*l.*, though he lived high and splendidly.

Legorn may be called the Port of England. The trade therewith brings in a profit to your Exchequer of about 300,000*l.* yearly. There is no occasion to use any extremities at all, as the merchants there do not question his Highness's protection of them. Cosmus III. of Tuscany desires the continuance of your Majesty's friendship. "The sovereignty of the sea is and hath ever been the undoubted right of the Crown of England, and always reckoned a part, and the greatest part, of that Empire."

The loyal Factory at Legorn have their sole dependence on your protection, and employ their estates in purchasing English manufactures, "viz., woollen [goods], mineries of lead, tin, fishery, shipping, eatable provisions, &c.; and even the two East India Companies are considerably enriched by the trade of the said Factory, in the consumption of their goods, as pepper, calicoes, &c."

#### LEGHORN AFFAIRS.

[1704, May.]—1. Report by Mr. John Pollexfen to the Queen "about Sir Alex. Rigby and Mr. Plowman's affairs"; containing many minute particulars; undated.

*Copy.* 11 pp.

2. Report by Sir J. Cooke to the Queen "upon the demands of Sir Alexander Rigby, &c., for damages"; dated at DD. [Doctors'] Commons, 17 May, 1704.

*Copy.* 4½ pp.

#### [SHREWSBURY] to SOMERS.

1704, July 5, Rome.—"By this last post I have received the favour of a letter from your Lordship. Those you mention to have writ in June was twelvemonth and about last Christmas—the first I received and answered; the other I am certain never came to my hands, I having long expected some answer about the picture and the price the gentleman asked, and, having received none, concluded you were grown indifferent in the matter. That gentleman is now dead, and his pictures exposed to sale, but at so high a rate that, money being scarce here, as yet none of them are sold.

"The most valuable are a Last Supper of Albano, valued at 1,200 crowns—so dear I should not advise the buying it; the two women of Guido, formerly mentioned when I sent you the measure of the picture, now valued at 800 crowns; a picture of our Lady, our Saviour, and several other figures of Rubens, a very large piece, at 800 crowns. This is one of the best of that author, but less fit for England, because, without knowing why,

they have crowded in a friar, an improper person and little thought on in our Lady's time. There are two pictures of Poussine, one a satyr, valued at 500 crowns, the other of the Holy Family, a less piece, at 400 crowns; but these are less pleasant. There are two large landships (*sie*) of Claud Lorene—I know none finer anywhere—both 800 crowns; two large landships of Poussine, at 400 crowns, and two lesser, with figures of Carlo Maratti, at the same price.

"These are the choice of what pictures are to be sold in that house, upon which the prices will I suppose be abated considerably, and I should be glad soon to receive your commands in case anything here might please you.

"Having said thus much on virtuosoship, I shall now thank you for the favour of this last letter."

*The rest of this letter is printed by Coxe.*

*Autograph draft.*

JAMES WHELLEY to SHREWSBURY.

1704, [July 24-] Aug. 4, Liv[orn]o.—"I humbly beg your Grace will excuse my continual troubling you about my affairs, which is to acquaint you of a perfidious design some of our merchants has [have] acted against me. . . . Your Grace may remember when our merchants courted the Great Duke for his protection in the affair of Plowman, which his Highness gave them in print, and to ingratiate the more to obtain it, some of them went to the Proveditore, and told him I was the greatest enemy the Great Duke had; adding that when Sir Cloudsly Shovell was here, I gave him spiteful informations against him and the Governor, and their partiality for the French made him so violent in his demands that there was nothing done but I kept a journal of, which I formed according to my passions to make embroils. . . . I am told the Great Duke has the same notion of me. . . . Mr. Leary departs tomorrow night for Genoua." . . .

[SIR L. BLACKWELL] to the COUNT DE LAMBERG.

1704, [July 25-] Aug. 5, Florence.—A matter has occurred at Leghorn which affects the rights of the Queen's subjects, but the Great Duke refuses to interfere, as it concerns the Church. Sends a copy for his examination.

*Copy, Italian. Enclosing:—*

A paper relating to the abduction of N., the niece, aged 16, of Mr. Gilbert Serle, an Englishman dwelling in Leghorn, from his own house, by the priest Belisario Benvenuti, dwelling in the church of S. Giulia, Leghorn, and to her being placed in the convent of S. Florenzo, Pisa, under pretence that she wished to become a Roman Catholic. Mr. Serle is related to Lord Chandois, English Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. The punishment of the priest and the release of the young lady are demanded. The Nuncio will not act, because his authority is insufficient, &c.

*Italian. Also, copy of a letter from Car. Montemagni on the same subject.*

SIR L. BLACKWELL to the GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

1704, [Sept. 27-] Oct. 8, Florence.—By the Queen's orders, demands 50,000 crowns for the damages suffered by William Plowman.

*Copy, French.*

CAV. MONTEMAGNI to SIR L. BLACKWELL.

1704, Oct. [6-] 17.—The Grand Duke hopes that the Queen will rest satisfied with the explanations which will be given her by Count Zefferini, now in London, with regard to Plowman's affair.

*Copy, Italian.*

[SHREWSBURY] to MARLBOROUGH.

1704, Oct. [14-] 25, s.n., Rome.—“I did not receive the honour of your Grace's of the 30th Sept. till two days ago, and am so persuaded that you are convinced I wish you happiness and good success in all you undertake, that I will not misspend your time in the repetition of such unnecessary expressions, but come more immediately to the point you are pleased to command my poor opinion, viz., what disposition the V[enetian]s may have to enter into the great Alliance.

“I must in the first place protest my incapacity to judge of such a matter, conversing so little here with anybody that I may say, whilst I have been in Italy, to [I] have lived in more solitude than I could have done at Grafton. However, having seen some advances made by their Ambassador here to begin a treaty with the Emperor, and observed [the] steps they have made in other courts, it has long been my opinion that their design is to have treaties on foot with all parties, but conclude with none, at least till they see one side so superior that they may hope to gain without running any hazard of losing; and of this I am more convinced since I have seen certain letters intercepted from C[ardinal] Janson to the D[uke] and P[rior] Vendôme, and one from the G[rand] P[rior] to his brother, [by which it is plain now their Ambassador here was endeavouring a treaty with the Pope to clear Italy of all foreign troops]; which letters I conclude have been communicated to your Grace, and demonstrate the fair hopes the Ven[etians] give] to all parties.

“Though this be my judgment, and that I doubt no success will attend any negotiation with them, yet it being a thing of such consequence if they could be prevailed with to join in the Alliance, that (*sic*) I think no opportunity should be neglected to come to a true knowledge of their mind, which can best be done by the Queen's Ministers, since I am sure they will much more readily treat with her Majesty, whom they know able and willing to perform what she engages, than with the Court of Vienna, which has a reputation directly contrary. But before any such trial be made, I should think it absolutely requisite that some succour be sent to the D[uke] of S[avoy], for [till his affairs be in a better posture it will be small encouragement

for any in Italy to declare for the League]\* whilst the French have such a superiority as they have at present in Italy, it will be in vain to hope that any of the powers of this side the Alps should declare for the League.

"Your Grace will best judge in what place and manner it will be fitting to begin to sound these gentlemen.† Venice itself, I doubt, is not very proper, from the difficulty of conversing with the nobles, and more because the Emperor has resolved to send back thither the Count Berka for his Ambassador, the man in the world I am told the Ven[etian]s have the greatest objection and dislike to; for though I know that they will depend only upon her Majesty and the States for any subsidies they might expect during the war, yet, being persuaded nothing would incline them so readily to engage as the prospect of some enlargement of their territory towards Lombardy, [I think?] that can never be promised them but from the Emperor united with the K[ing] of Sp[ain]; so that it will always be necessary that a minister of the Emperor should assist at the treaty, or at least before it be concluded.

"The Ven[etians] being esteemed generally well affected to the Emperor's cause, I should hope it would not be hard to find a minister of theirs in some court of the Confederates, as London, Vienna, or elsewhere, and well-wisher to this treaty; and such a one I should think fit first to propose it to. About eighteen months since the Emperor's Ambassador was of opinion that Moro[sini], the Ven[etian] Ambassador here, was of that genius, and had several discourses with him. [I talked with him but once, and]\* I then told Comte Lamberg I much doubted [his tongue and his heart were very different]\* the other's sincerity, thinking it impossible that one who had so entirely the confidence of the Pope and his Ministers, as this Ambassador had, could be so much a German as he then seemed. Since that, my suspicion has appeared just, and the intercepted letters before mentioned have put it so out of question that I am sure he will never be a proper man to open such a negociation to."

*Autograph draft.*

#### THE QUEEN'S REPLY TO COUNT ZEFFERINI.

1704, Oct. 25, Whitehall.—The proceedings of the Duke of Tuscany against William Plowman were irregular, and the damages adjudged by the Queen were assessed with the utmost consideration for the Duke. Plowman had a perfect right to cruise against the French, with whom this nation was at war, and to capture their vessels. He was arrested by the Duke in the territory of another Prince. The Duke, if injured by him, should have complained to the Queen, and not have sat in judgment on him, acting the part of both accuser and judge, and condemning him to pay a large sum of money. The Queen expects that his Highness will pay the said damages without delay. (*Signed:*) C. Hedges.

*Copy, French.*

\* Struck out.

† Substituted for "this Republic."

## G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1704, Nov. [4-]15, Vienna.—“I am to return your Grace my dutiful thanks for your letters of the 20th of September and 18th of October.

“When my Lord Cardigan, his brother, and their governor appear here, they shall be served with all the attention imaginable. Mr. Radcliff (who lately pass[ed] by here) says they intend to see the Carnival at Venice.

“I was surprised to find the malicious story which your Grace mentions to have run about in England. I never heard anything of that kind but from the mention you make of it, nor can I imagine from what grounds such an improbable tale should come. I am morally assured it could not be from your letter which I forwarded to Mr. Secretary, for that bore a quite contrary sense, and men must have lost their understanding, as well as all principles, before they could put so wrong an interpretation on what was so well meant. This shall always be my opinion, if I am ever asked the question.

“Your Grace may have heard that Mr. Hill has persuaded some great men in England that this conjuncture may be favourable towards bringing the Venetians into an alliance with us, and he has got his ends by it, for he has procured credentials for himself to that State, though as far as I can judge of their inclinations and interests, they are now as distant from those measures as they were in November last, when I had the honour to relate to your Grace some discourses I had here with Sigr. Delphino on that subject; and so I told Mr. Secretary Harley (when I was at Landau), who then asked my opinion on that affair. The usage the poor Duke of Savoy has met, as well as the D[uke] of Modena, are but mean encouragement to enter into the like engagements.

“The enclosed will give your Grace the true history of my sleeveless errand.

“The Electrice of Bavaria has at last capitulated, and if any forces can be picked up in that country for Italy, there may be hopes still of retrieving that game.”

[G. STEPNEY] to ———.

1704, Nov. [4-]15, Vienna.—“You will excuse me for having been a very irregular correspondent of late, having been obliged to run about for these two months, and it is not but within these three days that Mr. Bruyninx and I are come back from our troublesome congress at Schemnitz, where our best endeavours have been ineffectual. We found here most of the Court and even of the Ministers prepossessed with an opinion that the fault lay entirely on the side of the Malcontents, who are said to have obstinately insisted on four exorbitant demands.

“1st. The annulling their last act of settlement made at the Diet of Presburgh, anno 1687, whereby the Crown of Hungary was declared hereditary to the House of Austria, and that they might be left at liberty to proceed to a new election. 2<sup>o</sup>. That Rakoczi should be suffered to be Prince of Transilvania,

independent of this Emperor. 3<sup>d</sup>. That the present Palatine Prince Esterhasi should be deposed, and that important office conferred on Count Bereseni; and 4<sup>th</sup>: That the Malcontents should be maintained in the enjoyment of such lands and estates whereof they are at present in possession. That Rakoczi had publicly declared neither the Emperor nor [the] King of the Romans had any right of sovereignty over him; and that some mention had been made of the Duke of Berry for King of Hungary.

"'Tis possible some or all of these extravagant stories may have reached you, having been very current here, and for that reason I think I am obliged to tell you fairly all I know of the matter.

"As near as I can trace these reports, they were first brought hither by Count Veterani with the capitulation of Caschau. In his way to Vienna he called upon Rakoczi at Eisenbach, and dined with him. There happened to be at table two emissaries from France and Bavaria. I cannot tell what impertinent discourses these people might have held, or what a loose the Prince might have given himself on that occasion to render the entertainment more agreeable; but I can honestly assure you the Malcontents were so far from laying these maxims down as the foundation of their treaty in any formal proposal, that their two chiefs Rakoczi and Bereseni never ventured in their most private discourses with Mr. Bruyninx and me to run into any of these extravagancies.

"That you may understand where our matter sticks, I must acquaint you that our meeting at Schemnitz was barely designed for settling the preliminaries towards a truce of three months, during which term it was hoped a solid peace might either be concluded, or at least put in a fair way. In order to this armistice the Emperor made some overtures to the Malcontents by the Archbishop of Colocza, on the 28th August; to which Rakoczi returned an answer on the 2nd of September, which in my poor opinion was as reasonable and moderate as could be expected, nor could I conceive otherwise than that the Emperor would have entirely closed with what had been offered; and upon those assurances I posted very cheerfully in all diligence from Landau to Schemnitz, supposing there remained little more for me to do there than to be an eye-witness to their agreement. I got thither on the 27th in the evening, but found myself very much mistaken, for two days before the Imperialists had given in a new project of an armistice, instead of a reply to the conditions above mentioned. It would be too long to entertain you with the terms of that project, but I may venture to say the Hungarians were so exasperated at the first sight of them, that the same evening (the 25th October) orders were dispatched to their troops everywhere to make themselves ready for a march, for that Rakoczi and the other chiefs of the confederacy, from this first step, concluded the Imperialists were not yet disposed to act sincerely with them.

"Mr. Bruyninx (before he gave in this paper) used all the arguments he could with Baron Seilern to continue in the old track, or at least to abate part of his new demands. The

Archbishop of Colocza did the same, but all to no purpose, for Baron Seilern declared his instructions were positive, and he could make no alterations.

"On the 28th Mr. Bruyninx and I went over to Eisenbach, to try if we could dispose Prince Rakoczi to prolong the cessation of arms till the 15th November, in which time we might send a courier to Vienna in hopes of obtaining for the Imperialists more favourable instructions; but so much stiffness on one side made the Hungarians as obstinate on the other; so the Prince flatly refused any further term, alleging the six weeks he had already allowed had been idly spent in cavils and subtleties, and he saw little likelihood that the Court of Vienna would change their maxims in fifteen days more. He likewise refused to return any other answer to the Emperor's project than a sort of declaration that it was unsincere, unreasonable, and impracticable, insisting still that a reply ought to be made to his former proposals. This the Imperial Commission still declined, and so our impertinent embassy broke up; Baron Seilern, Count Lamberg, and Count Cohari set out from Schemnitz on the 5th inst., by the way of Gran, and Mr. Bruyninx and I the day following, by the way of Presburgh.

"We left the Archbishop of Colocza still at Schemnitz to keep up some sort of a negotiation, for I do not yet despair of composing these differences if the business were put into right hands and a more proper method, on which points Mr. Bruyninx and I are now labouring at this Court.

"I believe Rakoczi besieged Neuhausell on the 7th with an army of 16,000 men. He will not want for cannon and ammunition, having found sufficient stores in Caschau. He has received from France a good number of ingenieurs and other officers, and told me Monsr. Desalleurs (my old acquaintance at Berlin) was on the road from Belgrade, and expected to be with him by the 14th inst."

*In the hand of Stepney's clerk, on foolscap paper, not signed or addressed.*

[G. STEPNEY] to SECRETARY HEDGES.

1704, Nov. [8-]19, Vienna.—"By last post I was honoured with your letter of the 20th October, wherein you are pleased to inform me of a league which the Pope and the French King are contriving for securing the peace of Italy, and that they are trying to engage the Republic of Venice in the same measures. To prevent which (you say) Mr. Hill will be instructed from her Majesty and the States General, with a latitude to go over to Venice as he sees occasion; and you signify to me her Majesty's pleasure that I move the Emperor to employ his partisans at Rome to stifle that intrigue, and likewise that he would interpose his offices with the Venetian State to hinder them from entering into the league aforesaid, and if it be possible to bring them into the Grand Alliance,



"Since my return from Hungary the Emperor has been indisposed, and yesterday he voided two small stones, which accident has hindered him from giving any audiences of late. But the first time I have the honour to be admitted to him, I shall not fail to acquaint him with the generous concern her Majesty continues to show for his interest everywhere, particularly in this new instance of her attention towards Italy.

"Till I can speak with authority from the Emperor or his Ministers, I beg leave to acquaint you with some particulars I have learned from other persons concerning these intercepted letters, which I suppose to be the same packet that Lieut.-Col. St. Amour took from a Venetian courier between Verona and Milan (whereof I made mention to Mr. Secretary Harley on the 6th of Sept.), wherein a letter is said to have been found from Cardinal Janson, informing the Prior Vendôme that he was just come from audience of the Pope, who seemed perfectly well disposed to enter into a confederacy with the French King for the defence and peace of Italy; that he intended to declare himself in [a] few days, and would endeavour to dispose the Republic of Venice to join with the Courts of France and Rome in the good design.

"I have been told the original of this letter was first lodged with his Imperial Majesty, who forwarded it to Rome, thereby to convince the Pope of his too great partiality, and to reproach him at the same time. That the Pope seemed grievously offended and scandalised at these reports, and have [had ?] declared to some of the Emperor's partisans at Rome that he was so far from making such promises to Cardinal Janson that no conversation like this had ever passed between them. The Cardinal too (when examined on that point) protested, if there was any such letter, it must have been counterfeited, for that he never writ any such thing.

"The Venetian Ambassador here has affirmed to a friend of mine (who accidentally discoursed with him on this subject) that this is the true ground of the story; and since my return from Hungary, he has repeated to me the declaration I have frequently had from him formerly, that the Republic persists in their resolution not to deviate one step from the neutrality the[y] proposed to themselves towards the beginning of this war, nor will depart from it, unless one or other party should oblige them, by enormous acts of violence, to take more desperate measures. He has further assured me, upon his word of honour, that within these few days he had declared one [once] more, both to the Emperor and his Ministers, that the Senate was still firm and true to this principle.

"Four days ago he received an express from the Senate, with usual complaints (as I suppose) of the Germans being too troublesome guests in the territory of Brescia. It cannot be expected they should be otherwise till they are better supplied with money and magazines, the want whereof makes them an heavy burden to the Republic. However, the treatment they have received of late from the French is not much better. As I discover anything more of their intentions or inclinations, you shall be duly informed."

*Copy.*



[CHARLES MONTAGU, LORD] HALIFAX to SHREWSBURY.

1704, Nov. 10.—“I have now with me a young man who is very full of acknowledgments for the great favour and civility you showed him at Rome. . . . I am very glad you are grown so great a virtuoso ; I shall have much more pleasure in that sort of conversation than in the field sports you admired when you went from hence, and I should be much obliged to you if I might have some advantage from your skill while you continue at Rome. Mr. Montague has bought me some pictures, but I yet want a great many to furnish my room, and I would take it for a very great favour if, before you leave Rome, you would buy some for me. I can give you no instructions so good as your own fancy. I would wish they should be pleasant subjects, and that is all the rule I would prescribe ; and I affect to have them large, as most proper for furniture. . . . Mr. Shephard has wrote to Mr. Arundell to furnish you with any money you shall demand on my account. . . . I am overjoyed to hear with so much certainty that you are returning to us.” . . .

G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1704, Nov. [11.]22, Vienna.—“By last post Mr. Whitworth received your Grace’s letter of the 5th October, for which he desires me to return his dutiful thanks. He leaves me in two or three days, and I believe may meet the Czar on the borders of Poland, for He (*sic*) has already made himself master of all Courland.

“Notwithstanding the impertinent report of your Grace’s concerning yourself in politics, I must not forbear troubling you with my stories of Venice, and desiring your opinion thereupon, for perhaps, by your familiarity with Sigr. Morosini as well as Count Lamberg, your Grace may set me right in notions which I may not rightly understand, having never yet been on the other side of the Alps, and having very few correspondents there at present.

“On the 24th past, o.s., the Queen opened the Parliament by a very gracious speech, and the two Houses have answered with very dutiful addresses ; but the eloquence of the Upper House far exceeds the other, as is usual. Your Grace will observe they have taken no notice of Sir G. Rooke’s victory, for my Lord Ma[r]lb[orough]’s friends thought that and Bleinheim ought not to be mentioned on a day. I believe his Grace is now at Berlin, soliciting troops for Savoy ; but H.R.H. may be in as bad a case as the El[ecto]r of Bavaria before those succours can arrive.

[P.S.] “Your Grace will be pleased to excuse the errors you find in these transcripts ; the post will be gone before I can read them over.”

Ansd. Dec. 6th.

[G. STEPNEY] to SECRETARY HEDGES.

1704, Nov. [11.]22, Vienna.—“By last post I had the honour to transmit to you some informations and reflections upon the affairs of Venice, in answer to the instructions I received from

you of the 20th past. I have since had an audience of the Emperor upon that subject, and two long discourses with the Venetian Ambassador, the substance whereof I shall now relate to you.

"But [1] must begin by acquainting you that Mr. Bruyninx received by last post a resolution from the States General of the 10th inst., giving him notice that the Pope was endeavouring to persuade the Venetians to put a garrison of their troops into Mantua, which would be of great prejudice to his Imperial Majesty and his Allies, since thereby the French might by [be] at liberty of drawing out their garrison from Mantua and employing it somewhere else against the Confederates; for which reason the States General have ordered Mr. Bruyninx to represent this to the Venetian Ambassador here, desiring him to employ his good offices towards preventing the Republic from consenting to the Pope's proposal, and making a step which would discover too great partiality for France. Mr. Vrybergue is ordered to make application to Sigr. Mocenigo in London to the same effect.

"I must likewise inform you that on the 20th inst. the Venetian Ambassador received another courier from the Senate, who declared they will no longer endure either the French or the Imperialists in their territory; that their State has on several occasions given great instances of their regard to the Emperor, particularly by favouring his troops in their retreat from Figarolo, and supplying them in their passage with provisions, when they were in the greatest necessity; that upon requisition from the Emperor they had once more allowed them to enter into their dominion, upon assurances given that they should barely pass through it into the Mantuan or Cremonese, which they might easily have done, being at that time superior in force to the French; whereas it is now near two months that the Imperialists seem to have taken up their rest there, and are not at all disposed to march either backwards or forwards, to the great mortification and detriment of the province of Brescia, the people whereof, being reputed to be the most sturdy and resolute subjects under the Venetian dominion, begin to grow mutinous upon the disorders that are daily committed amongst them, and have already solicited the Senate either to find proper expedients towards protecting them by fair means from these insolencies, or to leave them to revenge the injuries they suffer, by using their arms for their natural defence against either party, offering to raise and maintain at their own expense 10,000 men for that service.

"That the Grand Prior Vendôme had assured the Senate he had orders to withdraw all the French forces out of their State 24 hours after the Germans have retired; but in case of their refusal he pretends to have the same right of subsisting there as the Imperialists have; and in order to prevent the Germans from breaking into the Duchy of Mantua, he has already demanded of the Republic Monte Chiari, Castagnedolo, Calcinato, and Lonato, four places proper to form his *postirung*; which proposal the

Venetian[s] have absolutely rejected, and sent a courier likewise to their Ambassador at Paris, who is to declare there, that the Republic will by no means allow quarters in their country to either party, but seems disposed to take resolute measures against either side which shall give them the greatest offence.

"Last night the Venetian Ambassador had audience of the Emperor, and acquainted him with these resolutions, insisting particularly on the offer made by the Grand Prior, and remonstrating of what prejudice it would be to the Republic if the Imperialists did not show as good a disposition to remove out of their territory as the French have done.

"The Ambassador tells me the Emperor assured him once more, that orders have been given to Count Linange (and shall be repeated) to press forward; with which promises the Ambassador dispatches one of his courier[s] this evening, and within five or six days more he will send away the other, with positive information to the Senate what they are to depend on, according as he perceives these resolutions have been duly executed; in which case he declares to me, upon his honour, that the Republic will never think of taking any measures contrary to the Emperor's interest. But on the other hand (he says) he will not answer for any extremities they may run into, if they find themselves tempted to despair by ill usage, for rather than they will allow winter quarters to the prejudice of their subjects, and to the discredit of their Republic, he believes they may resolve on a sudden to take a share in this war, by joining with that side which seems to have the most regard for them. He added that in this conjuncture he thought their friendship was not to be neglected, since their decision on either side might soon turn the scale in favour of that party for whom they should think fit to declare, the Venetians being at present in a condition to act with 40,000 men and 30 men-of-war, if they were obliged to exert themselves.

"You will be pleased to observe that the discourses I have now related from the Venetian Ambassador are warmer than those he held with me formerly, which change I impute to some more positive orders, which may have been brought to him by this second courier. However, he softened all, by declaring once more to me that if the Republic was left entirely to their own free will, and those maxims which seemed most natural to them, he really believed they would choose still to continue in the state of a perfect neutrality, since they neither want or desire any subsidies in money from any potentate whatsoever, nor have any thoughts of enlarging their dominions; though (he confesses) the French King has frequently, by their Ambassador at Paris, made large offers to them of this last kind.

"I was admitted to audience of the Emperor immediately after the Ambassador came out, and represented to his Imperial Majesty of what consequence it was to his interest in Italy to prevent both the Pope and the Venetians from doing anything to his prejudice at least, if they are not yet disposed to declare

themselves in his favour. He promised me to use his best endeavours by his partisans at Rome and Venice, and would order his Ministers to inform me what has been done and is now a-doing to that purpose. This is all I could learn from the Emperor himself, for it is his usual method to return none but general answers, and I must try what further discoveries I can make of his intentions by my enquiries among his Ministers. The difficulty will be to know with whom the secret is lodged, since the Emperor changes hands frequently, and sometimes makes use of very extraordinary means and persons for carrying on his designs.

"Of this we have a fresh example in the person of Abbate Cini, a man of obscure birth in the Mark of Ancona, who, however, under the regency of the late Pope Innocent the 12th, found means to insinuate himself into the Court of Rome, so as to obtain the distinction and dignity of a *Monsignore*; but having allowed himself too great a liberty in a pamphlet he writ against the Church and Government, he was committed, by an order from that Pope, to the Castle of St. Angelo, whence he was delivered by the present Pope Albani, but was never restored to the degree of prelacy, of which he was divested for the reason above mentioned. By this disgrace he was discouraged from pretending to any further church preferment, and from residing any longer at Rome; so he resolved to try his fortune at Vienna, where I suppose he had heard many persons of less virtue and merit than himself had found ways of being introduced to pensions and employments. Here he loitered some years without making any figure or appearance. At last, by some intrigue (which none of our Ministers will own to have been immediately concerned in), he got to be sent [sent] to Venice, whence he has held private correspondence with the Emperor for these then [three?] months, and within six weeks has produced a credential under the Emperor's own hand with the title of Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic. This underhand dealing has given some mortification to Count Berka, the Emperor's ordinary Ambassador at Venice (who is at present here), and to several of his powerful relations. Most of our Ministers, too, seem sensible that such a slight ought not to have been put to a gentleman of his quality and distinction; nor are the Venetians much edified by the Emperor's having nominated an Abbot to transact with them in the nature of a public minister, or at bottom perhaps they are not willing to receive one with the second order of Envoy, after having been used to send and receive no other characters than that of Ambassador. However, not to declare this to be the true difficulty of their not admitting Sigr. Cini to audience of the Senate, they have found out an odd expedient to hinder his being introduced among them—by demanding in what habit he pretends to appear? Which question and circumstance perplexes him not a little, for the Nonce [Nuncio] at Venice will not allow him to assume the long robe, which is the badge of a prelate, and the Senate will not admit him with a short cloak, the ordinary dress of an abbot, since the Emperor in his credential distinguishes

him by the style of *Monsignore*. This nicety I believe will hinder our equivocal minister from exercising his function, and I have been told the Emperor himself, being sensible of his error, in having offered to make use of such a man, would gladly retrieve it, by letting him drop, if he could handsomely."

*Copy.*

THE QUEEN TO SIR L. BLACKWELL.

1704, Nov. 24.—Letters of recall.

ANNE R.

"Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well. Having thought it convenient to recall you from our service in the Court of the Great Duke of Tuscany, and from that to the Republic of Genoua, we herewith send you our letters of revocation to them both, which you are to deliver respectively, accompanying those to the Great [Duke] with such expressions of our esteem and affection for his Highness's person and friendship, and those to the said Republic, with such expressions of our regard for their friendship and interest, as you shall judge proper; after which you shall make all convenient speed to return into our presence, assuring yourself of our favour and gracious acceptance of the services you have rendered us in those Courts. And so we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 24th day of November, 1704, in the third year of our reign.

"By her Majesty's command. C. HEDGES."

*Copy. Addressed:* To our trusty and well beloved Sir Lambert Blackwell, Knight, our Envoy Extraordinary to the Great Duke of Tuscany.

SIR L. BLACKWELL'S RECALL.

1704-5, [Jan. 21-24] Feb. 1-3.—Memorial of what passed when Sir Lambert Blackwell, the Queen's Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, went to take leave of his Highness.

The Envoy had informed Cav. Montemagni, first Secretary of State to the Duke, of his intentions. The Duke sent his equipage and a gentleman of his chamber to bring the Envoy to the palace, where he was entertained for three days. Lord Wargrave\* and many English gentlemen accompanied the Envoy to the Court, between the ranks of Swiss Guards. On the first day a magnificent dinner was served under the direction of Sir ——— Dereham, an English Baronet, appointed by the Grand Duke *Ecuyer de Salle*. Then follows an account of the ceremonies observed at this dinner. The healths of the Queen and Prince George of Denmark were drunk. In the evening the Envoy had audience of the Grand Duke, with further ceremonies. A similar dinner was given on the second day, and in the evening the Envoy was conducted to the public theatre, where a fine musical opera was given. There was another dinner and final audience on the third day, and

\* James, Baron Waldegrave. He is styled "Earl" further on, but he was not created Earl till 1729.

then the Envoy was conducted back to his own house, being accompanied by the said Earl [of Wargrave], his entertainer, and others.

At the end is a list of the persons who dined with the Envoy, including the Earl of Wargrave, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Doran, and Mr. Water, Englishmen, and many Italians.

*French, 6 pp. Endorsed by Shrewsbury: Ceremonial at Sir L. Blackwell's taking leave of the G. Duke of Florence, Feb. 1704-5.*

#### G. STEPNEY to SHREWSBURY.

1705, [March 24-] April 4, Vienna.—“I have this moment received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 21st past. We hear nothing further of our negotiation with Hungary, but by the enclosed account your Grace will see the Malcontents triumph on one side of the Danube, and the Imperialists on the other; but if our Ministers understood their master's interest as they ought, they would be sensible he suffers on both sides.

“I trouble your Grace with a transcript of what I have writ to Mr. Secretary about Sigr. Spada. The quæres were made me by the Polish Envoy. I do not conceive what interest his master may have in that business, nor can I judge what design the Court of Rome may have on foot at present; but I have enquired of Mr. Secretary if it be yet her Majesty's pleasure that I oppose any longer Sigr. Spada's coming hither, either with the character of extraordinary or of ordinary Nuncio; that at least I may know what part I am to act.

“The easterly winds keep back our packets from England, whereof four are now wanting.

“The Emperor assures the Envoy from the D[uke] of Savoy, that Prince Eugene shall part the 7th inst.; but I know he cannot be ready so soon, and I believe it will be Easter first. He will stick here as long as he can. Mr. Whitworth got near Muscov on the 27th of February, made his entry there the 28th, and had a private audience of the Czar on the 1st of March, who went away the same evening to visit his fleet at Veronitz, and was to be back again at Muscov within a month, when he intended to begin his march towards Riga, which place he means to besiege with 60,000 men. I believe Mr. Whitworth must accompany him in that expedition. Hitherto he seems pretty well satisfied with his reception. He was attended at his entry by 300 gentlemen and eleven coaches with six horses. The Czar professes the greatest friendship imaginable for her Majesty and for the English nation.”

“PARTICULAR RELATION about SIGNOR SPADA” [by G. STEPNEY].

1705, [March 24-] April 4, Vienna.—“Towards the end of the year 1701, the Pope had a fancy of sending extraordinary Nuntios to Vienna, France, and Spain, with exhortations to peace.

"Upon early notice I had from Rome of this design, I writ a warm letter to Count Caunitz, representing that it would be very prejudicial to the Confederacy if such a minister were admitted, whose coming would only occasion unseasonable jealousies, and draw on a peace before it were consistent with the interest of the Allies.

"The Emperor was very well satisfied with my letter, and ordered his Ambassador at Rome to put a copy thereof into the Pope's hand, as a sufficient excuse why that extraordinary mission could not be allowed of.

"His late Majesty likewise, approving the step I had made, sent me repeated orders to hinder that minister's coming hither at any rate; and Mr. Bruyninx had instructions to the same purpose.

"However, the Pope kept to his first resolution, and dispatched Signor Spada this way, but his Imperial Majesty being as resolute not to receive him here, he was obliged to stop short at Passau, where he continued privately in a convent for above a twelvemonth, soliciting for access to this Court, but in vain. Therefore (upon Signor Pignatelli's being made Archbishop of Naples, and Cardinal) he was ordered as Nuncio into Poland, and has resided there ever since, yet from time to time has made private enquiries if it were yet seasonable for him to make his appearance at this Court; and that the sending of him might not seem to be merely out of a design for making peace, the Pope had once thought of calling away our present Nuncio Davia, and appointing Signor Spada to reside here in the quality of his ordinary Nuncio.

"I have reason to think this project is revived of late, and the question has been asked me, whether I was still averse to this prelate's coming hither. My answer was, that I had no particular objection against his person (for he is said to be a man of a fair character, and not too partial and adherent to the French interest), but that the opposition I made formerly proceeded entirely from the informations I had of his errand when he left at Rome, and upon that suspicion I might yet endeavour to keep him at a distance, if I perceived his instructions were still the same; whereas otherwise his person and station were both indifferent to me.

"The next question was, if her Majesty were willing and desirous that a good intelligence might be restored between this Court and that of Rome, which for those [these?] two or three years has been interrupted by several disagreeable accidents. To which I answered that it ought to be the Emperor's peculiar care to manage the Court of Rome at all times, and that it would be agreeable to her Majesty if the number of his friends increased everywhere; particularly, that the Pope having given many instances of his partiality to France, it was high time (and to be wished) that, towards settling the Balance of Europe, he would at last show some acts of kindness to the Austrian family, which stood much in need of them; and the Pope might have frequent



occasions of favouring their interests, both by assisting their armies at present, and by confirming hereafter their right to the kingdom of Naples, &c."

*The heading only is in Stepney's hand.*

#### MARLBOROUGH to SHREWSBURY.

1705, Aug. 24, camp at Corbais.—"I was flattering myself with hopes of the long expected happiness of seeing your Grace in these parts, when I received the honour of your letter of the 10th instant, with an account of your being laid up with a fit of the gout. I assure you I take great share in whatever you suffer, and am the more concerned at your present illness, because it deprives me of the sole satisfaction I had proposed to myself for the rest of the campaign; for which loss, however, I should think myself sufficiently recompensed if for a transient fit you should get rid of your old distemper.

"Our army is in a manner laid up too by a disease for which I see no cure; otherwise there is great reason to believe we might now have made a considerable progress in the enemies' country, in order to which I had at the camp at Meldert with great difficulty got together a provision of about ten days' bread; and having marched four days together through several defiles and part of the Bois de Soignies, the Army came the 18th instant into a spacious plain, with only the Ysche between us and the enemy. About noon we were formed in order of battle, and having visited the posts with Mons. d'Auverquerque, we resolved the attack, thinking there was no more to do but to order the troops to advance, when the Deputies of the States, having consulted their other Generals, would not give their consent; so that I was with great regret obliged to quit the enterprise, which promised all imaginable success, and to march back with the melancholy prospect of being able to do nothing more this campaign, whereof so much still remains behind, than make the seige of Leeuwe, and demolish the lines.

"This disappointment, at a time when our expectations are so little answered elsewhere, makes me very uneasy; and since all my remaining consolation is in your good company, I hope, as soon as you have your health, nothing will hinder you from hastening this way." *Signed.*

[P.S., *in his own hand.*] "This last disappointment vexes me so much that I am dead with the headache, which I hope will prevail with you to pardon my making use of Mr. Cardonel's hand."

#### SHREWSBURY to [SIR JOHN TALBOT].

1705, Sept. [10-]21, s.n., Augsbourg.—"I believe you will be surprised with what I am about to tell you, that yesterday



morning I was married to an Italian widow lady I knew at Rome. Her being without fortune and a foreigner will make my choice censured by everybody, but I am persuaded she will approve herself so good a wife and so good a Protestant that I shall not have just cause to repent what I have done." . . .

SHREWSBURY to SIR JOHN TALBOT.

1705, [Sept. 27.] Oct. 8, s.n., Augsbourg.—"Yesterday I had the favour of yours of the 7th Sept., and three days before Mr. Frankland sent me, from Vienna, two of your letters of a very old date, viz. the 22nd of June and 6th July; and since you are so kind to enquire about my health, I shall acquaint you that it is about a month since my bleeding stopped; but I have a bad cough which has followed me ever since I came first to Venice, which was what I writ Mons. Delafage word, I feared would hardly ever leave me; and if I repeated the same to you, I should say no more than I believe. However, I intend tomorrow or next day to remove forwards to Francfort. . . .

"This I am confident will make me a very prudent wife, and I think I may answer for her that she is a good Protestant, having resolved on that change some months before I ever mentioned my design of marrying, but upon my lending her a Bible in the vulgar tongue, where she was infinitely surprised to find so little of her old religion."

JOHN WILLIAM [ELECTOR PALATINE] to SHREWSBURY.

1705, Nov. [19.] 20, Dusseldorff.—Compliments. Regrets that he was unable to see him in passing.

*French; signed. Endorsed by S.: Elec. Palatine to me.*

BENJAMIN FURLY to [SHREWSBURY].

1706, Dec. [14.] 25, n.s., Rotterdam.—"My Lord,—Give me leave, I beseech you, to lay before you three things that are with me of very great concernment, and in all probability will be brought before that august assembly where your Lordship justly makes so great a figure.

"First, the oppression under which the manufactures, linens, &c., of these Provinces do lie (beyond the linens of Germany), which pay at their entrance into England at least 33½ per cent. customs, and some much more; whereas all the manufactures and corn coming out of England hither do not pay 5 per cent. custom inwards here. By which means the province of Overysel (whose chiefest subsistence is by the art of weaving) is so impoverished, that they have earnestly pressed for an imposition upon English manufactures; and other Provinces for the like upon English corn, the great quantities of which being imported

here, brings (*sic*) down the prices of their corn, so that their tenants cannot pay their rents, nor the landlords their taxes, and so the Provinces not bring in their quota to the General Tax.

"But some, wiser than other some, thought it more advisable to steer another course, and to find a way to get relief in England, by finding a medium by which they might be in a great measure eased, and her Majesty's revenues not at all, or very little, diminished.

"And one of the members of the States General, honouring me with a visit, opened this case to me, and communicated to me a memorial he had conceived, to be given to my Lord Duke [Marlborough], desiring me to examine it, and if I found anything amiss in it to redress it; if too short, to add to it my considerations, and to put it into English; intending to have given it over in that language; but that was over-ruled, and it was finally delivered in French.

"He further desired that I would recommend the equity of it to all lovers of both nations, that heartily desire the continuance and increase of the good harmony (so terrible to the common enemy and so salutair for Europe) betwixt the two nations.

"My Lord Duke, as I have been informed by members of the State that were present, declared himself so satisfied in the justice and equity of the case, that he promised to join his endeavours with those of Monsr. de Vrybergens to obtain relief for them.

"The case, my Lord, is this. About 70 years ago, when your Act for Poundage was first given to K[ing] Ch[arles] I., these Provinces made and transported into England only fine Hollands, which were rated (justly enough) in the Book of Rates, one with another, at 5 shillings the English ell, and paying 5s. in the pound, the custom inwards was 3 pence an ell.

"This was fair and just enough at that time; but since that time these Provinces having fallen into the manufacture of a coarser sort of linen, that is not worth, one with another, half-a-crown the English ell, do actually pay to the Crown double what the Parliament intended to give.

"On the contrary, 70 years ago, in Germany, they made mostly coarse linens, more fit for package than wear, which one with another was valued (as right was) at a low rate.

"But since the prohibition of the French linen, they have, by the Refugiez about Hambrough, introduced the making of French lockrams, dowglasses, &c., by which the German linens are now one with another of a higher value than in the Book of Rates, of which vast quantities are imported into England at a very low customs, inferior to the real value, by which they can undersell the low priced linens that are imported hence into England.

"The occasion England has had from time to time since the Revolution to raise their Book of Rates, by the lump, has brought the 3 pence an ell to 10 pence halfpenny an ell, by which means these Provinces pay so excessive much more than the Germans, which ruins the trade of this country.

"The remedy proposed is so fair, so equitable, and so easy to be understood that I cannot believe but that it will pass. And that is this.

"That the merchant (who best knows the value of his own goods) shall value his goods as he thinks fit, on this penalty, that if the officer pleases he may accept them at that price for his own account, only laying down 5 per cent. more to the merchant.

"By this means her Majesty shall receive more than the Book of Rates requires, for linen that is worth more than 5 shillings an ell.

"And the German linens must needs pay much more than now they do, because it's not to be thought that merchants, after they have run the hazard of the sea in order to get money, will at last, by an undervaluing of their goods, run the hazard of selling their goods to the officers to loss.

"It's hoped, seeing these Provinces shall on this wise yet pay 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. for their linens and other manufactures, while those of England do not pay full 5 per cent., that this will find no difficulty among those that rejoice in the good harmony hitherto conserved so well; as also that her Majesty's revenues will be little or nothing impaired thereby.

"And that if (upon trial) it should, that the Parliament will have the same goodness as to supply the defect of that fund some other way, as they have oft done in the last reign.

"If this pass, it will lay such a foundation of confidence betwixt these nations, that it will silence all the insinuations of the partisans of France, by which many not ill minded men are caught: that England is the only rival we have in point of trade that can do us any considerable harm; that therefore we must have a care how we are by them drawn to carry on this war too long, to the too much weakening of France, whom we may have occasion for to balance the power of England, from whom we have nothing to expect, when they have served their turns of us, but that they will oppress us in our trade. Witness their loading our manufactures, as they have done, that we cannot trade against the Germans, &c.

"This is the only tool they have to make use of; which by this means being wrestled out of their hands, they have nothing else to say; their mouths will be perfectly stopped, and be at a loss to find new matter of jealousy.

"But if this should not pass, it will not be in the power of the most moderate and discreet friends of both nations, and consequently of Europe, to stop the retaliation. I dread the consequence, for it cannot but produce those impositions upon all English manufactures and corn, as will be tantamount to a prohibition.

"And then we shall have nothing to trade in, from England, but lead and tin, and some few other commodities, of no great value, and tobacco and sugar from our Plantations; and the last they will not want, because they can be supplied cheaper from their own Colony of Suriname.

"What effect this will have upon England, upon the poor of England, upon the rich and landed men of England, upon the merchants, owners of ships, and seamen of England, I leave your Grace, and all reasonable patriots, to judge.

"Especially adding this consideration, that if it once be passed, it will be a great doubt whether ever it will be repealed; for they that have hitherto hindered, because without their consent it cannot be done (*sic*).

"If once passed, they cannot procure the repeal, except all seven of the Provinces consent. Of this we have had now 35 years' experience, so that it is, my Lord, not the vision of a disturbed brain, mislead by fear, for private interest.

"In the year 1671, when that noble patriot Mons<sup>r</sup> De Wit brought a proposition into the States General, in the name of the States Provincial, for the prohibition of all French wine, brandy, and manufactures, the Inland Provinces, watching their opportunity, would not consent to it, but upon condition that the Trading Provinces should, at their request, consent to an imposition of 25 per cent. upon the importation of all foreign butter, beef, and pork.

"Which being consented to on all hands, two distinct Acts were passed the same day. When the Peace came, and the trade was set open again with France, the Trading Provinces, Holland and Zealand, expected a repeal of that imposition of 25 per cent., which was prejudicial to them, but they would never consent; and so our trade to England and Ireland has remained, notwithstanding all our endeavours, by our Ambassadors and Envoys, under that oppression to this day, which we now hope to see taken off.

"All Europe is certainly now convinced that if England and Holland continue united, they need not care what France would be at, but may set him laws. But experience will show, if ever you jar (which I hope not to live to see), you will both become a prey to that wolf.

"I have nothing more to say upon that theme. The next is that which my son (secretary to Lord Peterborow) advises me from Milan (which I received not till yesterday, and ought to have had a month ago), that the Emperor takes possession of the Duchy and assumes the title of Duke of Milan; which so alarms the Powers of Italy, and especially the wary State of Venice, that they are on the point of declaring against us. And 'tis here reported that that's the errand of their Ambassadors that are lying here for a fair wind into England.

"He says the eyes of all the Italian Powers are upon her Majesty, whom [who] they hope will take as much care of the peace and rest of Italy as of Europe; and that if her Majesty and this State (who surely may now if ever) speak not with authority, the Germans, by plundering Italy, will go near to hazard the losing the advantages the Allies have there gained, as their rambling through Arragon to plunder has hazarded all in Spain. Upon which subject I presume to send your Lordship a letter come forth here, in English, French, and Dutch.

"The next thing I have to beg your Grace's favourable assistance in, is on behalf of the poor afflicted oppressed Protestants of France, whether in the nation, or fled into other nations.

"For them, I think, in justice ought to be demanded, first, the discharge of all those that have for many years been groaning under their oppressions in the galleys, sighing in prisons and monasteries, deprived of their estates, because they could not conform to a religion which their consciences abhorred; the restoring them to their estates, and former privileges.

"Secondly, the restoring that Fundamental Law of France, sworn to [by] their Kings, viz., the Edict of Nantes; and the building of all those churches they have contrary to law demolished, and the liberty of exercise therein. This is but justice, and might be justly insisted on.

"But if, for fear of offending his Holy Father the Pope, and disobliging the Church, he dares not do it, but rather shall resolve to hazard all, and resist as long as he can than yield to that; and the Allies (I mean the Protestant Allies) should not think fit to continue the war so long, upon that account: then I desire that they at least procure that liberty for all the French Protestants under their power, and for any that are fled into other parts, if they will, to return, and take possession of their estates, [and] stay there to administer them, without being disturbed by the Clergy for non-conforming to their worship; to sell their estates, and retire whither they please; or to retire with their persons, and leave the administration of their estates to the care of whom they please.

"Which liberty Protestants of all nations, even English, Dutch, and Germans, do enjoy at present, though in the state of war; and therefore the squeamish stomach of the Clergy cannot have anything against it.

"I the more humbly beg your Lordship's intercession with her Majesty in this point, because the politicians here, I find, do not think it their interest (as they declare) to make the return of the Refugees easy into France, though they seek to cover themselves with two other reasons: 1, That it is a domestic affair, and that it will be difficult to make laws for his family; 2, That it's no part of the Grand Alliance, and that therefore their Allies (the Emperor and the Duke of Savoy) may protest against it. Of the last I am pretty well assured, by letters from my son, and by Colonel Pepper, lately come thence express, that he and Prince Eugene are so warm at pursuing the common enemy, that they themselves are for helping the Camisards to recover their liberties.

"And as for the Emperor, *au pis aller*, if he should be so disingenious (*sic*), considering what the Protestants have done for him and his family, I know no great matter they should lose by his sitting still, for he has hitherto done little more for the common cause, or indeed for himself.

"As to the pretence of its being a domestic affair, and therefore not so proper for foreign powers to concern themselves with, it is not so domestic as the affair of Religion in the Empire, which the French King would regulate in the 4th article of the Ryswyk Treaty, contrary to the Peace of Munster, that was become a fundamental law of the Empire in the affair of Religion, which has been so prejudicial to the Protestant interest, and given such great disturbances and occasions of complaint to the Diet at Ratisbon.

"And of all men this suits worse in a Dutchman's mouth, since they have so manfully declared themselves to the Emperor, as they have done, in the affair of the Election of the Bishop of Paderborn to the Bishopric of Munster; not darkly intimating that it will be more honour to the Emperor to observe his oath in maintaining the right of Election than to violate it, and that if he should, they will maintain it.

"Is the law for freedom of Elections in the Empire less domestic than the law for the liberty of the Protestants, by virtue of the Edict of Nantes, in France?

"Or is it less lawful to contend with the common enemy for the liberty of our brethren than it is to contend with our Ally for the observance of a law that concerns not our Religion? But it will be said we do it not but as a thing that concerns the interest of the State; and against that there is no arguing. But to show that the State is in no danger of suffering by obtaining (at least) such a liberty of enjoying and disposing of their estates as they see fit; for if that be obtained, it's not to be believed that many, if any, will return to inhabit in France, but only to receive and settle their affairs, and return to live and spend their income in those places where they have the free exercise of their Religion, free from those intolerable taxes of France, and that arbitrary power that disposes of men's lives, liberties, and estates by will and pleasure.

"I cannot well, having the pen in my hand, omit to say something, though out of my sphere, to the proceedings of the Scotch Parliament and People (with equal zeal) against one another about the Incorporating Union.

"No man has been more desirous of the most strict union of these two nations than myself, as being a security to Europe, by shutting the door upon all attempts of France, for sowing of jealousies, and effecting a rupture betwixt them.

"But when the spirit of the nation shows itself against that manner of Union, it seems to me to be of very ill consequence for the representatives or trustees of the people to run so directly counter to the so earnestly declared sentiments of their principals, and indeed masters, as to reject all manner of clauses that notoriously tend to the advantage of the nation; as, for example, the insisting upon the repeal of the Test, that the inhabitants and members of the Church of Scotland may be as well qualified to bear offices as the inhabitants and members of

the Church of England, even in Scotland. They seem to me to act more like pensioners of England than a Parliament of Scotland, and to run no small risiu [risk ?] of their lives, if, by any way or means, the other party should prevail.

"So that I should rather see such a Federal Union as betwixt the 7 Provinces, who do each keep their own sovereignty, laws, rights, and customs, which, in my mind, does as well preserve the Union against all attempts of France to disunite us, as this.

"Whereas this Incorporating Union seems to lay such seeds of dissension, animosity, and heartburning, that in unmortified men that are not masters of their passions must needs produce the quite contrary of an union of spirits and interests.

"And I pray God it breaks not out into tumults and war, and makes them not seek another King than that of England, if her Majesty (whom God long preserve) should soon die. And then France will have his will with a witness.

"But suppose it should come to a war betwixt the next King of England and Scotland, and that Scotland should be conquered, will not England be in danger so to be also? Conquest makes Kings thirst after more; witness the present French King. But I have already trespassed too much upon your Grace's patience, and so must break off.

[P.S.] "My Lord,—My son would take it as a great honour if he might have the liberty to write, upon occasion, to your Lordship, to inform your Grace of passages in those parts."

Rd. 26; ansd. 27 Dec., o.s.

#### SHREWSBURY to MR. B. FURLY.

1706, Dec. 27, o.s., Heathrop, near Chipping Norton, in Oxfordshire.—"It was yesterday only that I received the favour of your letter of the 25th, n.s., and should be very ready to follow your advice in those things wherein you think the public concerned, but I am here in the country, where I design to remain at least this winter, out of the way of doing either good or harm. What you say about the linen duty is very reasonable, but I question whether it will be easy to alter it; first, because people having lent money upon the Customs as they now stand, a Parliament is tender in changing their security; besides, we have too many in this nation, though very unjustly, cry out on the Dutch, that they having [have ?] trade with France, the advantage of returns, [and ?] great part of our money spent in their country; in short, they reckon up many advantages, and will conclude the Dutch grow rich by this war. This, though it be known by all impartial people for a most gross mistake, yet will serve to hinder many from consenting to accept the expedient proposed; at least, I tell you my fears, though not my wishes.

"As soon as I heard P[rin]ce Eugene had taken possession of the Duchy of Milan in the Emperor's name, I apprehended it



would have the consequences you fear. I make no doubt that our Court represents this at Vienna, but I am out of the world, and neither know nor enquire.

"The poor Protestants in Languedoc, when they made so brave an effort for their own liberty, received so little assistance from the Allies, that I doubt it is too sure a sign that such care will not be taken of their interest at the Peace as were to be wished.

"Several letters from Scotland say the aversion to the Union is not such as it appears, but as in every county and borough there are men of different opinions, so it is easy to procure addresses for and against anything; and they pretend the majority and those of best substance are not against it, though the most clamorous are. If this fact be so, the Union may be advantageous to both kingdoms; but [I] must agree with you, if it be otherwise, that it is of dangerous example that a Parliament should presume to make such an alteration in a government as is now doing in Scotland, contrary to the inclination and general cry of the people.

"I give your son many thanks for the offer he makes of writing to me, which I should very willingly accept, but I suppose both you and he know upon what terms my Lord Pet[erborough] and I have been for some years; so that if his ill will to me still continues, it might be prejudicial to your son, making my Lord suspect that I encouraged this correspondence with a malicious design against him, though it be very contrary to my temper to do a thing of that nature; and it is well known that I industriously avoid discoursing of what relates to his concerns, being desirous neither to join with those who asperse or flatter him further than that upon all occasions I have and will confess it is my opinion he wishes England and the common cause very well. These things considered I doubt whether it will be proper for your son, in the station he is, to correspond with me, but am certain he ought not to do it without acquainting my Lord P—. I give you my thoughts with this sincerity, because I profess myself your friend."

*Draft; the last paragraph being in Shrewsbury's own hand.*

[THE DUKE OF] BUCKINGHAM to [SHREWSBURY].

1707, Nov. 29.— . . . "I will take the liberty to mind you of our last discourse at our very last parting, when you offered the pains and care of any mediation between parties, if ever there appeared as much opportunity as we both thought there was reason for such a moderation. Now I must own believing so public a good likelier to proceed from the zeal and industry of the two most moderate men on both sides, than from either the justice or the wisdom of so good a work, not to mention the very necessity of it to prevent the public ruin, which I am sure you foresee much better than I. I know one objection to



this is obvious, that the union between the Court and some others, so lately resettled, will make those others slight any new friends. But first, that is supposing they would not be helped even by enemies for public good (which is unexcusable); and then besides, it would be imagining that the present union can continue between those who have all the power and others who desire and expect it; which I conclude with everybody else to be absolutely impossible." . . .

Ansd. Dec. 1st.

BUCKINGHAM to [SHREWSBURY].

[1707,] Dec.—“I was very glad of receiving your favour so soon, and especially for finding in it no more complaints of your late indisposition, which therefore I hope is gone. I am sure the obscurity you mention can be only be (*sic*) my fault, though committed by over-caution, because of the post; and now to clear it in plain words, it was taken for granted universally here, at the beginning of the Session, that the Court and some Low Churchmen were fallen out, which was confirmed by none of the latter having taken the least notice of the Speech, according to the accustomed compliments, and their putting the House some time afterward upon a day for considering the State of the Nation, in relation to so many mismanagements both as to the Navy and Trade. But after the suitable expectation of such a debate, it ended without the least reflection on anybody, much less of the Ministry, unless from Lord Haversham alone. There can be little doubt of what was presently surmised without doors concerning the reconciliation or rather resettlement of the former union, of the small lasting of which I gave you my opinion, and accordingly wished a firmer reconciliation between those of both H[igh] Church and L[ow] Church who desired only the public good, as we did. And truly, if it were not too good a thing to be hoped for, yesterday's debate appeared like a beginning of it, by many good orders and addresses directed in the House upon the speeches of several, without any opposition between some who are not wont of late to agree so well.

“I have now erred too much on the other hand, being tedious in speaking plainly with one who may safely and will (I hope) use me as freely.”

Ansd. 8 Dec.

[SHREWSBURY to BUCKINGHAM.]

[1707, Dec. 8.]—“My misunderstanding your letter proceeded in part from the caution you mentioned, but more from ignorance of what is transacted above. I have a great neighbour I see once or twice in a winter; he talks with some freedom with me, and I with him; otherwise I have little correspondence with any who give me any light into public affairs, and as little curiosity to know them; so your Grace will believe I am ill enough

instructed. I am very inclined to think the re-union you mention will not be extreme lasting, and that nothing is more desirable for the good of the public than that men of moderation should be employed. Some of that character are already in places of the greatest importance, and it were well if there were more. I am sure I wish it, and should readily contribute to it if I knew how, but confess I cannot see which way a man so retired as I can be useful in bringing it about without changing the whole course of my life, with which I am at present so perfectly well contented that I should be very unwilling to do it. I speak with great plainness and sincerity in this particular."

*Autograph draft.*

GI. [BURNET] BISHOP OF SALISBURY to [SHREWSBURY].

1707-8, Feb. 18.—"I ought to ask you many pardons for a high presumption I am guilty of in putting so great a trouble on your Grace as D. Goodwin brings with him. My design in so bold a proposition was that he should read these volumes to you; for I should be extreme sorry to put your Grace's eye to the least stretch on any performance of mine. . . . As you go through, if you have patience and leisure for that any time between [now] and next winter, I make it my humble suit to you to desire D. Goodwin to take memorandums of such things as you judge are wrong told, or were better suppressed; and if I might be so bold as to beg you to supply anything that is wanting, D. Goodwin will write whatsoever your Grace will be pleased to dictate to him. . . . A work of this nature is of such importance that it ought either to be quite suppressed, or reviewed with all possible care and caution."

Ansd. 28.

Ro. HARLEY to [SHREWSBURY].

1708, July 27.—"I have been fourteen days in town, and am returning again into Herefordshire, having left my horses when I came up at Oxford. I intend to be at Stow-on-the-Wolds on Friday next, and first either wait upon your Grace or not as you think fit, or I will come to any third place, where I may have the honour of kissing your hands, for half-an-hour. I have contrived my journey thus: I intend on Saturday morning to go from Stow to Tewkesbury only, so that I can have time on Saturday to come to any place your Grace shall appoint; but if your Grace, who is the best judge, thinks it not proper I should see you, be pleased to signify your pleasure either way in two lines, to be left at the King's Arms in Stow, and I will obey your commands either way, and give your Grace the best accounts I can in writing."

Ansd. 29.

## THE COINAGE.

[.]<sup>o</sup>—1. Paper by Sir Joseph Child.

Has taken time to consider his answer to their Lordships' [the Privy Council's] command, for his opinion as to what may reform the current coin of this kingdom, reduce it to a certainty, and prevent clipping, counterfeiting, and exporting. The causes usually assigned to this complex disease are: (1) the payment of his Majesty's Army in Flanders; (2) the French taking so much of our East and West India commodities, a great part of which before the war our neighbour nations used to buy of us, whereby the balance of our trade with foreigners was more equally supported.

Does not believe that these are the chief causes of the badness of our money, or of the high rates of gold and silver. These are as dear in other countries as in England. The loss of the said commodities has been counterbalanced by the vast exports of corn, malt, butter, cheese, woollen goods, &c., occasioned by the war. The apparent abundance of clipt and counterfeit money is due to the old and new bankers hoarding up the weighty money. The excessive rates are caused by the large sums paid to soldiers, viz., Swiss, Scots, Irish, Danes, Swedes, Savoyers, and remote Germans of all sorts.

A common remedy proposed is to raise the value of our English money, so that an unclipt crown shall be made current for 6s. 3d. or 6s. 6d., and other species proportionably. But the standard, about 60s. to 12 ounces Troy, has continued much the same for 100 years past; though it is true that in former reigns there was a gradual advance from 20s. to 60s.

It is alleged that all the unclipt silver will be melted down for the sake of the 14d. or 15d. which may thus be obtained, the rate being now 6s. 6d. per ounce; but this is not an argument for raising the value, as the price of silver would rise at once. There would then be much more melting than now. The Directors of the Banks have so much honour, or too many eyes upon them, to cull out and melt down or export the heavy money; whereas, if there be a new coin, there will be a rise of gold and silver, as they always go together; and many thousands in the nation, merchants, shopkeepers, and others, who know the trick as well as the goldsmiths or refiners (which has been practised in London for above 40 years), will cull out the heavy pieces to melt down, sell, or transport, which they call correcting the errors of the press or mint, and such errors there will always inevitably be.

The proposed raising of our coin would cut off for ever a quarter of every nobleman's and gentleman's estate settled by lease, annuities, &c. It is said that this will not hurt landowners, as they are forced to take clipt money from their tenants; but the heavier pieces of our new coin will soon be gone, and ill men by washing and otherwise will lessen the weight of our lighter pieces. It is true that tenants would have 7½d. instead of 6d.

\* These three and the following undated papers are all in Vol. 24.

per pound for their butter, but landlords for 6*d.* of rent would have only 4½*d.* or 4¾*d.* A similar method was tried in Portugal, to prevent exportation, yet no such effect followed, but only the abatement of rents; though the noblemen there have been refreshed by the neutrality of that Crown, and their trade in wines has been increased by the prohibition of French wines.

Recommends that nothing be done at present. This is but a temporary rise, occasioned by the war. Peace will restore gold and silver to the rates they have held for two or three ages, viz. silver between 5*s.* 2*d.* and 5*s.* 4*d.*, and gold about 4*l.*, per ounce. Clipt money is less troublesome to country commerce than it was twelve months ago. People are reconciled, with the help of Bank bills, to receive and pay guineas at 30*s.*; and if the King would accept them in his Exchequer at 28*s.* 6*d.* or 29*s.* the business of the nation would go on without inconvenience; but if he accepts them above 29*s.* they will rise in common use to 31*s.*

*No title or signature.* *Endorsed:* Sir Joseph Child, about the Coin.

2. A paper in French on the English silver coinage, with some recommendations. 5½ *pp.*

3. A proposal for loans to be made to the King, at the Exchequer, of old hammered moneys, being clipt, or which cannot pass in ordinary payments, before 4 Nov. 1696, at the rate of 5*s.* 8*d.* per ounce; for the re-coinage of such moneys, &c. 2 *pp.*

[J. NELSON to SHREWSBURY.]

[ . ]—"In obedience unto your Lordship's commands upon what you proposed concerning a revenue, I shall offer these my following calculations, as a foundation whereon you may encourage those Lords who shall join with you in procuring his Majesty's assistance for the reduction of Canada, and a grant or patent of said countries unto those who shall contribute or be in disburse for the undertaking; besides, the trade in general will answer the design of the Merchants or Subscribers. Your Lordships may appropriate, or have settled apart upon yourselves, heirs, &c., such a good and reasonable revenue as may be thought proportionable unto your present labour and pains in forming the design, and for your future protection in the defence of the same, which, as it may be raised without grievance, will nevertheless be very considerable, viz., as—

"First, from the beaver, to be paid for each full grown skin in season, to say 12 <i>d.</i> per skin, and so proportionable for all others either small or out of season, will be for at least 200,000 skins per annum	£10,000
Five per centum on all other peltries or furs will amount to at least	4,000
Impost upon all sorts of wines and liquors, at the same which is now paid, will be near	3,000
The Excise for retailing of liquors	1,000
The quit-rents upon lands will be something, but not much.	

"There may be also some small duty upon all other goods, as has been practised in New England and New Yorke, as 2 per cent., on which may arise a considerable sum, &c.

"Divers other things may be found out, as the permissions for trade upon the Lakes, with divers unknown nations, who seldom or never come down to Monreall, of which thing alone the Earl of Frontenac does raise annually £3,000.

"The trade of Tadousac River, which is wholly appropriated unto the Company, has ever been valued at about £5,000 per annum."

*No signature or address, but begins "My Lord." In the hand of J. Nelson. On the back: For your Lordship's further (blank).*

J. NELSON to SHREWSBURY.

[ . ]—"Inasmuch that through your Grace's indisposition I have hitherto been deprived of that access which otherwise I might have hoped for, and happily might have been of use, for a full discourse and information upon those heads which I preferred unto you of the 24th instant, and whereas Mr. Vernon hath desired my enlargement thereon in writing, I make bold to offer these my following thoughts unto your Grace's consideration. But before I proceed, I must pray leave to give some account of myself as a necessary introduction unto what I have to say, &c.; as first, that for the space of 26 years I have been continually conversant with the French in the countries of Nova Scotia, L'Accadie, and Canada, for which reason I was in the year '91 made choice of by the Governor and Council in N[ew] Engl[an]d to settle and establish one Colonel Tyng in the command of P[ort] Royal, a place that then had been newly subjected unto the Crown of England; in which enterprise I had the misfortune to be taken by a French man-of-war, who, from the acquaintance and knowledge they had of me, did, to prevent the informations they thought me capable of giving unto the Court of England, about their countries and affairs in the Northern parts of America, see cause to make an exception unto my release, whereby I have actually suffered near four years and a half's imprisonment; in which space of time I have continually endeavoured to discover what I thought might be of use unto our interest, and accordingly have sometimes found opportunities, both in Canada and in France, to give such informations as, if due notice had been taken, would have been of good effect, as by some instances I could well make appear, were it not to avoid too much prolixity, &c. The improvement I would make hereon serves only that your Grace may be satisfied whom I am, that so you may be the better confirmed in the truth of my informations, in which as I seek not my particular advance or interest, so I trust the readier belief may be given unto what I shall here expose, &c.

"Now, having thus premised concerning myself, I shall humbly offer and lay before your Grace my thoughts, first about the affairs of France, in relation to the provinces of Guienne, where I have been most conversant.

"It is now about a twelvemonth since that, being induced from the discontents and complaints of a great number of persons who are distinguished both by quality and place, I say by reason of the unheard-of oppressions which they were under, divers of them did often discover themselves unto me; amongst which number in a more particular manner I was applied unto by the Secretary unto the King's Lieutenant of the Province, &c., who by order from the Court was appointed to assist me in the dispatches they permitted me to make unto themselves, which was ordered to be only in the French language; whereby, after some small course of time, and by divers services he rendered unto me (wherein had he been discovered it would have cost him his life), I entered into friendship and confidence with him, so that from his proposals I offered his services unto the Court of England, &c.; whereon I received an answer from hence (by a person who for some reasons I now forbear to name), wherein I was ordered to encourage him with a present of 10 or 12 Lewis's, in the name of my Lord of Portland. I accordingly did disburse something more upon him, and withall giving him assurance of the good acceptation in England unto what we proposed; whereon we sent our letter in cipher, in which was amply set down what was then material, as may appear if referred unto; and though, for want of a reply, our projections have been laid aside, yet upon my departure I left him constantly disposed, if duly encouraged, to enterprise and maintain such correspondence as he may be capable of, wherein I presume him as sufficient as most in the realm, &c.; but, as I have already noted, these things cannot be so fully explained as per discourse, if it could be admitted.

"I must now further crave your Grace's patience in respect of what relates unto our Northern Plantations in America, wherein as I have by my long experience a more particular knowledge, so am the bolder to lay before you that, as things are now circumstanced, unless we timely prevent the designs and enterprises of the enemy in those parts, we shall in a short space run the hazard of the total loss and subversion of those flourishing Colonies of New Engl[an]d, Road Island, Conecticut, N[ew] Yorke, Virginia, &c., and that for these following reasons, which I shall bring under these heads. The first is, from the methods which the French have for some years and do yet practice both in regard of their own and our Indians, as also towards their own people; secondly, in respect of ourselves, for want of taking such measures as might oppose the enemy's progress with the natives; and thirdly, from our confusions in matter of government in divers or most of those Colonies, and more especially from the disunion amongst them, which is caused by so great a number of governments, &c.

"I shall begin with the first, relating to the French, wherein your Grace may please to take notice that the great and only advantage which the enemy hath in those parts does consist chiefly in the nature of their settlement, which, contrary unto our Plantations, who depend upon the improvement of lands or

our trade per sea, &c., theirs of Canada has its subsistence from the trade of furs and peltry with the Indians, so that consequently their whole study and contrivance is to maintain their interest and reputation with them, which has been much augmented by that late foolish and unhappy expedition from N[ew] Engl[and] by Sir W[illiam] Phips, as also for want of due care of settlement in the countries of Nova Scotia, after the taking of Port Royal, wherein, by fatal experience we may lay it down as a maxim that those who are masters of the Indians will consequently prevail in all places where they are neglected, as we have too much done. The French are so sensible of this, that they leave nothing unimproved in this regard, as first, by seasonable presents; secondly, by choosing some amongst them of the most eminent, to whom is given the King's pay as to a Lieutenant, Ensign, &c.; thirdly, by rewards upon all exploits done, either upon us or our Indians, giving a certain sum per head for as many scalps as shall be brought them; fourthly, by encouraging the youth of the country in accompanying the Indians in all their expeditions, whereby not only they become acquainted with the woods, rivers, [and] passages, but of themselves may equal the natives in supporting all the incident fatigues of such enterprises, which they perform by advancing, upon any exploits, the most forward and deserving, unto some office amongst the regular troops, or otherwise by procuring from France some mark of honour, as a letter from the Minister, with some small pension. I have known one of this nature, which did create such an emulation, that if the Earl of Frontenac had not restrained their forwardness, for fear of leaving the country naked, the whole body of their youth would perpetually have been out in parties, &c.

"But fifthly, the greatest and most effectual means that they have taken for the confirming of their Indians, and for the subverting or corrupting of ours, is that for some years, ever since the war, they have from time to time transported into France some of the most eminent and enterprising Indians, not only of their own but of ours, when they have happened to take them prisoners, thereby to amaze and dazzle them with the greatness and splendour of the French Court and Army; where the King hath so thought it worth his countenancing as to send them into Flanders, where the armies have been expressly mustered before them, to show their greatness; at the same time they are not wanting to insinuate unto them our weakness, poverty, and incapacity of protecting them, which they readily believe, not having any other notion or idea of our nation, force, and strength than what they see from our poor settlements about them, from which they cannot expect sufficient support; so that even those of our New York Indians, who have at all times been at perpetual enmity and war with theirs, and consequently with them, are now either turned to their side, or else stand doubtful what to do; and for the fuller completing of their designs herein, there are actually at this instant now at Versailles six 'sagamoës' or chiefs, sent from Canada, Hudson's Bay, and Nova Scotia, to



solicit such help and assistance against us as, if due and timely care be not taken to oppose them, will prove fatal; and when we come to see the consequence by the disturbance and desolations of our Southern Colonies, which, when our Indians shall be wholly affrightened or gained to their sides, will at all times be easy for them to effect, by reason of their situation upon the lakes and rivers on the back-side of all our Colonies from New Engl[an]d to Carolina, I then say that these things will become more obvious and sensible unto the nation from the loss of that great revenue unto the Crown which is drawn from the produce of those countries. We have had woeful experience what may be done in this kind from the destruction which has been made of the province of Maine and a great part of New Hampsheire, whereby we have in a manner lost our mast, timber, and fishing trade, &c.

"Now, having so far insisted on the advantages which our enemies have and do draw from our remissness, &c., I shall further proceed to offer what remedies I humbly conceive may be most proper for the prevention of their designs, and the mischiefs which will otherwise attend us in those parts, &c.; as first, in regard to our Indians, no better method can be taken than by imitating the French, both as to their encouragements at home, as also to have some Chiefs of the divers nations to be sent into Engl[an]d, whereby to give a counterpoise unto their reputation and greatness, which a sight of the City of London, and what else may be shewed unto them here, or, if need be, in Flanders, will easily effect, inasmuch as those who shall be brought over cannot conceive any[thing] equal or greater than may be exposed unto them. Hereby, upon their good usage, return home, and the report they will make, we shall influence and regain amongst them an esteem of our power, numbers, strength, riches, &c., so that those who are our friends will be encouraged, those who are wavering will be confirmed, and we shall balance or equal our reputation to that of the French with those who are declared against us, &c.

"There are other things in regard of our traffic and trade with them, which will properly belong unto the Governors who shall reside on the place to regulate, by establishing such justice and equality in our dealings with them as may redress abuses of this kind, for where a full trust and dependence can be obtained, love and inclination will follow, even amongst them as well as other people.

"It were not likewise amiss to speak something concerning matters of religion, which in a manner we have wholly neglected the propagation of, except in some few parts near Boston, although there be a very considerable fund or stock established in this kingdom, under the title of an Indian Stock, to which does belong a Governor and Assistants, whose improvement is rather for an increase of [the] said Stock here, than for the instruction, encouragement, maintenance, and conversion of the heathen, according to the intention of the donors, &c. An inquiry herein might be of great use, and indeed the neglects



we are under in this regard is [are] at once shameful and injurious; whereas the French, by the propagation of their superstitions, which they do by missionaries always sent and maintained amongst them, may even at our own doors, with our Indians, I say they do hereby, insinuate themselves unto our prejudice, so as to become masters of the consciences of the heathen, and thereby always have them at their devotion; and though our Indians have often made complaints hereon for want of the like due care and instruction, yet no notice hath hitherto been taken thereof, &c.

"In the next place, I must not omit the due encouragement which ought to be given unto our hunters about Albanie or other parts, so that, in all the expeditions that our Indians shall from time to time make upon the enemy, they may be still accompanied with some suitable number of our people, both to accustom themselves, as the French do, as also to enliven and back the undertaking; for otherways it cannot be thought that they should always expose themselves in our quarrels, whilst we remain by our fires, &c., and at the same time the enemy is never wanting in their personal assistance unto their Indians. We are not without as good men as they, but want the like methods, discipline, and encouragement; as for instance, in an action performed by one Skiler<sup>a</sup> of Albanie, whilst I was at Quebec, in the year '91, where he made one of the most vigorous attempts that hath been known in those parts, with great slaughter on the enemies' side and loss on his own, in which had he not been discovered by an accident, it is very probable he had become master of Monreall. I have heard the thing reported so much to his honour by the French, that had the like been done by any of them, he could never have missed of an acknowledgment and reward from the Court, &c., though I do not hear of anything amongst us that hath been done for him. I speak this only to show what discouragements our people are under, whilst the French neither omit nor spare anything for the promoting of their designs, &c.

"I am now to make another remark upon the principal and greatest defect and mistake we have hitherto lain under, which is the number and independency† the one from the other of so many small governments; whereby our strength is not only divided and weakened, but, by reason of their several interests, they are become and do in a manner esteem each as foreigners the one unto the other, so that, whatever mischief does happen in one part, the rest remain unconcerned. By this disunion our strength is weakened, whereas, were the Colonies of N[ew] Engl[an]d, Hamshire, Plimouth, Road Island, Conecticott, N[ew] York, &c., joined in one, we then should be at least 15 for one with those of the French in Canada, and might reasonably propose that, instead of a bare defence, we might be in a capacity, with the assistance of some ships from England, to make an entire conquest upon that place;

\* Major Peter Schuyler.—State Papers, America, 1691.

† "Of our Governments" interlined here, but struck out.

to which enterprise if the securing of our interest in America, or if honour, profit, or facility in the undertaking could be sufficient arguments to induce, we are thereby obliged no longer to be negligent herein. I see not any particular advantage that our nation can pretend unto in this present war, but this, which is such as, if known, would I presume be no longer omitted. I have herein to instance from the value of their traffic in furs and peltry, which is not less than about 200,000 [L.] per annum. Whilst I was at Quebec they esteemed to have had much more value in the town; since which, upon their taking of Fort Nelson, in Hudson's Bay, they are become in a manner sole masters of that trade, and will be continually encroaching unless we put some stop thereunto.

"I am not ignorant of the difficulties that may be objected, and the discouragements we are under from the unfortunate attempt of the late Sir W[illia]m Phips, wherein we could not reasonably expect much better, the affair being so rashly undertaken, without order, method, provisions, ammunition, or conduct, and yet had the enterprise been well timed as to the season of the year, and the forces from Albanie proceeded as was designed, the place had undoubtedly been ours; so that our mis-carriage herein ought not to affrighten us from the attempt once more, wherein, if requisite, I could further enlarge, both as to the enemies' and our own circumstances, as also to the necessary methods and ways to be taken for the execution, &c.

"I shall now close what I have said, in discoursing unto your Grace the reasons I have for my jealousies of the French's enterprising upon some or more of those parts above mentioned; wherein you may please to take notice that, when I was removed from Angoulesme unto the Bastille, I had sent to treat with me, about the manner and circumstances of my release, the Marquis de Cheury and one Mr. de Lagnie, who is the Intendant General of the Commerce and Foreign Affairs of France; with whom, after divers other discourses, we fell into talk of Canada, N[ew] Engl[an]d, N[ew] York, &c., on which we all agreed in the woeful and miserable state those countries were in, from the barbarous cruelty of the heathen, &c., and that nothing were more to be desired than some good accommodation, if it could be found out; to which was proposed, as the only way, the setting on foot, if possible, the late Treaty of Neutrality for those parts, which was concluded on, in King James his reign, by the French Ambassador Barillon and my Lord Chancellor Jefferies, with others that were then appointed.

"The difficulty that we found remaining was, how to find out a way to treat, and with whom, since that the French King was at so great a distance as not to acknowledge King William to be King of Engl[an]d, &c.; to which we found out this expedient, that a power should be procured unto the respective Governors on both sides, to treat and conclude in their own names during this war; whereon I, as a private person, demanded whether they thought it might be agreeable to the Court of France, and, if so, whether they in their private names would give me assurance,

without engaging the honour of our Crown, in case that the thing should be approved of in England, and the offer be made unto them, that they should likewise accept it. They told me that they would make the proposal unto Mr. Ponchartraine, and give me an answer. Accordingly, within about a week after, they came to me again, [and] told me that there would be no difficulty in France, the thing being very well liked of at Court, and that I might make the motion here, if I thought fitting.

"The matter remained in this posture between us for a long time, until the arrival of the Canada ships with the six Indians I formerly mentioned; on whose coming things were altered, and a petition from the Canada Company for my detention, as being dangerous to their interests in case I were at liberty. The thing was discoursed before the King in Council, and if my affairs had not been so far ended with me, I should have been detained until the end of the war. I was ignorant of these things, until by a visit from some gentlemen who came from Canada, who discovered to me the reason of my so long remaining in the Bastille, and the danger I was in. But at length they were swayed by a point of honour, in performance of their words, since I had complied unto all their demands. My passport was at last procured, and brought me by Mr. de Lagny and the Marquis de Cheury, who told me that the sentiments of the Court were then changed concerning the Neutrality, and that I should make no mention of it.

"I am since informed that Mr. d'Iberville is appointed with a considerable force for the carrying back the said Indians, and so to attempt upon the coast what he shall be directed unto. I know him to be a very enterprising man, and what the effects hereof will be, unless seasonable and sufficient succours be dispatched, is easy to be judged, especially if the state of those countries be reflected on, as being without Governor, soldiers, officers, or fortifications, or at least such as are rather to be despised than feared, all which the French are no ways ignorant of. I have heard them often discourse as truly and pertinently of those parts as any Englishman the best acquainted could ever do, &c.

"I shall now beg pardon for the weakness or length of this narration, which I have thought my duty to offer, in the interim, until your Grace may think fit further to satisfy yourself in any particular, to which intent I shall always be ready to wait on your commands."

PAPER by J. NELSON, ON CANADA.

[ . ]—"The Methods or ways I propose for the Reduction of Canada unto the Obedience of the Crown, &c.

"Wherein I shall begin by setting down, the state, situation, and circumstances of that country, as previous unto what I shall offer.

"First, concerning the situation, being upon the great River of St. Lawrence, on both sides of which, for about 80 leagues unto Tadousac, or the Saganie, by reason of the extreme cold and

rockiness of the country, is uninhabited. In all this space the River is very large and bold, being at the entrance or mouth about 18 or 20 leagues over, and so gradually lessens its breadth unto about eight leagues. Here, by reason of the Saganie River (which turns to the northward, and makes a passage unto Hudson's Bay), the going up (which continues about five leagues breadth) grows more dangerous, by reason of a very long and shoal point that runs directly cross the River, between which and a small sandy island (which they call the Isle Rouge) is a good channel, through which, having passed and doubled the point, we sail near 30 leagues, keeping the north shore on board, until we come unto the Isle de Coudre, where is also a difficult pass, because of the great tides, so that without a fair wind ships do not adventure themselves. From this place and a little below are some few settlements, to say about 15 or 20 families, until you come (still keeping the north side) unto a high mountainous point called Cap de Tourment, where commonly ships are forced to stop for an easterly wind with the flood to cross over about five leagues to the Island of Orleans. This I esteem one of the most difficult passages of the River; after which we sail upon the south side of Orleans, about seven leagues up to Quebec, without any danger, &c.

"I shall now give some account of their numbers and settlements, as well on both sides of the River as on the Island of Orleans. I begin on the north side, where are :—

	Families.
"From the Isle de Coudre to Cap de Tourment, including a saw mill - - - - -	12
"From Cap de Tourment to Quebec, about 10 or 12 leagues distance, which they call the coast of Beanprée, is said to be near - - - - -	600
"On both sides of the Island of Orleans is said to be about - - - - -	400
	<hr/> 1,012

On the south side of the River is :—

"From the River de Loup to the River Oalle not above - - - - -	3
"At the River Oalle, which is 10 leagues from the R. de Loup, about - - - - -	15
"From the River Oalle along the coast of the Grand Bay, about 10 leagues more, about - - - - -	10
"At the Cap St. Ignace about - - - - -	15
"From the Cap St. Ignace unto the Point de la Vie, which is opposite unto Quebec, 10 leagues, about - - - - -	30
"The town of Quebec at most does not contain - - - - -	300
"Now to proceed above the town in the upper parts of the River, where you must note that the south side is so ill peopled as is not worth mentioning, so the first place of remark is called the Point au Tremble, where, in about three leagues' space, may be - - - - -	100

"From the Point of Tremble upwards is here and there a single house, until about 15 leagues higher, where is a settlement of about - - - - -	120
"From thence to the three Rivers, 30 leagues from Quebec, none or few inhabitants: here is a small palisado fort, and a governor, with a few soldiers, and about - - - - -	100
"From the three Rivers, 30 leagues, no habitations, those that were formerly being ruined by our Indians, until you come unto Mont-Reall, in which town may be about - - - - -	250

1,955

"The land hereabout is good, and was inhabited before the war, but now is all waste, &c. On the south side of the River below Mont-Reall is a small river coming out of the Lake Iroquois, at the head of which is a Fort called Chambly, built of palisadoes, with a garrison of about 60 men, &c.

"From what is said the whole number and strength of Canada may be computed to be at most not above 2,000 families in near 100 leagues' space on both sides of the River, which is so broad and the tides so strong as renders a communication amongst themselves very difficult; besides, there is never less than about 500 of their best men always amongst the Ottoway Indians, which they can have no service from.

"This is what I have to say of the situation, strength, and numbers, except the regular troops, of which they have near 1,000 men, with officers from France, who are dispersed in divers parts as occasion does require, &c.

"I shall now speak something of the advantages, methods, and ways which we have for the subduing of them under the obedience of the Crown of England; wherein I first propose about 1,500 English from the United Colonies, and 500 Indians to march from Albanie, for whose subsistence must be provided a stock of provisions at the entrance of the Mohawke Lake, on which they are to be transported in canoes or flat-bottomed boats unto the Fort of Chambly, which they are to take in their way to Mont-Reall, where, according as they find the garrison weak or strong, they should either attack or beleaguer the place; if the town be taken, then to march down unto the three Rivers, which they are to destroy, and so along the coast, until they come in sight of Quebec; at which time we suppose the arrival of our Fleet, on which we must further have 2,000 men more to land, which men, if arrived before the coming down of our troops from Mon-Reall, are to be improved by making divers descents on the Island of Orleans, and on both sides of the River, whereby to ruin the country by burning their houses, killing the cattle, and destroying their harvest, which is all they depend upon for their subsistence, and which very often is not sufficient without supply from France. By this means, according to the advantage which the country gives of landing at 8 or 10 leagues distance on each tide, the inhabitants may be driven from place to place

into Quebec, where it is impossible for them to have any supply of provisions, so that necessity and famine will force the surrender of the place.

"This may not appear so probable to those who are unacquainted, neither can I make the thing so plain as by discoursing on a c[h]art or map, whereon I presume I could easily answer any objections. And what would the more easily facilitate the enterprise is that, wherever our forces shall attack them, it will call their whole strength from the one end of the River unto the assistance of the other, so that the one or the other will be left naked; if they divide their strength they must be too weak, whatever side they turn; if they continue them joined together, the country must be wholly exposed, so that the only refuge left them will be to retire to Quebec, where, when all that body of people—men, women, and children—shall be pent up together, their harvest either destroyed or in our possession, and in those countries it is impossible to have any supply or assistance, so that hunger in a fortnight's time will constrain the surrender, &c.

"I speak nothing of the value we may expect to find in the place, nor of its trade, or the consequence it is to the Crown by securing our Colonies, any one of which is of sufficient inducement to encourage the enterprise; but of this I have already in some measure explained myself unto his Grace the Duke of Shrewsbury.

"I have now to speak of the inducements and encouragements, both unto the Crown and nation, which will arise upon the success of this undertaking, as first unto the Crown:—

"1<sup>ly</sup>. The security of all our American Plantations, which the French are seeking not only to disturb, but subvert, by their interest with the Indians, wherein they have already made too great a progress. I say that the delivering of our Colonies from the fears they are in is alone sufficient argument, and is well worth the attempting, &c.

"2<sup>ly</sup>. The value we may be supposed to find in the place, which to my certain knowledge will not only defray the charge but recompense those who shall be exposed in the design, &c.

"3<sup>ly</sup>. In respect of dominion, it will be a vast augmentation unto the Crown, in respect of territory and extent. We thereby in a manner become masters, not only of the greatest continent in the world, but are masters of the most considerable fishing, whereby the French have hitherto enriched themselves; hereby we consequently increase our shipping, and give employment unto our men, &c.

"4<sup>ly</sup>. In respect unto the trade of our nation, which will be augmented for at least above 200,000*l*. per annum. We shall hereby become the sole masters of the peltry and fur trade, and our manufactory in England encouraged.

"5<sup>ly</sup>. The recovery of the Hudson's Bay Company and that trade, which has hitherto been very considerable, and is now in a manner lost by the taking of Fort Nelson, &c.

"6<sup>ly</sup>. The last consideration to be made is the abatement and lessening the French interest and revenue, both as to the

trade with the natives, as also to the employment of (*sic*) the cod fishing on the coast does give unto their shipping and men, which is the greatest they have out of France, and which may be esteemed their chief nursery of seamen, &c."

PAPER by RICHARD DANIEL, ON NEW ENGLAND.

[ . ]—"The first chief Planters of New England (called Puritans) were for coactive Councils, and so kept the people in awe, and flourished ; but such as since got into power, followed them that overthrew the Assembly of Divines, anno 1643, and are against Councils that are binding, and against a conclusive government. And what recognition those have made of any authority over them is considerable ; and although they confess the members of their churches are not 3,000 men, and the freeholders and planters are above 100,000, nevertheless they persisted to get an authority to make such only as are members of the churches to be trusted with the whole power of making laws, raising moneys, and annual elections of all public officers ; and that all other their fellow subjects, though vastly more able in estates and other personal qualifications, yet, if not members of their churches, to be debarred of all privileges of Englishmen, and bound to submit to the arbitrary will of a few, their inferiors.

"This was made appear to be of dangerous consequence, both to the King and to his subjects in general ; to the King, in divesting him of his regal authority in the designation of the persons to rule and govern, and of his royal assent to the laws to rule and govern ; and that it was destructive to the subject, in putting an unlimited power into the hands of the few to oppress the King's subjects among them, be they never so many, and investing one sort of people with that authority, and thus alienating them from the King and laws, whereby they might set up for themselves, or revolt to a foreign state, as they should have opportunity. And though their agents were often warned of their many breaches and forfeitures of their patent, viz. by levying moneys upon the King's subjects that were not free of their Company, and by their exercising the power of life and death, &c., and were friendly advised to submit, yet they continued so averse, that they looked on the very members of their churches as their enemies also that pressed them to that their duty.

"At length the Lord President declared that it was resolved that the King should have his due, and the people in New England should have all the same privileges that his Majesty's subjects in all other his Plantations have. They then, fearing the ill effects of their so long obstinacy would fall upon themselves, and they being then for the present only permitted to choose a government of their own party, closed herewith, and thus the King (after so many years' opposition) has his right of choosing the Governor, Deputy-Governor and Secretary. And the people had all their privileges confirmed, and those others, (as



it were) against their will, were settled also. And how well such have since improved that his Majesty's gracious condescension, may (among many other instances) appear by a late printed letter from a person well knowing in that country; but, alas, what better can be expected from such who are both judge, jury, and themselves often parties also.

"So that, if we consider the vastness of his Majesty's territories in America, being above 1,000 miles from Port Royal in Nova Scotia to Charls Town in Carolina, from North East to South West, beside Nova Scotia, which is above 800 miles more, wherein all along are many safe and commodious harbours, navigable rivers, sweet situations, healthy and pleasant countries, abounding with all necessities for human sustentation at home, and for trade abroad, and wherein are also many populous towns, and a militia of near 20,000 strong and resolute men, it may be well asked how it comes to pass that they defend not themselves against the depredations and incursions of a few hundred of French and Indians? To which [I] conceive the Moaks' answer may not seem impertinent, who say it is because the English are divided into so many petit-governments, that they, minding themselves so much, neglect and let the public interest sink; whereas the French, having but one considerable town upon Canada River, called Quibeq, and that in a cold and desert country, and have but 5,000 men, yet, having but one chief Governor or Vice-Roy, that keeps them in due subjection, have advanced the beaver trade to above 200,000*l.* per annum, and have made them so considerable that the Moaks, though they hate the French, yet are forced to make peace with them for their own security; and should they make a nearer league with them, which we may justly fear, if not timely prevented, such mischiefs may ensue as may not be repaired in ages.

"Now for remedy, it's humbly proposed that his Majesty may send a principal Governor, that is a person of honour, courage, and generosity, with an experienced Secretary and good Assistants, who may see all the privileges which his Majesty has granted them in New England may be effectually performed, which [I] humbly conceive will never be done by any whose principles are the same, and whose interest is so interwoven with theirs, that they will not, or durst not, impartially execute the same. That the pay of the country ministers for their subsistence (wherein they too long have been abused) may with the town rates be brought to his Majesty's Treasurer, who shall faithfully pay them their due. This will encourage them to work the people to be more morally honest, to love one another, and to obey their superiors and the Government, and the others will, for their own interest, comply also. That——soldiers be sent hence, with able officers to discipline the Militia there, which will make them capable at least to keep under their enemies. To treat the Moaks with small annual presents, according to their custom, and to plant a fort above Albeny, near the said Moaks, to defend them from the French incursions. That the Prime Governor of New England may have a constant corre-



spondency with the other Governors, so as to be mutually assistant against a common adversary. And when the Moaks see the English headed by persons of honour, courage, interest, and generosity (for such they only like), they will then renew their old friendship to the English, and cause the other six Indian nations, their confederates, to join with us also; who then may in some time drive the French at least to Quibeq; and we, having some frigates on the north side of Nova Scotia, may so block the French at St. Laurence River as to force them not only to truckle to us for the beaver trade, but for their Newfoundland Fishery also. And thus as Peru (though formerly by the English neglected) became and ever since continued to be the glory, wealth, and advancement of the Spanish interest, so New England, thus settled and encouraged, may become one of the best flowers in the English Garden.

[*A blank space is left here.*]

"That the said Richard Daniel was a means to frustrate the French long designs of wresting those large countries from this Crown and nation; and was likewise a means to bring those that had got the power of that country (after their long opposition) to close with his Majesty's late Charter, whereby the King had his due and right in choosing the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Secretary, and the people had their properties confirmed, and all in obedience to the laws of England, which in more than twenty years before could not be effected, &c."

*Endorsed:* The Present State of New England. By Richard Daniel, gent.

#### THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

[ . ]—"Considerations of the present Benefit and better Improvement of the English Colonies in America.

"A vulgar error has too much prevailed with some of our great men to the prejudice of those Plantations, and therein to the interest of England, viz. that the Colonies of the West Indies drains (*sic*) us of our people, in which consist our wealth and strength, and consequently we should be richer and greater without them.

"Ans.—1<sup>st</sup>. Since the Colonies that are of any antiquity, as New England, Virginia, Barbados, &c., were first planted, they have returned as many persons as they have received, as those respective Colonies are able to make appear.

"2<sup>dly</sup>. They received them poor, and returned them rich, which the Exchange knows very well.

"3<sup>dly</sup>. The labour of the people there is at twice the value to England that it would be at home, both because the commodities are more profitable, and that it gives England a market she could not otherwise have, both abroad and at home, to her great enrichment.

"4<sup>thly</sup>. Most of their consumption is from England and Ireland, especially as to cloths and all sorts of household stuff and

furniture, and twice as good as they were able to have bought at home, and much oftener renewed, as the Custom-house books will declare ; and yet we have the benefit of their labour.

“5<sup>thly</sup>. What England exports to supply the Plantations, and what it imports from them, makes so great a proportion of the yearly revenue of the Crown above what the same number of people in England are worth to it, that the odds are at least five to one ; which makes the load lie the lighter upon our shoulders here, for the planter bears it at last.

“6<sup>thly</sup>. The circulation of trade within ourselves is none of the least advantages, especially since they at home purchase the industry of those abroad with at least a double advance upon their own growth and manufactories of what they are sold for here ; whereas, were those people at home, their industry would help to abate the value of our own growth and manufactories, by supplying themselves and others who are now mostly supplied from us, and in return furnish us with that which is of more value to us, viz., sugar, cotton, indigo, logwood, cocoa, tobacco, furs, &c.

“Lastly, it more than anything augments our navigation, which being self-evident, and that it is so great a part of the wealth and strength of this kingdom, there is nothing more needful to be said to vanquish that objection, and to confirm their opinion that think America of great importance to the Crown.

“Now for the better improvement of these Colonies, the advantage of which must redound to England, I humbly offer :—

“1<sup>st</sup>. That the care of America may become the province of a select number of Lords and gentlemen, be it five, seven, or nine, of which there should be one of the Secretaries of State, an able lawyer, and an ingenuous merchant, to be authorised under the broad seal of England, by the style of Lords Commissioners of the English Plantations in America, whose business it should be to meet thrice a week certain, and oftener if need require, to inspect the condition of their affairs, and act what they shall see convenient for the preservation and improvement of those Colonies.

“2<sup>ndly</sup>. That they have the recommending of all Governors and the approving of all secretaries, judges, with other officers of the first rank in the said Colonies that the Governors shall nominate.

“3<sup>rdly</sup>. For their said application and attendance, each a salary in times of peace of 1,200*l*. per annum.

“4<sup>thly</sup>. That the respective Plantations be required to send a true state of their case to the foresaid Lords of their situation and extent, their numbers and produce, their revenue and civil police, with proposals which way to improve the growth of their respective Plantations, to their own and this nation's advantage, which should be registered in the Plantation Office.

“5<sup>thly</sup>. This, compared with what the Lords may inform themselves of here, will give them such an idea of America, that it will not be hard for them to put things in that order which may insensibly improve those Colonies to the advantage proposed and desired. However, I shall take leave to touch upon a few things that contribute to it.

"6<sup>th</sup>y. A better discipline, which I call an artificial virtue, that men should be by constraint what they ought to be by principle, sober, just, and industrious, for at present there is too great a[n] idleness and lewdness indulged in some, and too much oppression upon others, a common complaint from the Sugar and Tobacco Plantations; whereas more and better goods might be produced, were there a good discipline established among them.

"7<sup>th</sup>y. Good encouragement should be given to produce that sort of merchandise which we want, and therefore are forced to fetch from strangers, as flax, hemp, tow, masts, pitch, tar, iron, timber converted, which in time of peace will pay freight; also wine, silk, oil, fruit, &c., which may be produced in several of our English Plantations; for, besides the advantage that will redound to us by purchasing of them with our own growth at home, it will prevent the Colonies abroad from falling into those manufactories for their accommodation, which England yearly supplies them with to their great advantage. And England has the greater reason to consider this, by how much it is but too evident that our Woollen Staple is not of that credit abroad it was, and that France and Holland are fallen into the same way.

"8<sup>th</sup>y. To redress real grievances, but secretly to punish groundless and vexatious complainers; but, because all these things are in great measure answered by wise and good governors, which is my last head, it is humbly prayed—

"9<sup>th</sup> and lastly. That great care be taken in the choice of Governors and approbation of proper officers under them. They have generally been hungry, ignorant, or extravagant, sent more for favour than merit, and have too much lived upon the blood as well as labour of the people. The whole rests much upon this, therefore I take leave to insist upon it. A Governor should be understanding and regular, have knowledge to comprehend the nature of the place, what it is capable of, and the genius of the people; how to direct and encourage their industry; and next of discipline, to regulate their manners, and make them sensible of the advantages of a good and even government. I think I need not say he ought to be just, since without it neither Colony nor Crown can thrive there. And, if I may be so particular, this Governor should send a yearly account of this administration, as well as legislation, and what revenue, ordinary and extraordinary, and how employed. I would also humbly offer that the Governors may have more of the breeding of merchants than soldiers, and not of quality or humour too big for their business or salaries, or the people they must converse among, men of business and some experience, and that would think 1,000*l.* per annum a bountiful encouragement and reward for their industry and integrity. Under such Governors the Plantations in America shall thrive more in seven years than they have done in thirty."

*Endorsed:* Considerations about the English Colonies in America.

"SCHEME of a COUNCIL OF TRADE."

[ . ]—A paper endorsed as above.

"Tis proposed that a Council of Trade be constituted by Commission under the Great Seal, consisting of 21 persons, 14 merchants of several trades, and 7 noblemen or gentlemen, five to be a quorum, to continue only for twelve months.

"This Council to have power to meet, hear, debate, and report to his Majesty in Council, matters concerning Trade and Navigation, the security and improvement thereof.

"To be likewise empowered to consider such other matters as his Majesty from time to time shall direct under his Sign Manual or Privy Seal.

"That there be 1,500*l.* allowed for house rent, salary to a secretary, and clerks, books, paper, fire, candle, and other incidents."

"MERCHANTS PROPOSED for the COUNCIL OF TRADE."

[ . ]—A paper headed as above.

Sir John }  
Sir James } Houblon, trading to Portugal, and general traders.

Sir Wm. Scawen - - - Hamburough.

Sir Wm. Gore - - - Do. and East India.

Nath. Tentch - - - Baltick and E. India.

Cha. Chamberlaine - - - Flanders and Holland.

Tho. Goddard - - - Spain.

Wm. Faulconer - - - Turkey.

Guilbert Heathcot - - - Jamaica, New York.

John Ward - - - general trader.

Rob. Raworth - - - Canarys.

Francis Eyles - - - Barbados.

Peter Paggen - - - Virginia.

Rob. Foote - - - Italy.

Peter Joye - - - African Company.

Michael Godfrey - - - Dep. Govr. of the Bank.

*Endorsed* : Merchants for a Council of Trade.

A PAPER ON NEW ALBION.

[ . ]—"The Province of New Albion, in America, is situated between thirty-six degrees and one half, the northern bound of Carolina, and forty-eight degrees of northern latitude, having to the east the most westerly bounds of the English Colonies already planted, and to the west the Pacifick Ocean or South Sea. This country is above half occupied by two great mediterranean Seas or Lakes of fresh water, each of them five or six thousand miles in circumference, between which runs a vast River in an almost direct course from north to south, of great breadth and depth, having its fountains at about sixty degrees, and disemboгуing into the Gulf of Mexico, at thirty degrees, navigable by ship from the sea up into the country above fifteen hundred

miles. And although this River have no immediate communication with the forementioned great Lakes or Seas, yet the same advantages may be made thereby as if it had, by reason of the vicinity of two large Rivers (which on each side empty themselves into the great River) unto two other Rivers, which run into the Lakes, not a league distance from each other; where two towns being settled, the inhabitants might receive such commodities as are brought up or down the great River, and communicate them to those [who] shall dwell upon the Lakes. And those who inhabit any parts of the Lakes may transmit to any parts of the world, by reason of the great River's communication with the Ocean.

"The northern parts of this country abound with beaver and other furs, from whence to the value of above 50,000*l.* are carried to the French at Canada; the south parts with an infinite number of animals, never till very lately known, whose hair would afford a material for divers rich manufactures, together with their skins, far more profitable than that of beaver.

"We have therein likewise discovered mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, brimstone, saltpetre, vitriol, sea-coal, &c. And if there were no other than quicksilver only, it would bring in a vast revenue, the Spaniards being ready and desirous to take off prodigious quantities, without which they cannot work their silver mines, and for want thereof cannot produce a third part of what they might if supplied therewith.

"If this country were granted in a patent to a Company of Proprietors or Undertakers, an incredible benefit would soon redound unto his Majesty and the nation, and probably to the Adventurers. And a great number of persons, considerable for quality and estates, have been long endeavouring to procure such a patent, but hitherto unaccountably frustrated.

"If the Government of New Yorke were united unto that of New England, and both under a person of honour and probity in whom the Undertakers could confide, there are many persons of courage and estates who would immediately raise a fund and begin this noble undertaking, which, once established, would deprive the French, without fighting, of that trade which nourishes Canada, and whereof being divested, Canada would be abandoned; it being very obvious that the English may manage this trade with six times more ease and less expense than the French."

#### The WEST INDIES and BARBADOES.

[ . ]—"A Brief Account of the present declining state of the West Indies, in reference to its Trade, &c., and in particular of Barbadoes, as also somewhat proposed for its relief.

"The many and great advantages which England receives from the West Indies, in respect to the revenue, navigation, and trade, do abundantly recommend their worth to us, obliging us thereupon to the utmost care of them in easing them under those insupportable weights and fatal distresses they have groaned

under, and removing those feared evils that they are so much possessed with the dread of; it being the great maxim of trade, according to its worth, more or less, so to proportion a suitable regard thereunto. It's not my design to run over and discuss all the particular advantages in their full extent arising to us from the West India trade, yet I shall reflect upon such of them as may render their calamities the more impressingly affecting.

"The vast quantities of our home manufactures almost of all kinds exported thither, and how great we are, and how much depended upon for the produce of these Islands (Holland, Hamborough, and sundry parts of Germany being so abundantly supplied from thence), also what great numbers of our subjects are employed in the manufacturing of sugars and cotton, are weighty considerations, and will assuredly be found so, if we on the other hand did but duly reflect upon the consumptive and dying state of these Islands, and what great and unaccountable mischiefs this nation will share in from the want of the aforementioned advantages accruing from the West India trade—a trade that hath been more remarkably and dismally wounded than that of any other parts we negotiate with.

"This is most evident from the great numbers of laden fleets, as well as single ships, which have successively been totally destroyed, not only from the mere events of war, but by being detained from sailing three or four months after their proper time, both from hence, and consequently homewards, so that they have had the fatal time of winter to return in; as well as great numbers of privateers to be exposed to, convoys being almost insignificant in their winter voyages, though very useful in summer. Indeed, this mistiming of our ships, both outwards and inwards, is and hath been the chief cause of our most melancholy losses, besides the mischiefs our perishable commodities have met with from such dilatoriness, so that they have been worth nothing upon their arrival. Not to forget the vast charges owners of ships meet with, as well as the ships themselves, from their being prejudiced both here and in Barbadoes, being mightily fouled and impaired, for they generally load very deep, and therefore ought to have the most seasonable weather in their home voyage, which they have missed of, by being so long detained for want of quick dispatches hence, as I said before, our losses have be[en] stupendously great; so great and repeated of late, that some single merchants have lost within these eight months 30,000*l.* value in goods consigned to them. The planters have drawn bills of exchange of great value, which are returned upon them from the loss of their goods, which hath and will otherthrow them in their estates and credits, for we have lost since August last one way and another fifty sail belonging to Barbadoes.

"Now, for our remedies, I do with submission offer some few things.

"1. That the Government will allow but one great fleet of merchant ships, so many as may bring almost all the crop away once a year. That they depart from England in December at farthest, and (casualty excepted) they will arrive about the time

the crop is ready, and, being loaded, may depart in June and with sufficient convoy, and timely notice given to those concerned here and in Barbadoes, when they are to depart. By this mean we may on good grounds expect great safety in our fleets, and the seamen will upon their arrival become far more ready for and useful to the Government than they have yet been, and at those times they are so much wanted.

"2. That no single ship shall be allowed to sail alone either outwards or homewards. If any ship should drop into Barbadoes, she be not not admitted to load after the fleet for England be departed, but stay until the next fleet arrive; so that what sugar is left of the crop would be ready to be loaded on the next fleet till the new crop be ready. Then every year this fleet would bring away the remaining part of the old crop, and most part of the new.

"This method so observed would render trade far more secure and easy than it hath been as yet both to the planters and their factors here, for it would greatly accommodate the planters to have the fleet dispatched home the middle of June, for a little after that time the season for planting and rains approaching swallows up the whole of their time in being expeditious in getting the last part of their crop in; should the fleet be there and to be loaded at such a time, they would be exposed to great hurry and fatigue.

"It may be objected by some, that not to allow single ships to go in and out alone is an unreasonable imposition upon particular interests and commerce itself; they alleging that to have great quantities of goods in fleets exported or imported, doth lessen the value thereof, by clogging the market.

"To this I answer that our losses have proceeded very much from single ships, whereof not above one in eight have escaped and come well, thereby strengthening and encouraging the enemy and weakening ourselves. Besides, it must be allowed that it is more advantageous to the planters when their goods come in fleets, though sold twenty per cent. cheaper, the great risk they run being considered, in single ships, usually to their utter loss; and also they have in that case the advantage of far cheaper insurance. Moreover, it must be considered that the interest of a part ought to give way to that of the whole. Hence it is that our trade to the Canaries and to other parts that has been in fleets, in and out, has all along since the war began been so successful and secure, while they as well as we have suffered in single ships.

"3. That there be advice boats appointed to go to and fro the West Indies. Hereby the great point of intelligence (a valuable thing in time of war) would be secured both to the Government and traders thereof; the want of which, caused by the thick losing of our ships, hath occasioned great disappointments and distractions in trade, and had almost lost Jamaica.

"4. That there be a sufficient number of ships of war appointed as a constant standing guard to the Islands, they staying till the next fleet's convoy arrive, and then to return as convoy



home with the loaded fleet, while the fresh convoy supply their room, for, considering how easy it is for our enemies, with five or six of their men-of-war, not only to harass them, as they may do Barbadoes, hovering round about the Islands, from one part to another, thereby so alarming them, that what through the heat of the country and dismal fatigues from their frequent marches, the small force they now have, and also the sweeping distemper of the country, to be so attacked there or in any other of the Islands that are naked, must and will be of dismal consequence.

"5. That our ships be not exposed to such wonted dangers as they have been when our men have been impressed by the men-of-war in the Island, so that they have been forced to come home so weakly manned, as that it hath issued in their loss.

"Now to conclude. The Islands expecting and craving relief in this their suffering state, their eyes being upon us for that purpose, what else can be done but a speedy application of such like remedies as have been proposed? For I must adventure to say, as these are more or less executed, such will our success be in our trading to those parts; and it is great pity that these Islands, that have been so serviceable and beneficial to this nation on many accounts, should lie so languishing, and we not more apprehensive of it than we are; when, to consider how the Portuguese did raise themselves from their sugar plantations, and what a value the French put upon theirs, and also the Hollanders upon theirs, and how much our Islands exceed them all, both in their produce and capacity of being much more improved, some of them, it must be acknowledged that we ought to exert ourselves to the utmost for their preservation and restoring to their former flourishing state."<sup>3</sup>

#### The LINEN MANUFACTURE in IRELAND.

[ — ]—A paper endorsed, "The Linen Manufacture."

"Since all attempts for establishing a voluntary national linen manufactory in Ireland hath hitherto failed, there seems a necessity of enforcing it by a law, yet such as England may without any imputation make, and Ireland without hardship perform, which is submitted as followeth.

"That a Statute be made in England, that from and after ——— day of ——— there shall be equally as much linen manufactory in value imported into this kingdom from Ireland annually as there shall be of sheep's wool.

"This law will not lie under the censure nor have that frightful aspect as a law would have to restrain the trade manufactories and exports of Ireland, but regulating trade and imports into England by their own Parliament is familiar.

"The wool of Ireland is of more value than one-fourth of their annual exports, and is in prospect the most growing and valuable fund of that kingdom, and such as they cannot be without; to preserve it they will comply with anything in their power.

\* This paper is followed by the draft Commission for the Plantations in America, 7 Will. III., 1695; see p. 285.



"That which is here humbly proposed is attended with nothing but that which is profitable and practicable.

"1st. That by Act of Parliament there shall be exemption of hearth-money for seven years for all single hearths that shall annually spin and expose to sale ten spangles of linen yarn.

"That for an equivalent to the Crown all hearths in cities corporate and market towns shall pay sixpence each hearth more than now they do, such as are single hearths only excepted.

"2ndly. That all persons who have five hundred sheep shall be obliged to keep one loom all the year weaving linen, and so in proportion to four looms, on the penalty of 20 pounds forfeiture for the failure of each loom.

"That all freeholders of 200*l.* per annum keep one loom as aforesaid, and so in proportion to eight looms, and no higher.

"That for encouragement of fine spinning there shall be five pounds annually given to the person that brings in 20 spangles in each county of the finest yarn; three pounds to that person that brings in 20 spangles of the second best yarn; and forty shillings to the person that brings in 20 spangles of the third best yarn.

"That for encouraging the finest weaving there be given ten pounds annually for the finest web, six pounds to the second best, and four pounds to the third; and each person both of yarn and cloth to have their own again.

"That a fund be raised for the payment of this money of two shillings a pound upon all civil employments upon the first year's profit after entering into the said employments.

"All the foregoing particulars will be no charge to the nation, but rather a gift to the people.

"The easing the poor from hearth-money is a gift to them, and an advantage to the landlord in easing of his tenants.

"The sixpence a hearth that is to raise an equivalent for the King will be made up to the people by bringing trade to the towns and cities.

"What remains is the building workhouses and preparing bleach yards in each county, which must be raised by a tax in each county; and if his Majesty shall be graciously pleased to bestow his bounty towards so good a work, it will be a great encouragement, and fourfold returned in increase of the Excise.

"There is nothing more grievous to the poor Irish than their payment of their hearth-money, which though in itself seems small, yet their poverty is such that it is very rarely paid without taking distress, which adds another charge of fees, forfeitures, and several days' running after the Collectors and Farmers of Hearth-money to redeem their distress. Now to be free from this would be the greatest encouragement imaginable to those poor people, and the more when they gain money by it, and will be earned by the women and children, which now live upon the labour of the men.

"The improvement this design will make in Ireland, and yet take them off that they are now so fond of in the woollen manufacture, may not at first sight be observed. The particulars being so [too] numerous here to mention, I shall only name two.

"First, the public encouragement to spinning of linen will take them off from woollen. The work of these poor is their daily bread. Not one in ten can lay by a penny for their hearth-money, but once a year a pot or cadoe<sup>o</sup> goes for it, insomuch that often ten families join in the keeping one pot for all their use by turns. Now to be freed from this slavery, as they call it, without paying anything, and their neighbours lie under the burthen, will be such a spur to their industry as will put all that sort of people upon that employment which gives them a privilege above their neighbours, no people in the universe being more ambitious that way than the poor Irish.

"That of a reward to the finest spinning and weaving will also be an inducement, so that the linen spinners will appear in the country with garlands when the woollen will be in shackles; the advantages will be so much to the one that the other must in course fall, because the price for spinning wool must rise more than the trade can bear.

"It is a rule in manufactory that rewards, more than laws, advanceth them. A reward of a penny shall sooner change a hand than a penalty of a shilling shall drive them from one employment to another.

"Secondly, the introducing this general employment of the poor in the linen manufactory will add to the Fund of Ireland that will be lodged in England more than two hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, which is more than one half of the whole exports of that kingdom, and this will be done by women and children who now add little to the trade of the kingdom; for though the woollen manufactory employs some, yet it reaches not to the country, but in corporate towns, the generality of the Irish living idle."

#### The COINAGE in IRELAND.

[ . ]—A paper endorsed, "Moneys, &c., in Ireland."

"Though the right denominations of coin and value of bullion and money is [are] at last understood in England, and that by over-valuing either we deceive none but ourselves, for that an ounce of silver is the same in all places, call it what we please, yet this rule holds not in all parts of his Majesty's dominions, particularly not in the foreign Plantations, where men of real estates receive their rents not in money but the growth of the country, tobacco, sugar, &c. These they truck again for provisions, servants, or other necessities for their plantations. If they sell for money, they value that, be it called what the buyer please, with relation to the value in England, so that there money may be called what they please; it affects nobody.

"Ireland stands under a different consideration also with England in this matter. . . . I conceive then, for the reasons following, that keeping up the present money of Ireland 20 per cent. above the standard of England is for the advantage of both kingdoms, but most for that of England."

---

\* Cadew, an Irish mantle.—Bailey.

The reasons are set out minutely. Towards the end the writer says: "Make Ireland rich, and they will be your bees, [and] bring honey to your hives; keep them poor, and that kingdom will produce nothing but wasps to sting you. The English will quit the country, and then it will fall into the hands of the Irish, with another people who grow apace and make their own way."

3 large pp., closely written, in the same hand as the preceding paper.

#### ESSAYS ON TRADE.

[.]—1. A paper headed, "The Preface," apparently to the following "Essays." Begins: "That antiquated pretence, the importunity of friends, often makes apology for a book that wants better authority." 5½ pp.

2. A long dissertation, endorsed, "Essays upon Trade." Begins: "It is by the infallible author reckoned the glory of a city that her merchants were princes and nobles of the earth." It consists chiefly of proposals for the improvement of the linen manufacture in Ireland. 27 pp.

#### TOLL ON THE ELBE.

[.]—A paper endorsed, "Reasons given by the Hamburg Company against the Toll on the Elbe." It alleges that great damage will accrue to the navigation and trade of England and his Majesty's foreign Plantations if a toll be erected at Gluckstat. 1 p.; in the same hand as the letter of Gilbert Heathcote, of 18 March, 1694-5.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS (in Vol. 23.)

1. "The Story of Sabinus and Eponine, Princes of Germany." *This paper is in Shrewsbury's hand, and bears the date June 15, 98.*

2. "The Letter of Epicurus to Meneceus." *Endorsed: Translated by the Marquis of Normanby.*

3. A paper on Architecture.

4. "Portraits des Generaux de l'Armée de l'Empereur en l'an 1689"; giving descriptions of the characters of the Duke of Lorraine, the Elector of Bavaria, Prince Lewis of Baden, and many others. *French, 14 pp.*

5. [Proposed] Address by the House of Commons to the King, against France and the French King, referring to the latter's declaration of war against Spain. 6½ pp., *endorsed by Shrewsbury: Address, designed only.*

6. Petition of Matthew Smith, Esq., to Parliament, touching his services in discovering plots and designs, and referring to the Lancashire plot in 1694; with answers to "some objections."

7. "The State of a Secretary's place and the perils thereof, written by Robert, first Earl of Salisbury, of the Cecills." *Copy, endorsed by Shrewsbury.*

8. "Copies of some letters of the late Earl of Rochester's, to Mr. Henry Savile;" 1676, 1679, 1680, and undated; referring to Charles II., the Duchess of Portsmouth, Mr. Dryden, and others. 22 pp.

9. Copy of "Lord Bristol's letter about countersigning," dated at London, 19 July, 1662. This relates to the presentation of bills for the King's signature.

10. "A short character of King Charles the Second of England, setting forth his untimely death." The writer remarks: "As an impartial writer I am obliged to observe that I am assured the most knowing and most discerning of all his physicians did not only believe him poisoned, but Dr. Short thought himself so too, not long after, for having declared his opinion a little too boldly." 5½ pp.

11. "Copy of my [Charles Whitworth's?] relation to Mr. Secretary Harley." This gives an account of the Czar's military forces and artillery, and of his great fleet. His reforms are also alluded to. 11½ pp., dated, "Mosco, 14-25 March, 1705."

12. "Sir Robert Atkins' Charge at Worcester Assize, March the 16th, 1690"; referring at the end to a plot for the invasion of England by the French. 9½ pp.

#### JOURNAL of the DUKE OF SHREWSBURY.

1700-1706.—"A Journal by his Grace Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, from November the 1st, 1700, when his Grace left England, to January the 7th, 1706 [n.s.], when he landed at Deptford. In which are included his Grace's observations upon the most material passages that occurred to him in those Travels." (This title-page is in a hand of about 1800.)

The Journal is entirely in Shrewsbury's own hand, and is pagged by him, 1-493.

"A Journal begun Nov., 1700.

"Nov. 1st.—I went from London, lay that night at Sittenbourn, and went into no house upon the road.

"Nov. 2nd.—I arrived at Dover, went into no house by the way, lay at Mackay's.

"3rd.—Embarked, being Sunday, after going to church at Dover, and seeing the Castle.

"4th; 15th, n.s.—Landed at Calais, went to Pigault the merchant's, where I dined and was all the time whilst I was in town. I was recommended thither by Mr. Sec. Vernon and Berionde. The commandant Mr. de la Tour made me a visit. The D. de Charost, the governor, has not been there since he made the late Queen of England wait till mass was done before he would come to her when she first landed there."

Remarks on Abbeville, Amiens, &c.

P. 3. 19th.—"I came to Paris, where I saw nobody but the Ambassador [Earl of Manchester] and his Lady, with whom I stayed till past 11."

20th.—"I stayed at my lodgings in the rue St. Dominique all the morning; saw nobody but Sir. Hen. Wingfield and some

shop-keepers, till the Ambassador sent his coach to fetch me to dinner; and at his house, looking on at ombre, I stayed most part of the afternoon. About 7 he and I went to see the Duchess of Portsmouth, who was not at home. Then I set him down, and in his coach went to visit Mrs. Talbot, who not being at home, I returned to the Ambassador, where I supped with him, my Lady and Lord Plymouth, and came home from thence at 11 at night.

P. 4. 21st.—“Being Sunday, I received a visit in the morning from Mr. Shadwell, Lord Windsor and his brother; stayed at home till the Ambassador sent his coach about 11 for me to come to church; after which I dined there; went to church after dinner, and then to the Opera; then supped with the Ambassador and his Lady, and went home soon after ten. I thought the music and voices of the Opera very indifferent; it was called ———. The scenes are fine, and the dancing, especially Ballon and one woman, is incomparable. Their action when they sing in such a piece is more graceful than the method of our people, who stand upon the stage like statues.”

P. 5. 23rd.—“This morning the Ambassador called me before seven, and we went to Versailles, where I saluted the King, and he received me tolerably civilly, but the Court was in too great hurry and exaltation upon their new K[ing] of Sp[ain] to admit much other thought. Nobody was so perfectly civil as my old acquaintance the Duke of Lozune, but perhaps it was not without design; for he began to tell me how kindly King James had always taken the distinguishing civility I had showed him when I was sent on the message, and was grounding upon this some further discourse, when I cut him short, and told him I confessed I had great compassion at that time for his circumstances, but desired that we might not discourse on that but on any other subject. An hour after he took occasion to commend the P[rince] of Wales, and wished that by any means I might have an opportunity of seeing so fine a youth. I told him I questioned not his merit, but had no great curiosity, but if I must see him, I would rather it were here than in England. This reply dashed all further discourse of this kind, though [he] continued extreme civil, walking with me all the time, invited the Ambassador and me to dinner, and offered all civilities there, at Paris, or at Montpellier.”

Remarks on Versailles, Fontainebleau, Nevers, the Loire, the Alier, St. Geran, Moulins, Roane, Tarrare, Lyons, the Rhone, Vienne, Cotte Rostie, Tient, the vine country, the Hermitage and its wine, &c.

P. 15. Dec. 4.—“This evening, before two, I came to St. Esprit. . . . The only thing remarkable here is the bridge over the Rhone; it has twenty great arches, and three or four small ones, and is reckoned one of the finest bridges in France. . . . About the middle of the bridge there is a small chapel, and over against it a prison, which goes down under the bridge, in which my host told me that about a dozen poor Protestant women had been kept for eleven or twelve years. They are

conducted out every morning with a guard, to buy their provision, and there they work for their living, having bread only allowed them by the King of France. . . .

P. 16.—“Here, at Pont St. Esprit, I have eat[en] a very good flesh supper on a Saturday. . . . Some poor religious came to ask my charity, but I was out of humour, and refused them, because I had been refused to send charity to those poor Protestant prisoners for conscience sake, who had been so long kept in that hole upon the bridge; whom God comfort.”

5th.—“This morning the landlord came to tell me, if I would give those poor prisoners upon the bridge something, his wife should convey it. I ventured to be cheated of two louis d’or, and would have given them more, but that I much doubted whether they would have it.”

Nismes, the amphitheatre there, Diana’s temple, &c.

P. 18.—“In the inns in France you have often ill beds, always ill linen, generally ill chambers, and dirty and few attendance; but then the meat, drink, and cookery is [are] far beyond Eng[land]. I have come into villages where I have found turkeys, partridge of both kinds, hens, rabbits, leverets in the larder; and you will find nowhere so ill provided but you may have very good mutton, and a good second course.

“Here, at Ni[s]me[s], they are now making their provision of ice. . . . They tell me that before the persecution three parts in four of the inhabitants here were Protestants.”

P. 19. 8th.—“This morning, about nine, I left Nisme[s], and about two came to a little house prepared for me near Montpellier, no lodgings being to be had in the town, where the States were assembled. I only saw Mr. Piauch and his wife, Col. Clent, Mr. Gage, Mr. Talbot, his Governor, and a French gentleman.”

P. 20. 9th.—“I stayed at home all this day, being troubled with the headache, and being let blood. I received some visits from French and English.”

10th.—“I kept my bed most part of this day, being lame in my knee. I writ several letters for England, and received several visits from my Lord Preston, [Lord] North, Mr. Warr; the two Mess. Jartres and another came with him (*sic*), from Col. Clent.”

17th.—“In the morning I saw the Doctor, and prepared to take the air with Lady Calverly, but she came and made an excuse that one of the coach-horses was dying. . . . I had a visit . . . from Madame la Presidente Boilac; she said her husband was in the country, who had received a letter from Mons. Bourdieu concerning me, and she came in his name to offer me any civilities in their power. I understand, besides, she is a great gamester, and keeps an assembly, and by this abundance of civility might hope to gain a gamester to her house, which is what they contend furiously about here. . . . I had besides a visit from the Bishop of this diocese, who is Mons. de Torcy’s brother, son to the Ambassador Colbert that was in England, and died Secretary.”

P. 22. 18th.—“In the afternoon I had visits from Sir John Olston\* and others, and went to wait on my Lady [Ladies] Sherard and Calverly.”

21st.—“Today I dined at the Comte de Roure[']s, Chief of the Estates,] who treated me with the utmost civility, ordered his own box for me at the Opera, and four of his guards to attend me thither, there, and back again. . . . The Opera was Amadis de Grece, indifferent, and worse executed.”

P. 23. 22nd.—“I discoursed with the Bishop of Montpelier about Cardinal Richelieu's Testament; who says it is not certainly known to be writ by himself, but the best judges took it to be his.”

Visits from Mr. Waller, Mr. Danvers, Dr. Higons, many Frenchmen, Bishops, &c.

P. 25.—“In commendation of our King he [M. de Roure] said publicly that no Prince in Europe deserved so truly the name of a great General as he; that others *avoient fait le fanfaron, mais qu'il n'y avoit que luy qui s'estoit toujours exposé à la tête de ses armées.*”

Remarks on Languedoc, the States, &c.; a History of Charles VII. of France, referring to the Dukes of Gloucester and Bedford, &c. Illness and death of Col. Clent.

P. 32. Jan. 18th, 1701.—“Lady Calverley and Madame de Cosse came to tell me that offence had been taken at the prayers Mr. Waller had said with Col. Clent; that it had been represented there was an assembly of Huguenots, and that prayers had been said by a minister I had brought over; and that thereupon M[ons]r. Bavile had once thoughts of sending the woman of the house to the Chatelet; but though this was now appeased, yet Madame de Cosse was fearful of burying him in her garden, as she had promised the Colonel in his sickness; and we consented he should be buried in a cave,† the key being secured, that his body might lie undisturbed.”

19th.—“Col. Clent was buried this morning, in an enclosed place not far from the Casernes, or, as I am since informed, in a house.”

P. 33. 25th.—“The Bishop of Lodeve and I discovered that we were schoolfellows at Navarr,‡ though we had forgot each other; he was called l'Abbé de Philippeaux.”

Several entries relate to a quarrel between Lord North and Mr. Talbot; balls, concerts, walks in the King's garden, the Peirou, &c.

P. 38. Feb. 25th.—“This morning I went to the King's garden, and walking with the Bishop of Lodeve, he told me the manner of Mons. Louvois' death—that, discoursing with the King upon his business in Madame de Maintenon's chamber, he proposed the burning and destroying Piedmont, as had been done to the Palatinate. The King answered, ‘Never propose such a thing to me again, for I will not make war like the Turks and the Moors.’ Mons. Louvois, upon this reply, threw his papers down, and said, ‘Let him serve you that will, for I

\* Qu. same as Sir Tho. Alston, further on.

† Or “lane”?

‡ See p. 18 of this volume.



cannot.' The King then laid hold on his cane, and was going to extremities, when Madame de Maintenon interposed. The King recollected his temper, and bid the Minister go out, and consider in what a condition he had brought his kingdom. Madame de Maintenon, who had ever been an enemy to Mons. de Louvois, nevertheless sent for him friendly, and asked him what he designed. He answered, he thought nothing remained for him but to retire to Meudon. 'Do not deceive yourself,' says she; 'you must either serve, or go to the Bastille; and I would advise you to go tomorrow to the King as if nothing had happened.' Mons. de Louvois did so, and the King, probably to disguise what had happened, began to rally him upon a new suit of clothes he had on; which when Louvois received not well, the King said, 'Let us go to our business;' which when begun, the King perceived his face to change, and Louvois confessed his head ached; and that growing worse, the King bid him go home, and they would do the business another time. He went directly home, threw himself in a great chair, called for Mons. Barbesieux, and immediately died. This was probably occasioned by the uneasiness his danger of disfavour gave him, or, as some say, it was the effect of poison.

"He [the Bishop of Lodeve] told me likewise that Mons. Colbert died of a hard word from the King, who, complaining of the faultiness of a beam at Versailles, said that every private man that built could be safe under his roof, but that he was every day in danger the house should fall on his head, after the great expense he had been at, but that was because he [Colbert?] undertook everything, and did nothing. Soon after this he died, and without any marks of religion or preparation for the next world; but when Père Bourdaloue pressed him to it, he said he was unfortunate, but that had he served God with as much pains as he had that man, he should have been a great saint. I think Cardinal Wolsey said something to the same purpose."

P. 40. 26th.—"I saw nobody all the morning; dined at home alone. Lord Preston came after dinner. I stirred not out till after five, when, by a message from the Bishop of Montp[el]ier, I was told the Marshal de Noailles would present me at that hour to the Princes. Lord Preston and I went, and were presented by the Marshal to the D[uke] of Burgundy, who received me with great civility, asking me many questions about my health. His person is none of the best; his face has something of Mons. d'Ollone; his hair not unlike the King's when Prince of Orange. He has some defect in his shape, but he seems to have a thoughtful head, and inquisitive, curious disposition, giving an exact [account?] of the several things he had seen in his journey. We were also presented to the Duke of Berry, who is more like his father, fat and fair, of a cheerful disposition.

"I supped at the Bishop's, where there were two great tables. The Marshal de Noailles was there, who was extreme civil to me, and free in his discourse. Amongst other things he told me Mons. de Sa[voy] had given passage for their troops, but he



would first find his account in it; then, jogging me, said, '*Voilà en parfait honnête homme, en homme dont on peut se fier.*' I told him we had all reason to give him that character. He was inquisitive about our disposition to war. I told him it was thought in England that the people were much disposed for it, and that the King was rather backward in engaging, which I supposed was in expectation that such measures might be taken with France as would secure Holland and us for the future. I had something of the same discourse with Mons. de Someri (blank), who seemed to wonder at the disgrace the Queen of Spain was fallen into. After this I went to Lady Calverley's, and home about eleven.

"They say that the number of people which met the Princes near this town, and the true joy they showed at their reception, was greater than they [the Princes] met with elsewhere; which was for the honour of the *nouveaux convertis*, there being more of that sort hereabouts than anywhere. Illuminations were made all over the town, but except some particulars, they were very poor ones. There was a fire-work also tonight."

P. 41. 27th.—"I went out in the morning in the coach, and, when I came home, found an invitation to dinner from Mons. de Broglio. I went thither, where the Marshal de Noailles dined; and after dinner went with them to the Princes, and had the honour to see the shooting at the Peroquet in their closet, where no strangers where, nor anybody but the chief of their own tenants. The show was the meanest I ever saw, and the diversion the poorest.

"Whilst I was in that chamber, a gentleman said that the Comte d'Aubeterre had found not long since by accident in the Garonne a sword, whereon was writ, *Ego sum Talboti*; and that, upon seeing me at Versailles, the gentleman said, to do me a kindness, he would make me a present of it. I assured him the present would be most acceptable. I returned home, and the P[remier] President with me, who repeated his speeches. Then I went to Lady Cal[verley's], Madame de Broglio, and Bavile, and home about eight."

Remarks on the country, climate, and people of Montpellier, the provision of ice, the Pont du Gard, &c.

P. 45. March 4th.—"Soon after dinner I received news that the Dutch had acknowledged the King of Spain; upon which I deferred my journey till further news."

P. 47. 14th.—"Went to Lord Preston, who consulted with me how he should behave himself to give no suspicion, being inclined to do everything should satisfy the King and Government. . . . Dr. Chirac came to me this morning, and by his advice I was let blood twelve ounces."

P. 48. 17th.—"I left Montpellier this morning before 7 a clock." Pont St. Esprit, Montlimar, Valence, Viene, Lyons, Monloye, Chatillon, Colanges, and Geneva (descriptions).

P. 52. 27th.—"This morning a syndic and councillor [of Geneva] came before 8, and conducted me to church, where I sat among the Syndics in the first rank; and when I went to

receive the sacrament, the first Syndic made me go first before him. They receive the sacrament here walking; the wine is white and given in glasses, both which is [are] unusual enough. In their prayer the preacher prays for the magistrates, their good allies, and particularly for the King of France and the King of Great Britain, for all the Protestant Kings, Electors, and Princes of Germany, for the States of Holland and Switzerland. . . . I was visited by Lord Holderness and two English gentlemen. . . . Lady Calverly and [Lady] Sherard, Lord Preston, Mr. Danvers, and [Mr.] Waller arrived in this house today." Shrewsbury's brother [Bridges?],<sup>o</sup> Sir Tho. Alston, Sir Tho. Morgan, and others are mentioned.

P. 53. 28th.—"This night I removed, and lay at Mons. Sarasin's, a minister." Observations on persons, manners and customs, buildings, the library, MSS., pictures, church matters, &c., at Geneva.

P. 56. April 10th.—"This morning, being Sunday, I heard M[ons]r. Turetin preach upon the proof of a Deity and Providence. I never heard a better sermon; it was much in the way of Dr. Tillotson, with whom he was acquainted, and whose works he reads with a just value; it had the plainness and pureness of his style and thought; and Mr. Turetin himself, besides admirable parts and great learning, has the sweetest temper I ever observed in a clergyman, except Dr. Tillotson."

11th.—"110 horses (*sic*) passed through this town this day in one company, to recruit the Duke of Savoy's cavalry."

P. 62. May 3rd.—"I had a letter from a Frenchman called François, that he had something to communicate to me relating to the King of England's glory, and the interest of his people. I appointed him the 5th, in the morning."

5th.—"This morning I saw the Frenchman; his name is François; he lives with Mons. le Faure, a wood-merchant. I heard his proposal, and have writ a letter today, in order to send it to Mr. Secretary Vernon through Holland, upon his proposal."

P. 63. Remarks on Servetus, his trial, &c.

P. 64. 9th.—"This morning early the projector François came to me to propose by writing to Bern to put some things in order, and [to] give him a letter to Mons. d'Hervart, that when His Majesty's directions come, he might be prepared to make the experiment. I declined it, and told him I would make no step in it till I received directions from England. I walked this morning alone, accompanied with my footmen only, in [the] Plain Palais."

He frequently refers to playing at "ombre," and sometimes at "papillon."

P. 65. 14th.—"The women here of all ranks ride astride; those of the best condition have [a] kind of long petticoats, which cover their legs and feet, open behind and before, to fall easily and conveniently on both sides the horse."

\* See p. 69 of the Journal.

16th.—“This morning the French projector was here, and as I saw he affected to come to me, I desired he would forbear till I sent for him. . . . I had likewise this morning a relapse of spitting of blood.”

P. 66. 20th.—“I went out in the morning to sit for my picture.” There are other references to this. He mentions his lodgings at the Manège, and his lodgings in town; also Mr. Roundelle and a Scotch gentleman, both lately come from Rome.

P. 68. June 8th.—“Went to Lord Villiers, but he was not at home.”

P. 69. 14th.—“This morning I stirred not out, nor saw no stranger; dined alone, taking vitriol.”

18th.—“I received a visit from Lord Bridgwater.”

26th.—“Saw Mons. François do some part of his invention.”

28th.—“This day Lord Mont Hermon [Monthermer] came to Geneva, and the fort was taken in the P[lain] Palais, but I did not see the show.”

30th.—“I writ to Mr. Secretary, against tomorrow, something of what the projector showed me about his invention.”

July 2nd.—“Received a letter from the projector that he desired to speak with me. I dined alone; spoke with him immediately after dinner. He showed me a letter from the Comte de Cailus in France, that it was known he was working upon this secret, and invited him to offer it to the French King, exclaiming against the English ingratitude, and peculiar hatred to the French. I doubt the letter is a pretence, for there was no post-mark upon it. The projector resolves soon to go to Bern, but designs to write to M. d'Hervart, to know if there be there a piece of cannon of 32 pound. He desires me to write a note to the Envoyé, to accompany his, which I design to do tomorrow.”

P. 73. 12th.—“Mons. Pineau came to me this morning, and borrowed 1,500 livres to defray my brother's debts before he left him. I dined alone. After dinner the projector came, gave me a letter from M. d'Hervart, and showed me letters to himself from M. d'Hervart and his secretary; but I suppose the project is at an end, for he would have borrowed 40 pistoles of me, which I was not such a fool as to lend him.”

P. 74. 18th.—“Went to my brother's house in P. Palais to acquaint him with his father's orders.”

21st.—“The last time Mons. Turetin was here, I remember he said he was convinced the story of Pope Joan was a fable; that as professor of ecclesiastical history, it would come in [his?] turn to explain the history of that time, and that he should mention it as a fable.”

P. 77. Aug. 13th.—“Was visited by Lord Hold[erness], Sir T. Alston, and Mr. Montague, lately come from Rome.” Mentions Mr. Smith, Mr. Hopkinson, and Mr. Musters, several times; also Colson and Mr. Thackery.

P. 80. 30th.—“I left Chateau Rosel this morning about 6; saw nobody but Mons. Roset; dined half-way between Geneva

and Remilly, where I lay." Remarks on Aix, the baths there, Chambery, Echelles, the Charter-house, Montmellan, Modone, Mont Cenis, Veillane, &c.

P. 84. Sept. 5th.—"I lie at the Albergo Reale [Turin]."

7th.—"I stirred not abroad all this day, nor never dressed myself. I only saw my Lord Quaronden, Lord Litchfeild's son. The Duke of Savoy is very severe and exacting upon his subjects; his courage and great familiarity gains the heart of his people; he goes about the streets without guards in a chariot with two footmen; he plays at mall without any distinction. When he plays in the mall he will have no other company desist; but if a company of footmen are playing and meet him, they cry 'Guard,' and he stands up close to let their ball pass. He keeps a singer in the Opera, and sups often with her. He often visits two sisters of a dancing-master, and his coach stands at their door, and he shows himself in the balcony; before he went to the army he serenaded these sisters. He often walks incognito in the night about the streets." Observations on Turin.

P. 86. 8th.—"The Spanish Ambassador, who came for the Queen of Spain, was to make his entry today. I saw some of his footmen; the livery was scarlet cloth, with a broad gold lace with green velvet list, with green silk stockings, and green feathers. Will, my footman, walked with me all the morning. I am told the Spanish Ambassador's pages have red velvet embroidered with gold, a hot fancy for this season; there are 12 of them, and 42 footmen. I left Turin about noon."

Villa-nuova, Montcalier, Asti, Alexandria de la Paglia, Novi.

P. 88. 11th.—"I dined today at Campo-maroni. . . . Here Consul Kirk and Mr. [Shuckburg, a merchant?], met me, and dined with me. They brought a coach and six horses of the Prince of Doria's, in which I went to town [Genoa]. . . . The Consul obliged me to lie at his house." Description of Genoa, the Doge, buildings, pictures, gardens, &c.

P. 89. 12th.—"Signor Clemente Doria and Clemente Rouré came to visit me; the first I had seen in England, when he came to acknowledge the King."

P. 91. 15th.—"There is another [picture] in the same house [Durazzo's] of Vandick, which seems to me an excellent piece; it is Our Lady and Our Saviour, when St. John Baptist and St. Elizabeth came to Our Saviour; Jesus and St. John are two little boys; Our Lady is a charming face, and St. Elizabeth an old woman. I think to have seen the same story in King Charles's drawing-room at Whitehall, over the chimney, which was said to be of Vandick.

"Upon the murder of the Duke of Somerset at Lerice there was a pillar of infamy erected to the malefactors, and the window shut up from whence he was shot. This was done in Charles the 2nd's time; but the Consul now tells me that in King James's time he received a[n] order to acquaint the Commonwealth [of Genoa] that he [James] desired that should be removed, being convinced it was done by a mistake. The Senate were much surprised at such a step from our Court, and it is

supposed it was obtained by the means of some Cardinals, friends to the family of the murderers at Rome. This Commonwealth have since given the title of nobles to that family." Remarks on galleys and galley-slaves.

P. 94. 18th.—"About 6 this morning I left Genoa, and went in a felouque, which I never left till I landed about 8 at night, at Lerice. . . . I saw the house where the Duke of Somerset was shot; it is in the great place at Lerice." Then to Viareggio and Lucca.

P. 95. 20th.—Description of Lucca. "I went to San Frediano, an ugly old church. In one of the chapels above, over the altar, is writ, *Hic iacet corpus S. Ricardi, Regis Anglie*. Under the altar, when the altar-piece is taken away, there is a kind of tomb, with these words written upon it: *Divi Ricardi Regis ossa et cineres*. It is certain no King Richard of England was either canonised a Saint or buried at Lucca.\* The inscription over the altar is express that he was a King of England, but that upon the tomb under the altar, which seems an older inscription, does not say expressly that he was of England, but a King only. . . . After dinner a[n] English priest called Eustache came to me; . . . he says the St. Richard, King of England, was before the Conquest, and lived about 750, [and] died at Lucca. The story, he says, is to be read in Baronius, to. 9th, and in Bolanda. But I have since spoke with Signor ———, who says in the Antiquities of the town it is said that this St. Richard was of the family only of the Kings of England."

P. 97. 23rd. "Father Thomas Eustace . . . showed me the exact model for size and everything of the chapel at Loretto. The Rector came to me; he showed me a piece of Thomas of Cantorbery's hair-shirt, which with much ado they have got from the Abbey of St. Victor's at Paris, where the shirt was pretended to be kept entire. One need I think only see the piece to be satisfied of the impostor [imposture]; it does not in the least resemble a hair-cloth, but is more like a brown gimp lace, as I have seen them, of an open work, only that this is made I believe of horse-hair as those are of silk upon paste-board. . . . The late King of Poland's son arrived this evening incognito at Lucca; . . . he seems a little inclined to be fat for his age, but has a good face and air, and they say a good deal of wit; though he has been long in Italy, he would speak no language but French." Genoese nobles and their houses.

P. 99. 26th.—"I dined at Lucca, and came to Pisa about 4 a clock." Buildings, a "garden of simples," the "tower awry, &c."

P. 101. 27th.—"I arrived at Leghorn about 4 in the evening; was immediately visited by the chief of the customs, who is Signor Teresia, that lived Minister in England 26 years, and was plundered at the Revolution. . . . I lay at Mr. Burrows."

\* "Saint Richard, King of the Anglo-Saxons," or of the West Saxons, who died at Lucca, a. 722, occurs in the *Acta Sanctorum*, ii. 69, Feb. 7; but "this legend is wholly fictitious."—Sir Thomas Hardy's *Materials*, i. 430, 870.

28th.—“Received a visit from the English merchants in a body.” The Jews, Corsica, &c.

P. 102. 29th.—“I arrived at Florence about 5. I found Mr. Whaley and Mr. Dod in Sir Lamb[ert] Blackwell’s house, ready to entertain me.” Visits to the Grand Duke, the Prince, Princess, and Cardinal. Visits from Sir Tho. Derham, Lords Scudamore and Bernard, &c. Pictures, statues, assemblies, buildings, libraries, gardens, lions, &c. Visits to Malabechi, the librarian. Deer-coursing.

P. 108. Oct. 12th.—“My Lord Bernard lent me a MS. of Algernon Sidney’s, which he recovered at Montpelier; it is writ in Latin, and is called *Icon Cromwellij, Icon Caroli Gustavi, Succie Regis, & Icon Henrici Vanij Junioris*. It is the character of three persons. That of Sir Henry Vane begins thus: *Henricus Vanius, genere illustris, pessimo patre natus, hic aule depravatæ labes, ille resurgentis Reipublice gloria et columnen*. If my Lord Bernard prints this MS., perhaps he will leave out these words in respect to his grandfather.”

P. 111. 23rd.—“In the morning, as we were going to take coach, an Irish Jacobin came to see me. I soon got rid of him, entertaining him in the hall before the servants.”

P. 113. 30th.—“In the evening I took the air with Sir Tho. [Derham], and with him went to the Opera, where I took a box for the time the Opera was acted. The scenes were poor, the theatre little, no dancing, and not above two or three good voices, but the music pleased me much better than the French. It is always set to express the meaning of the words. They sing the dialogue much faster than the French; almost as fast as if it were spoke, which makes it less tedious. Their songs have many repetitions, but many of them extreme fine.” Other visits to the Opera. “It is a great want in these operas that they have no flutes nor hautbois.”

P. 114. Nov. 6th “This morning I had a visit from Mr. Dashwood and Addison; they dined with me. Sir Tho. Deerham came after dinner. We went all four to the Opera. I returned home about ten. The G[reat] Prince and Princess were at the Opera; they sat in places prepared for them in the parterre.”

7th.—“This morning I went to the Gallery. . . . Sir Tho. Derham, Mr. Dashwood, and Addison dined with me. We took the air in the evening, and I came home about six.”

9th.—“This morning I had a visit from [the] Signor Depositario [or Treasurer of the Grand Duke], and one from Sir Tho. Deerham. We went out to visit Mr. Dashwood and Addison. Sir Tho. dined with me. The two English gentlemen came in after dinner, with whom we went to Poggio Imperiale, to the Opera, and I was at home before ten.”

10th.—“This morning Sir Tho. and I with Mr. Dashwood and Addison saw Ricardi’s Palace, and afterwards the Library of Manuscripts. They dined with me. We saw the Great Prince’s apartment, nobly furnished with pictures. There is [are] Calvin and Luther, drawn by Giorgion; they have a

woman drawn with them, I suppose to laugh at them; but it is a good piece, and Calvin especially seems to have a sensible, thinking countenance."

P. 115. 12th.—"I saw no stranger in the morning, being not well, and denied. I dined alone. Mr. Shuttleworth, Dashwood, and Addison came to see me, and I went to see them, but neither found the other at home."

P. 116. 15th.—"I made several visits, and had my audience of leave of the G[reat] Prince and Princess. The first told me the naked Venus in his lodgings was the true original drawing by Titian in the Duke of Urbino's house; she was the Duke's mistress, whose heir the G[reat] Duke's mother was. That at Poggio Imperiale, and another at Rome, were copies drawn by a scholar of Titian's at the same time, and I doubt the King's<sup>o</sup> in England is but a copy; it is a naked Venus, with a woman looking in a trunk."

P. 117. 17th.—"This morning at the opening of the gates I left Florence." Descriptions of Sienna, Tornieri, Bolseno, Viterbo, &c.

P. 119. 20th.—"It was two hours in the night when I got to Rome."

21st.—"This morning I was visited by Signor Gregorio; he dined with me; he and Mr. Edwards went with me to St. Peter's. . . . Mr. Cecil made me a compliment. . . . Lord Holderness and Sir Thomas Alston came soon to see me." Buildings, statuary, pictures, &c.

P. 121. 22nd.—"Flamarin came to me; he carried me to visit the Princess Carpiena, but she was abroad; we found her at Madame Adaida's.<sup>†</sup> . . ."

P. 122. 23rd.—"Soon after dinner Dom Guglielmo, an Irish priest, came to visit me; he had been chaplain to Cardinal Howard; he pressed my waiting on the Pope, which I declined as discreetly as I could. I came home about 5."

24th.—"This morning Dr. Lippi came to discourse with me about my distemper. Afterwards I went with Signor G[regorio] and Ed[wards] to see the statues at the Vatican. . . . We saw the Library, a rare fabric, built by Sixtus V. What I chiefly observed was that the Library-keeper told me the MS. Bible was only a copy of the old MS., the old one being destroyed in some of the sacking[s] of Rome. They have some letters from Henry VIII. to Anna Bullen, which they say are of his original hand; I doubt it a little; they are some in French, and others in English." The MS. Virgil, compared with that at Florence.

P. 123.—"Carlo Marat has made [a] tomb for himself to be buried in the Chartreuse church, just over against Salvador de Rosa, who would never abide him while they lived together. I lie now at the house of Salvador Rosa's son."

\* There are previous references to this picture in the Journal.

† Madame la Comtesse de l'Adalahide, on p. 123; see also p. 126. Com[tesse] de Ladehside, p. 130. She is called "the Countess Adelaide" in later passages. Her surname was Paleotti. Shrewsbury was an almost daily visitor at her house during his stay in Rome, and subsequently married her.



25th.—“This morning I had a visit from Fa[ther] Mansfelt, the Superior of the English Jesuits here. I saw this morning the two Jesuit churches of the Grand Giesù, and the College.”

26th.—“I had a visit this morning from Bi[shop] Ellis. He said the King of France, by declaring the P[rin]ce of W[ales], had done service to King William, and that he never failed to do so upon occasion. . . . After dinner young Dreyden came to see me; he is like his father; Mr. St. John, and one Russel, a bastard son of the Bedford family, but bred up here.”

Description of Tivoli, gardens, the Campagna, Albano, Frescati, Belvedere, Ludovisia, &c.

P. 130. Dec. 2nd.—“I saw no company nor stirred not abroad this morning. Si[gnor] Gr[egorio] dined with me. We went to visit Bishop Ellis, who speaking of the prejudice the P[rin]ce of Wales had received by the King of France’s declaration, in further discourse he said that when my Lord Portland was in France, he had told the King of France that if he would let us have that young gentleman to breed up, he would answer he should [succeed?] his master King William. I believe my Lord would say no such thing. I went to visit the Rector of the English Jesuits, who was abroad. . . .

“I forgot to observe that immediately after dinner Mons[ignor] Walgrave came to see me. And when I was with Bish[op] Ellis, he told me what the under-library-keeper of the Vatican had told me about the MSS. was a mistake, some leaves of [at] the beginning being torn out; others are added, which is [are] modern, but the bulk of the MS. is extreme ancient. I know [not?] which says true, but the Bishop took pains to inform himself, as he told me, of those who best understood the antiquities of that library.” The Pope’s palace at the Monte Cavallo.

P. 131. 3rd.—“I went to the music at the Grand Jesù, where there were many English. . . . In the rooms where the Pope gives audience he has doors made as in old chambers in England—three that come in within the room. The middlemost is never opened but for himself or crowned heads. Cardinals and ambassadors come in a side door, [and] make three genuflexions before they come to audience. An ambassador comes in with his hat and sword; all private persons leave both at the door.” Churches, palaces, paintings, MSS., &c., described.

P. 136. 11th.—“About noon Lord Hold[erness], and Sir T. Alston, &c., dined with me. We went to see the Card[inal] Barberin’s ap[ar]tments in the Palais Barberin. There are many fine pictures and statues, and that Palais is of a wonderful bigness. They were preparing for the solemnisation of King James’s funeral in a church here.”

12th.—“This morning I went to the Vatican Library. I met Bishop Ellis there, who stayed but a moment, going to have audience of the Pope. Sir Tho. Morgan, Mr. Lewis, and La Roche were with me. . . . Mr. Cecil, Monsr. Walgrave, and Mr. Dreyden dined with me.

P. 138. 13th.—“After dinner, in the evening, I went and heard the Opera rehearsed, and [besides?] the Imperial Amb[assador]



there were Card[inal] Grimani,\* the Venetian Amb[assador], and his lady. From thence I came home before ten. The [Imperial?] Amb[assador] told me he had spoke to the Pope about what he had said in his speech about King James. The Pope replied he had well considered what he had said, and thought it could give no offence anywhere; that he had only commended King James's constancy and adherence to his religion, and hoped his son would follow his example; that he must not forget he was a Catholic; but he had taken care to meddle nothing in the disposing of Crowns, which he was sensible was not his business."

P. 141. 19th.—"This morning I walked in the Villa Med[ici] alone; went with all the Eng[lish] to dine with the Amb[assador]. I saw his coaches designed for his entry, 12 in all; four are wonderfully fine, three of the Italian fashion, and one of the French.

P. 143. 31st.—"Visited after dinner the Rector of the English Jesuits. He talked much of the cruelty of the French at Leige [Liège], and the misfortune of those people to be under their government; that when they sent the Dean away prisoner, they tied his legs under the horse's belly."

P. 144. 1702, Jan. 2nd.—"Bishop Ellis came in after dinner. He mentioned the project of the English merchants, now retired from Naples and Sicily, [of] settling at Civitavechia; he said it was much opposed by the French and Spaniards, and the Pope was unwilling at this juncture to give them any unnecessary jealousy."

The Princess Carpegna and the Duke of Bracciano are frequently mentioned.

P. 145. 6th.—"I saw no company this morning, nor stirred abroad. I dined alone. Mr. Dreyden came to see me. I went with him to see some statues bespoke for Lord Exeter, to a man that makes fine tables, set him at home, and went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide], and home at six."

7th.—"This morning I went with Mr. Dreyden to Carlo Marat; he was abroad, but his wife and daughter showed us all the pictures; his painting does not much please me, and he is now much decayed. There is a picture of a Pope done by Dominichain, which he bought at a broker's for two Julios, [and] is worth 200. Mr. Dreyden dined with me. We went [to] Joseppe Chiary, a scholar of Ca. Marat's, and [who] does now better than his master. There is an old copy of the Transfiguration at Montorio, a noble picture, which has been much abused. We saw some pictures at Sig. Faulconier's; we went to a bookseller's. I set Mr. Dre[yden] at home."

P. 146. 12th.—"This morning I had a visit from my landlord, and one from Mr. Burrows, who owned himself ruined, and darkly complained of Sir Lam[bert] Blackwell. I dined alone; was visited by the Rector of the Jesuits and by Mr. Cotton.† I

\* Cardinal Grimani, who had been the Imperial Ambassador at Rome, appears to have been succeeded by Count Lamberg about this time.

† He is mentioned several times before and after this.

went to see Bishop Ellis. He talked a great deal to me about the quiet and submission he could wish the Catholics in England would show to the present Government."

15th.—"I went to the Comt[esse] Ad[elaide's], [and] to the Emp[eror's] Amb[assador's], where they danced, and obliged me to dance one minuet."

16th.—"Mr. Dreyden dined with me. We went to see some pictures of a gen[tileman] at the Vatican; he set me down at the P[rincess] Carpegna[s]."

17th.—"This morning I went with Mr. Dreyden; saw the Chiesa Nuova. . . . Mr. Dreyden and Flamarin dined with me."

P. 147. 20th.—"Was visited by Mr. Dreyden, the Bishop E[l]lis, Sir Tho. Morgan, Mr. Lewis, and la Roche."

23rd.—"I went this morning with Mr. Dreyden, and bespoke two tables. He and young Rizzi dined with me. We went to see pictures." (Also on the 26th.)

P. 148. 24th.—"There was today a ceremony at the Pope's chapel at the Vatican in honour of King James; the Pope's nephew spoke an oration in his praise; I was not there."

30th.—"I went to the Comt[esse] Ad[elaide's]. The Princess Carpegna came in there, much afflicted about a quarrel with her husband."

P. 149. Feb. 1st.—"Went with Mr. Dreyden to Villa Borghese, where I met Mr. Cotton, Webb, and St. Johns."

2nd.—"I had a visit from Mr. Plowden, of the Roman College."

5th.—"I went this morning with Mr. Dreyden and young Rizzi; saw Mons. Strozzi's cabinet at Palazzo Strozzi. There are shells and many knick-knacks. They two dined with me. After dinner B[ishop] Ellis came; he repeated what he had said before, that my Lord Port[land], by order of the King, had offered the King of France that the P[rince] of W[ales] should succeed in case he might breed him up."

P. 150. 7th.—"I went with Mr. Dreyden and [Mr.] Gervaise to see pictures of an Oratorian at Chiesa Nuova. They dined with me. We went to St. Gregoire's and other churches." Visits by Lord Villiers.

P. 152. Feb. 28.—"Mr. Flammerin and the Abbé Tessu dined with me. The first made some overtures to me to enter into correspondencies towards making the peace, which I utterly rejected the meddling with. I was visited by Mr. Leake."

Visits by and to Lords Roxborough and Villiers.

P. 154. March 12th.—"Sig. Nicolò Morelli came to advise me about pictures. I went to call upon Mr. Dreyden; went with him to Comte Clementin, where I offered him a hundred pistoles for the St. Andrew. Mr. Dreyden, Flamarin, and Edwards dined with me. With Flamarin I went to the Corso."

P. 155. 15th.—"I dined alone; took the air with Bis[hop] Ellis. He told me many expressions, (*sic*) of my Lord Normanby and Lord Sunderland's conversion to Popery, and how zealous and sincere they declared themselves to him, though he never believed them; that the first used to shut the door and then ask

him (*sic*) blessing; that Lord Sunderland owned he made F[ather] Peters of the Council, because he had upon those terms promised to make him Treasurer, but had failed."

Visits by Fa. Forbes and Fa. Mansfield.

P. 158. 28th.—"Mr. Dreyden dined with me. We visited Lord Roxborough and Paul Faulconieri."

April 4th.—"We were told that the Cardinal Jansen had sent about the news of the King's [William III.'s] death with that joy and triumph that [it] is shameful; pray God send it prove as false as formerly. I came home at ten. I forgot to say that Mr. Leak and Mr. Pinfold were to see me after dinner; then I knew nothing of the ill news about His Majesty."

P. 159. 5th.—"This morning with affliction and a great cold I kept my bed, rise (*sic*) before dinner, dined alone; was visited by Mons. Flam[arin], who told me Card. Jansen, in giving part of the news to the Cardinals and Princes of Rome, declared he did it not for the interest his master had in it, but for the advantage the cause of religion received from it."

Visits by Lord Woodstock, Sir And. Fountaine, &c.

12th.—"I had letters and the confirmation of the death of King William the 3rd of England at Kensington, March  $\frac{19}{1}$ , 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ ."

P. 160. 17th.—"I was visited in my bed by the Ab[bé] Marchese, and by Mr. Dreyden."

20th.—"I spit blood again, and gave orders to make [a] mourning coach and liveries, seeing my stay here must be longer than I designed. I was visited by Can[onico] Warwick and Ab. Marchese. I dined alone; was visited by Sig. Gregorio, and Mr. Kenar, and Mr. Cuningham. Monsignor Wallgrave died today, or this night."

P. 161. May 3rd.—"I had this morning a large present and a message from Card. Sacripanti. Mr. Dreyden and I went to Trevigiani.\* He and the Abbé Marchese dined with me. I went with Mr. Dreyden to see the ap[artme]nt prepared for the King of Spain at the Vatican, but they expected the Pope to see it, and we could not be admitted. We went to Villa Torres, to the physic garden, which is a very little ill-kept place; it may be well stocked with simples."

P. 162. 4th.—"I was visited by the Superior of the Irish Friars, by Lord Woodstock and Mr. Edwards; dined alone; went in the evening to Frascati, Leary and Goodiere in the coach; visited the Princess Carpegna, who was there, and came home about 9. I lay at Villa St. Angelo."

6th.—"One who was present when the Spanish Envoyé took leave of the Pope saw his Holiness weep like a child, which makes people conclude he is very tender-hearted; and some suspect him apt to dissemble because he cries so often for having been made Pope, which many say pleases him as well as another, and particularly Card. Carp., that no man ever made more intrigues than he to obtain that dignity."

\* A visit by Trevigiani is mentioned at p. 164.

P. 163. 11th.—“The great character which King William has in these parts is chiefly owing to old P[rince] Vaudemont, who, when he was at Rome, gave them a true notion of that great prince—how much it was their interest to wish well to one who curbed the exorbitant power of France; before they esteemed him a tyrant and a monster.”

P. 164. 18th.—“I saw an Irish friar, a nephew of Aylmer. . . . Yesterday I had a letter from Lord Godolphine, to tell me the Queen would keep the place of Master of Horse for my return. Now I have almost been offered all the great places of the kingdom; twice I quitted Secretary, once Chamberlain; King William once offered me to be Lord Treasurer, often to be President and Privy Seal, to be governor to the Duke of Gloucester, and last to be Lieutenant of Ireland and Groom of the Stole at the same time.”

P. 166. 31st.—“Received letters from England that on the 19th April, o.s., my mother died. I said nothing of it in my family till I enquired how I ought to mourn.”

June 2nd.—“I went with Mr. Dreyden to see pictures, to Carlo Marcelli, to the garden at Monte Cavallo.”

P. 167. 10th.—“Saw only young Rizzi, who brought bills of exchange to sign upon England for 500[L.]st. He showed me the Declaration of War of our Queen and the States General against France and Spain.”

P. 168. 21st.—“I dined at the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's]; met her uncle, and the Ab. Marchese.”

P. 169. 28th.—“Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], and from the top of her house, this being St. Peter's Eve, saw the *girandola* at Castle St. Angelo, the finest firework for one moment I ever saw; and [it] looked like a tree of fire, or a shower of gold.”

July 1st.—“Visited Ab. Melchior; talking of controversy, he owned a General Council was an ill judge, as all the Italians do, and would reduce Infallibility to the Pope's person.”

P. 170. 2nd.—“Dined at the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's] with the Canonico [Paleotti, her uncle?], and Abate Marchese. Visited Lord Villiers and Mr. Leake,” &c.

P. 171. 9th.—“I was visited by [a] Carmelite friar, who came with Mr. Burrows about Mr. Jervaise Carton. Saw the P[rince] Borghese[s] entry as Amb[assador] of Spain.”

Pp. 171, 172, 173. 16th, 18th, 22nd.—“Dined at the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's] with her, her uncle, and the Ab. Marchese.” (Three entries.)

P. 173. 23rd.—“I went to take my leave of the Countess Adelaide, who went this evening to Bologna. I dined alone; was visited by Mr. Dreyden. We went to Villa Borghese; found there a Swede Abbot, who is turned Papist. I brought them both to Monte Cavallo, and came [home] at one hour.”

P. 174. 27th.—“The Procurator, a Frenchman, came and talked politics to me, which I little minded; he blamed the Queen's policy for making war. I made him no answer but that it was now too late to talk of that.”

P. 175. 28th.—“The English Papists here, and particularly F. Mansfeld, say they write from Paris that the Duke of Berwick is gone for Scotland, which agrees not ill with the account we have that D[uke] Hamilton and seventy others have protested against the Parliament.”

Aug. 1st.—“I heard the news that Mr. Cecil had drowned himself in the Lago di Costello near la [or Cà] Rizza, where he lived; he had filled his shirt and pockets with stones, to be sure to sink; he had been melancholy ever since the misfortune of killing his brother.”

3rd.—“I was visited by Fa[ther] Mansfeld and Canonico Warwick.”

P. 176. 4th.—“Saw Mr. Brown, who gave some account of the inquiry [which] had been made into Mr. Cecil’s death, where appeared some ground to suspect he might be murdered by rogues. I exhorted him to make the best inquiry I [he ?] could into the matter.”

5th.—“I had a fresh relapse of bleeding. I went in the evening to visit the Guardian of the Irish Friars; the house is well situate, and the library handsome, but filled with wretched books; the church is pretty. There is a good Madonna of Carlo Maratti, besides two chapels painted all by him.”

P. 177. 13th.—“Mr. Plowden came to visit me, and told me my niece Plowden was dead.” Unfavourable remarks on “the beliefs of this country.”

P. 179. 22nd.—“I went to the Ab. Melchior. Bishop El[lis] came in; we talked of this victory the Germans say they gained the 15th.”

26th.—“Had a visit from B. Ellis; he told me the Court of St. German’s had a design to remove him from hence; that it was pressed he should go into England; he refused it unless he could obtain a general pardon. I approved his caution, and promised, if Card. Sacripanti mentioned it to me, that I would say the same to him.”

P. 180. Sept. 2nd.—“Was visited by Mr. Trelawny, the mer[cha]nt. . . . One Mr. Querk came this afternoon to take his leave of me, going soon into England.”

P. 180. 28th.—“I went to Frascati, to see the Princess Carpegne; she is used to honour me with her confidence, in asking my opinion in many things of her private concerns.”

P. 181. 6th.—“I saw one William, an Irish priest, who brought me an Irish Lord’s son, who lives with Card. Imperiali. . . . The watermen scold upon the water, as on the Thames.”

P. 182. 9th.—“F. Forbas came to see me, to bring me the news that my Lord Middleton and [Lord] Clermont were turned R[oman] Cat[holics]; and his head was so turned with the joy that, after having made a short, nonsensical discourse of controversy, he assured me, if I would abjure, nobody [but] he and Card. Sacripanti should know it. I asked him what ground I had given him to make me such a proposal; that when once I thought their belief the true one, I would not be afraid or ashamed to own it, but that at present I was so far from thinking

that, I believed it more impossible for me to be a Papist than to be a Turk, and desired he would hold such discourses no more to me."

10th.—"I had a visit from Bishop Ellis; he brought me a draft of a licence granted by the [King] James the First to a priest, to stay and officiate in England, and [said] that the Emp[eror's] Amb[assador] had offered to gain him such another. I told him I thought it hardly possible, but that he might do well to try."

P. 183. 12th.—"I went with Leary to two shops to buy prints for my Lord Treasurer" [Godolphin].

15th.—"Sig. [P.] Falconieri told me, when Alg. Sidney was here, he conversed much with Card. Palavicine."

P. 192. Oct. 29th.—"Mr. Litton, West, Thorold, and Trelawny . . . dined with me."

P. 193. 31st.—"Took the air by Porta Angelica to Ponte Mole, where I met the Con. Ad. [Countess Adelaide] and her sister coming to town; went to her house, where I stayed till past 4, and then home."

P. 196. Nov. 23.—"Dined at the Con. Ad. Went with her, her sister and nephew<sup>o</sup> to Villa Benedetta and Torre; to her house, and home at 5."

24th.—"Was visited by my Lord Effingham."

P. 198. 30th.—"Lord Eff[ingham], his Governor, and Mr. Dreyden dined with me . . . Mr. Dreyden told us he had seen the last year the best account could be taken of the number of people in Rome, and it was less than 160,000."

Remarks on MSS. in the Vatican library.

P. 199. Dec. 5th.—"Signor Dom Rizzi and his son were with me, and showed me two letters directed for the King and Queen of England, in It[alian], which I suppose are intended for St. German's. He said the Duke of Poly's servant brought them to his house, he being not at home, and left a message with his servant that the Duke of Poly had sent them to the English Duke who lives near the Ara Celi (meaning I suppose me), but that I had told him I had no means of sending them, but advised him to carry them to Dom Rizzi. This is an invention of the Duke of Poly's servant, who was not with me, nor did I ever give him such an answer. . . . These Italians are more ignorant than 2,500 years ago, to think I could have any correspondence with those at St. German's."

P. 201. 12th.—"Took the air in the evening towards Ripagrande alone, to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide], where I met Monsignor Moncatini, her landlord, and understood he was the person Dom Livio sent to Poland to negotiate his being King."

P. 202. 23rd.—"I was [went] to see my Lord Quarenden at the Montedors."

P. 203. 24th.—"Lord[s] Quarendon (*sic*) and Effingham dined with me."

P. 204. 30th.—"I received a message from the Emperor's Ambassador, with a letter [which] Sir Lamb[ert] Blackwell

\* Also mentioned on pp. 197, 200, 204, 208, 209.

desired to Sig. Mulinari, which I enclosed to Sir Lamb[ert]. . . . My Lords Quarenden and Effingham, I am told, had this day a quarrel at Frascati, where the town rose upon them, shot a footman, and put them in danger.

1708, Jan. 1st.—“My Lord Eff[ingham]. . . related his affair at Frascati, methoughts (*sic*) not much to his advantage.”

P. 205. 5th.—“I was visited by my Lord Quarenden, who lays the fault of their bustle at Frascati on Mr. Lanieri, Lord Effingham’s Governor, whom he describes first very furious, and then very fearful, being the first who drew his sword, and the first who run away to secure himself in a house.”

P. 206. 8th.—“The Conte Matei . . . desired me to write to Sir Lamb. Blackwell and to England, and to send a letter of his, that any of our ships who (*sic*) should come to Ancona might have orders to apply to his brother, who is the Emperor’s consul there; there being at present one who, under pretence of a patent from King James, obliges the English nation to act by him, though he be at the same time an emissary of France, and a declared enemy to the present interest of the English nation.”

10th.—“I saw there [at the Countess Adelaide’s] the Duke of Bracciano, who said that the story of In[nocent] the 11th being made a Cardinal for a complaisance to Donna Olimpia at play, was not true; that his uncle had never been a gamester, nor been a soldier, nor was ever out of Italy, though some have said he was a soldier, wounded in the right arm, and had been in Spain, but all three are false.”

P. 207. 14th.—“About 2 at night happened the earthquake—about 7 at night English account. Most agree it lasted a minute; I perceived it not at first, but at the last plainly found the floor roll under my feet as if I had been at sea, and saw the walls move. I went to the Co[n]n[tess] Ad[elaide], and home at 5, when I heard processions going about the streets. All run to confession, imagining that mumbling a few words to the priest, and the priest to them, their consciences are safe, without any real or firm purpose to amend their lives. The churches were open, and the priests heard confessions all night. It is generally said that about 6 and 11 there were two other small earthquakes, which I did not hear. The motion of the first made me sick, with a little headache after, the manner one feels at sea.”

P. 208. 15th.—“It is said that in the hall of the Capitol the earthquake has forced some iron bars, and make [made] a great crack. I do not hear that any house is fallen, or any person killed.”

18th.—“Was visited by the Comte Matei, who recommended and pressed much that her Majesty would send a squadron into the Adriatique.” Damage done by the earthquake at certain places; people killed.

P. 210. 25th.—“I saw young Rizzi and the master of a merchant ship Sir L. Blackwell is concerned in. He said he came from England to Civitavecchia in 30 days, and that 28 is a common passage. He touched at Leghorn. The voyage back is



commonly longer, because the current at the Straits' mouth setting always into the Mediterranean there must be a good wind to carry you through; besides, the winds generally hang better to come this way than to return to England."

P. 212. Feb. 1st.—"I sat this morning to Jervaise for a picture."

2nd.—Another earthquake. A villa out of Rome was lent to the writer.

P. 214. 7th.—"Was visited at my villa by Lord Effing[ham], his Governor, and Mr. Dreyden."

9th.—"Carried the plan of Whitehal[1] to S. Falconieri."

P. 215. 18th.—"I went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], where Sig. Gioseppe Ferrari, the master of my villa, Sig. Pellegrini, [and] Canonico [Paleotti],<sup>o</sup> the Co[untess's] uncle, dined. After dinner came the Princess Carp[egna], l'Abbate Stufi, and Comendator Spretti. I supped at the Co[untess's], and home at 4."

P. 216. 22nd.—"I visited Sig. P. Falconieri, and discoursed about the building Whitehall."

25th.—"I sat all this morning for my picture at Jervaise[']s lodging."

Pp. 217, 218. Remarks on the government of Rome, the Inquisition, and the Pope's character.

P. 220. March 7th.—"Was visited by B[ishop] Ellis, who told me he heard a plot had been discovered, laid by the Whigs in England, to dethrone the Queen, and to call in the P[rince] of Hanover, and to marry him to the Duke of Newcastle's daughter; that, under pretence of subscribing money for Prince Eugene, a writing had been signed to this effect, and was presented to Alderman Dashwood, who discovered it to the Queen; but she found it so general that she thought best to take no notice of it. This I suppose is Jacobite news, which they flatter themselves with."

9th.—"Went to the Ab. M[elchoir],<sup>†</sup> where I found a *Camerier Segreto del Papa*. After he was gone the Ab. showed me a copy of a letter from the Pope to the Queen of Poland, which she had sent into Germany, where it had been intercepted. I observed four things—that he praises and encourages the E[lector] of Bavaria in his present zeal and undertaking; praises the Primate of Poland for joining with the King of Sweden against the King of Poland; encourages Prince James to join with Sweden in order to get the Crown; and lastly mention is made of a letter writ by the King of Sweden, but it is not clear whether to the Pope or to the Queen, but I doubt he has correspondence with both."

P. 221. 10th.—"Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide]; took the air with her and the P[rincess] Carp[egna], who told us that Card. B. had told her that the cause of the Archbishop of

\* See p. 410 of the Journal.

† The letters in brackets are struck out.



Cambray's disgrace was that M[*me.*] de Maintenon had loved him, was jealous of him for another, and for that reason enraged against him."

12th.—"Lord Effingham visited me to take his leave, intending tomorrow for Venice and Vienna." Number of persons killed in the earthquakes in the Pope's State, at Norcia, 2,067.

"Some days since I was told by one who had it from Card. Norris, that he the said Cardinal believed no man in the world more learned than Dr. Lloyd, the present Bishop of Worcester. He had some years since sent him some doubts in chronology, and in a letter he had in answer he affirmed there was learning enough to make a volume."

P. 222. 15th.—"Was visited by F[*ather*] Forbas. He, talking of the Pope's health, said I might cure him, meaning flatteringly if I would turn Papist. I seemed not to understand him, and replied I was no good physician. He told me Dr. Gordan (*sic*), the late Bishop of Galway in Scotland, and who was here since last summer, was turned Papist. Certainly nothing but interest and no religion can make a man of sense and learning embrace that sect in this country, where one sees nothing among them but pride, luxury, and ignorance."

P. 223. 18th.—"Jervaise was with me, and drew my picture; he dined with me. I was visited by Mr. Trelawny and Lord Quarenden."

19th.—"This morning the Co[*untess*] Ad[*elaide's*] daughter took the habit at the Ursulines in Campo Marzo. . . . I dined alone; . . . to the Co[*untess*] Ad[*elaide's*], and home at 4."

P. 224. 22nd.—"They told me (my servants) that Mr. Montagu came to town last night."

P. 225. 24th.—"Mr. Montague (*sic*) was here with his Governor."

P. 227. April 7th.—"I remember today the Princess Carp[*egna*] in discourse said it was generally believed at Paris, that the daughter [who?] is said to be the Queen of Eng[*land*] was a child the K[*ing*] of France had of Madame Seignelay, which he was unwilling to own, and took that method to make her great at the same time it served to confirm the legitimacy of of the P[*rince*] of Wales."

8th, Easter Sunday.—Another earthquake.

P. 229. 13th.—"The Comte Mattei came from the Emperor's Ambassador to desire I would write two letters, one to Sir La. Blackwell, the other to Mr. Wheley, [to] assist a privateer who with the Emperor's commission had taken two French prizes and brought them into Leghorn, where it was contested they were not good prize. I writ accordingly; took the air alone; went to the Co[*untess*] Ad[*elaide*], and home at 3. She showed me the copy of a letter [which] Pavia, who has made himself religious of la Trappe, writ to his brother at Bologna, where he tells that this last summer Lord Clermont, being desperately sick, was converted [converted to?] the Roman Church, and no sooner received extreme unction but began to recover wonderfully;

which worked so much on his father, Lord Middleton, that from a most inveterate heretic he turned good Catholic."

P. 230. 14th.—"I writ a letter to the Comte Mattei, to dissuade the Ambassador to come to visit me, because I could not return it to take the left hand, and did not think fit to go a-nights without ceremony, as was proposed."

15th.—"I was visited by Comte Mattei, who told me the Ambassador would positively come this evening to visit me without ceremony; desired I would neither come to meet him nor conduct him; he expected no return visit, but desired my friendship. . . . The Ambassador came to see me; he would by no means permit me to go down with him, but would be treated without ceremony, as he would treat me."

16th.—"This morning I was visited by F[ather] Forbas, who began again to desire I would think of another world—that I might do anything here with all secrecy. I told him I imagined they were all here in a mistake about me; that I would this moment own myself a Cat[holic] if I thought it right; but I appealed to God and used several imprecations upon myself if I did not really believe they were in error; and so I do profess to God I think the Roman Church full of ignorance, tricks, and error. Mr. Dreyden died this morning, about an hour after midnight. F[ather] Forbas mentioned several by their intercession to King James had recovered health and limbs, so I perceive they intend to make him a Saint."

"P. 231. 20th.—"The Comte Mattei . . . brought me his memorial to send to Mr. Stepney."

P. 232. 22nd.—"Went . . . to the German Amb[assador's]; sent in no Ambasciate, but went in and came out without ceremony."

P. 233. 29th.—"Was visited by the C. Car., who offered his service to her Majesty, to give her notice of what passed in this Court, without any private interest or taking money, and mentioned means he had of knowing things well worth accepting."

P. 236. May 19th.—"I saw the under Library keeper of the Vatican, who came to desire I would send to get the copy of a certain MS. in the Cotton Library; he told me he had examined the MS. of St. Mark's Gospel at Venice, and was sure it was Latin. He told me, by the ancient MSS. [which] had come to his view of the things in Italy, the people of Rome had sworn fidelity to the Popes to get rid of the dominion of the Greeks, and afterwards would have got rid of the Popes; that contest lasted several ages; but the Popes were never entire masters till about *an.* 1600, before when, if they would send the *sbirri*, they were obliged to send to the R[oman] Senate to have them. . . . I met the two Mr. Ulmes and their Governor, . . . Mr. Montagu, and Mr. Lopt, a Hollander."

P. 237. 24th.—Another earthquake.

P. 240. June 2nd.—"Went with Leary to see [seek?] lodgings for my Lord Brudnell."

5th.—“Was visited by Canónico Bassan[o], who told me the Venetian Ambassador, who had long had a desire of my acquaintance, would [meet?] me tomorrow evening in the garden at the Ab. Melchior's.”

P. 241. 6th.—“I went to Ab. Melchior's and walked in his garden, where soon came the Venetian Ambassador, who is a fine gentleman, and seems a good, familiar sort of man; but he talks so openly of the German side, at least did so to us, that I much doubt his sincerity, for if he be really sincere, he said too much for a prudent man.”

10th.—“This morning Mr. Mont[agu], his Governor, [and] Mr. Gervaise came at 14 [Italian time] to me, to look upon the draft for Whitehall. They dined with me, and Lord Quarenden.”

P. 242. 16th.—“At 24 Lord Brudnel, his brother and Governor arrived; they supped and lay here. I stayed with them till they went to bed, and went to bed myself about 4 a clock.”

17th.—“This morning Mr. Montague and [his] Governor came to see Lord Brud[enell]. I invited them to dine.”

18th.—“I went with Lord Brud[enell] and [his] brother to St. Peter's; as we returned we met Mr. Mont[ague] and [his] Governor; went all to Villa Mattei. I set Lord Brud[enell] at home. . . . The German Ambassador sent Comte Mattei to acquaint me that the Germans had defeated that part of the French army commanded by Albergoti.”

Many other references to Lord Brudenell and Mr. Montagu. Mr. Cuffaud and Mr. Radcliff are mentioned.

P. 246. July 11.—“Went . . . to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], where came the German Ambassador, who said that upon the last visit he made there in company with the Venetian Ambassador, the Pope had been told that great consultations had been held against his State; when I think hardly three words of politics passed in the whole night, and not one word relating to his State.”

15th.—“Heard the news that the Marshal de Boufflers had routed a party in Flanders.”

P. 247. 16th.—“Was visited by the M[arquis] Guerini, a noble Venetian, who lives at the Court of Hanover.”

18th.—“The [German] Ambassador told us that Erizzi, the last Venetian Ambassador, used to laugh when people said that the Pope and the Venetians were making a league; he said the P[ope] had neither resolution, honour, nor money, and the Rep[ublic] had need of no such ally to engage her in war, and leave the burden to be supported by them.”

P. 248. 21st.—“Went with Lord Bru[denell], his Governor and brother to Cardinal Sacripanti. . . . The Cardinal always mixes, as he did now, in his discourse how the Pope recommends to his missionaries not to meddle with politics. The Cardinal called the Queen of England Queen two or three times.”

22nd.—“The [German] Ambassador told me he was sure the French had promised the Pope Modena, Reggio, and Ferrara for his family, and to recompense the Church for the alienating the last with giving it a part of the Abruzzo.”

P. 249. 24th.—“Went to the Ab. Melchior, where was Monsignor Marciiani, who said that before the declaration of this present war he had orders from the Duke of Modena to propose to the Pope, to offer to the French, that in case Naples and Milan might be left in the Pope's hands to be disposed on after as should be agreed, the Emperor would send no troops into Italy; but the answer of Cardinal Jansen and the Spanish Ambassador on behalf of their masters was, that if the Emperor would accept of the marriage of one of his daughters with Philip the 5th, he might have it, but was never to expect *una palma di terra*; upon which the Pope wittily said, ‘*Questa comedia non hà da finire col matrimonio.*’”

26th.—“The German Ambassador . . . told me that the M[arquis] del Vasto writ him word, that having pressed the Emperor in an audience to some expeditious resolutions, he answered, ‘*La nostra tardanza non ci [h]a mai pregiudicato*’; so del Vasto took his leave.”

P. 250. 28th.—“Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], where the German Ambassador, after having searched [for] me all over the town, came to desire I would write to Mr. Stepney, to incline him to press the Court at Vienna upon a matter he communicated to me, and upon which he had discoursed at large that very day with the A[m]bassador of V[enice]. The German Ambassador thought the Court of Vienna ought to conclude whilst the others were exasperated, and not lose time and let their courage cool.”

P. 252. Aug. 3rd.—“I discovered by the [German] Ambassador's discourse that the reason why the Court of Vienna deferred the A[rch]d[uke's] departure was in hopes that upon the arrival of our Fleet some revolution might happen at Naples or in Sicily, in which case they would send him this way.”

P. 254. 11th.—“There came an Italian gentleman to me; said he came from the Comte Lamberg; was going to Leghorn in order to go aboard the English Fleet, having a commission for captain from the Emperor in the designed descent. He desired my letter of recommendation to the Admiral. I excused myself as being a particular here and acting in no public character, [and] little known to the Admiral.”

“The Queen's [of Poland?] serenade at Trinità di Monte” is mentioned two or three times.

P. 255. 16th.—“The German Ambassador . . . told [me] for certain the treaty with Savoy was concluded, and he knew the articles.”

18th.—“Yesterday I saw Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia* in Italian; the translator says he translated from the French, and in his preface hints it had been turned into High Dutch, which shows in how many languages that romance was put.”

P. 256. 23rd.—“Went to Ab. Melchior, where there came in the Ambassadors of the Emperor and Venice, and I took soon my leave, but understand that at Vienna they desire to know whether the Venetian Ambassador made the late proposition with the knowledge of the Republic; in that case a proposal shall soon be made from the Emperor.”

P. 257. 27th.—“I visited the M[arquis] Guarini, by whom I think I discovered that the Elec[tor] of Hanover would gladly command the Army in Flanders. . . . The G[erman] Ambassador . . . told me upon his discourse with [the] Venetian he found him more cool and uncertain than formerly, but said he would write. The Ambassador gave me notice that at the Countess Ad[elaide's] spies were put to know what I said; but that little concerns me, for I have nothing to do here, nor will have nothing to do either here or elsewhere, and should be glad such good spies were put about me as might discover that I have no business; for if I would engage in business, I might have a post that would become me better than than being a little agent or spy here at this wretched Court, which may be esteemed by those who take him [the Pope] to [be] God's vicegerent, but by us is not esteemed more than a D[uke] of Parma.”

P. 258. 29th.—“I received the melancholy news of my g[rand] father's<sup>o</sup> death, who died at Dean† the 15th of July, o.s. I went immediately and acquainted the present Earl of Cardigan with it; went with him and his brother to Ripa Grande. They set me at home, whence I stirred not out, being not well; the apothecary gave me a glister.”

30th.—“Saw F[ather] Mansfeld, and afterwards Mr. Cuffaud, who was of opinion less the [than?] 1,200 for Lord Cardigan, and 800 for his brother, would not be a proper yearly maintenance. I dined alone; visited Lord Quarendon, who was ill; walked with Lord Cardigan and [his] brother in Villa Montalta; went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], and home at 3 [Italian time].

31st.—“Visited Lord Qua[rendon], who told me that two Germans had both told him that the M[arquis] Guerini said he was here on business from the Court of Hanover.”

Sept. 1st.—“I received a letter from Mr. Trelawny that he was carried to the new prison for debt; I sent Leary to him.”

P. 259. 3rd.—“My Lord Qua[rendon] sent to me to come to him; he told me how busy the priests, and especially [the] F[ather] Rector, had been about him. I found him well inclined to resist their tentatives, and encouraged him in his good disposition.”

Duel between the young Marq[uis] Santa Croce and one Gavotti.

P. 260. 6th.—“I was visited by F. Rector. It blew a great storm of wind at the north, which may be bad for our Fleet; we hope it may end the hot weather.” References to the Inquisition.

P. 261. 13th.—“Yesterday Abbate Scarlatto died, they say heart-broken, his pension of a thousand crowns a year from England failing with the death of King William, and another from the Emperor upon this breach with Bavaria, whose minister he was formerly in England, and now here at Rome.”

16th.—“Was visited by Lord Card[igan], his brother, and Mr. Rigby, lately come to Rome.”

\* Robert Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan, 1664-1703; succeeded by his grandson, George Brudenell.

† Deene, co. Northampton.

P. 262. 20th.—“I bought three pictures of Sal[vator] Rosa, and one of Luca Giordan. . . . I saw two English gentlemen; one of them they say is named Beckley, who goes to the German Ambassador's, but converses with no English. I did not speak to them.”

22nd.—“I was told the Elec[tor] of Brand[enburg] would turn Papist, [and] join with the King of Sweden in order to be King of Poland; which I believe not a word of.”

23rd.—“After I was in bed I was wakened, and told William, my English footman, had killed Domenico, an Italian footman, in an *osteria*. Will[iam] presently fled, I sending him money to carry him to Leghorn.”

P. 263. 24th.—“This morning I sent Leary to have the poor dead fellow buried, [and] to the Ab. Marchese to advise; he carried Leary to his brother-in-law, and I hope no further trouble will come of the matter. Thomas, as present, is to be examined by the Judge about 20 a clock.”

P. 265. Oct. 3rd.—“I had letters from Sir L. Blackwell and Mr. Wheley that our Fleet arrived at Leghorn the 30th Sept. I understand they want not only water but provisions. . . . Saw a little Spanish friar, who desired my letter to protect him from being taken in his voyage by sea from hence to Spain, which I refused him.”

4th.—“Visited the German Ambassador, who the same night after midnight went post for Leghorn; he told me our King of Spain had prepared a present of a very rich sword for the Duke of Marlborough. This day I had letters from Mr. Stepney, by which I find he is convinced, and I am too, that I at the desire of Co[mte] Lamberg writing to him upon the proposition made by the Venetian Ambassador, his answer to me was taken out of Consul Broughton's packet by the Government of Venice. It is certain it never came to my hands; and by this means that matter may have come to the knowledge of some who should not have known [it], not by my fault, who acted no otherwise in it than as Co[mte] Lamberg himself desired me. I am glad this justification is come to me, because at present I think he suspects I blabbed it where I should not, though I protest before God I never opened my lips of it to anybody living, nor writ it to any but Mr. Stepney, as he requested me to do.”

P. 268. 15th.—“Last post brought the news that the French had secured the Savoy troops in their service, so that it is concluded that Prince is declared for the Emperor. . . . I heard that the Abbate Melani has been dead about twenty days; he was Resident for the Elec[tor] of Hanover. It is worth remark that that Prince keeps a minister in the Court of Rome; there are now many pretenders to that employment. Melany (*sic*) was highly partial to the French.”

17th.—“Received a letter from Sir C. Shovel, who mentions his orders to repass the Straits before the end of this month, and the Dutch to be at home by the 20th Nov., o.s. He says that, landing for water at Alatea, in the kingdom of Valencia, in Spain, he was so well received that several of the magistrates, clergy,

and gentry came on board him; told him, if the Governor tried to molest him, they would send him his head; and declared that in the kingdom of Valencia they believed there were non [not?] 100 men well affected to Philip 5th. I dined alone; went to see C. Lamberg, who arrived from Leghorn yesterday. He seemed perfectly satisfied with the Admiral's reasons for not staying longer in these seas. He said the Dutch and English do not agree over well, and the first had showed particular resentment to Sir L. Blackwell. . . . I visited [the] M[arquis] Huntley at the Monte d'oro."

P. 269. 18th.—"This evening the D[uke] of Norfolk and [his] brother came to Rome; I did not see them."

19th.—"I went with H. G.,<sup>o</sup> and met Lord Card[igan], his brother, and Governor at the Vatican Library . . . . As we came back, G. confessed himself so alarmed with the In[quisition?] that he was desirous I would try if I could get him a chair to teach *jus civile* in Holland, retaining his own religion. I dined at the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's]. I went to the D[uke] of Norfolk's, but he was not at home. Letters from Leghorn advised that our Fleet sailed from thence the 13th October, s.n. I saw a letter from the Great Duke to Sir Clow. Shovel, where he gave him the title of Excellence."

P. 270. 23rd.—"Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's]; she told me she had something like a proposal of marriage† from Jean Anto. St. Piere, by means of the Ma[rquis] Otieri. I advised her, as a friend, not to decline it. I dined at home at the Ave Maria, and was told there had been a quarrel between my steward and butler, in which the first was in the wrong."

24th.—"Saw only Sig. Gregorio, who treated the *acomodement* between my two servants. . . . It was confidently reported, when the D[uke] of Bed[ford] was here at Rome, that he made his recantation to Colredo, a Cardinal, esteemed of great piety, lives in a palace which joins to the Chiesa Nuova, and lives and eats in community with those Fathers of the Oratory."

P. 272. 29th.—"Found Mr. Cuffaud‡ at home, who complained of both his pupils' [Lord Cardigan and Mr. Brudenell] hours, and of Mr. Bru[denell's] carriage. I dined alone; went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], where I found an English or Irish Capucin, who had run from his convent in France. She had sent for Lord Card[igan], who went with me to the Duke of Norfolk's. Lord Car[digan] recommended the friar's case to the Duke, to recommend to Monsignor Caprara."

P. 277. Nov. 8th.—"Examined my china which came from Lord Halifax."

P. 277. 22nd.—"Called at the villa of the English Jesuits, where my Lords Huntley and Cardigan were a-shooting. The Jes[uits] who were there for diversion invited me to dinner. I excused it, and dined at home alone."

\* Or A. G.?

† She had been married before; her daughter is mentioned previously in the Diary.

‡ Cuffaud, pp. 278 and 285.



P. 278. 23rd.—“Mr. Stepney writes me word that our King of Spain has given the Duke of Marlborough a sword worth 30,000 florins, and, to make it more valuable, gave it him from his own side.”

27th.—“Visited Comt[e] Lamberg, who told me he had had notice that Sir La. Bla[ckwell] had advised Card. Jan[sen] of all that had passed when he interpreted between the Admiral and the Ambassador, but that he was convinced the calumny was false, because they could not relate the true word (*sic*) that passed in the conversation. He said he believed the Fr[ench] would endeavour to set a-foot a treaty of peace here at Rome this winter.”

P. 280. Dec. 2nd.—“I understand that about the 9th of the last month the Duke of Norfolk kissed the Pope's foot, having received, as they say, all the honours paid to dukes and peers of France or grandees of Spain; he went with hat and sword. I hear [the] M[arquis] Huntley did the same, the same day.”

P. 283. 11th.—“I went to wait on the M. Huntley, who designed to leave Rome tomorrow or next day. . . . [The] M. Huntley told me, when he waited on the [Pope] yesterday to take his leave, as well as at his first coming, he was admitted to his presence with his sword; which shows Lord Tavistock's error, to allow himself to have his sword taken from him when he went to audience.”

14th.—“I went to be present at a consult about Lord Card[igan], where was the Pope's doctor, Gatucci, and Collegiano, the G. Duke's famous surgeon for the stone. They all agreed it was gravel, or as they say calcoli, at best; they ordered him to be blooded, to drink the waters of Lucca, and bathe every other night; they agreed, did the season permit, that the baths of Lucca were good for him. I went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide], who is ill also of the gravel.”

P. 285. 21st.—“A Franciscan, a Hollander, desired me to send a medal of the A[rch]duke [to] the Queen in England, which I excused.”

P. 286. 30th.—“The Prince Carpegne (*sic*) told me the Malta Ambassador, who lives at Casa Sachetti, had declared that no English should come to his house, being enemies to France and Spain; and the Resident of Spain had sent to the Princess Carp[egna] that she would excuse his not coming to her as usual, since she received English.”

P. 287. 1704, Jan. 3rd.—“This morning, calling on F.F. [Fathers] Mansfeld and Powel, we went to the Library of the Augustines, where we were showed a book printed in 1472 that speaks of the invention of bombs. We saw there another book called ‘Prodigiorum et Ostentorum Chronicon,’ printed at Basle in 1557, which says: ‘Anno 1586, in Hispaniæ quodam op[p]ido, die Februarij mensis septimo, circum horam noctis secundam, ut in aliis Fincelius recitat, visi sunt cælo acquoso ac nubilo duo adolescentes armati gladijs congregientes, quorum unus habuit in læva manu Parmam aquilâ insignitam, cum inscriptione *Regnabo*, alter verò scutum prolongum cum inscriptione *Regnavi*.’”



Verum, cum monomachiam instituissent, Aquilam habens, prostrato hoste, victor demum evasit.' "

P. 289. 18th.—"My Lord Huntingdon . . . came to town tonight."

P. 290. 18th.—"I was informed this evening that the Elec[tor] of Hanover has sent another agent here to Rome, the Baron Scarlatti's nephew, placed page in that Court by the late Abbot Scarlatti. Besides the surprise that he should think an agent necessary for a Pro[testant] Elec[tor] in the Court of Rome, I wonder he should send one of the family of Scarlatti at this time, when they are so entirely devoted to the interest of Bavaria."

20th.—"Was visited by Doctor Timone, brother to the English interpreter at Constantinople."

P. 291. 22nd.—"I saw Mr. ———, who is making two large porphyry pots for our Queen. . . . Monsignor Bonaventura told the Princess Carp[egna] yesterday that the King of France had discovered that the Duke of Savoy, whilst he was in league with him, had fomented and supported the Cevenols [Cevennois], at which both the King and the Pope are highly exasperated, and it is designed that the fort (*sic*) of the war shall be made the next year in Piedmont."

24th.—"Mr. Cuffauld came and told [me] Lady Mid[dleton?] had in a letter to him presented her service to me; that she did not write, for fear it might not be welcome. I desired my service might be returned to her; that I was glad to hear she was well, but desired to be excused in the present circumstances from corresponding by letters. . . . Was visited by Sir F[rancis] Hungat."

P. 292. 26th.—"Was visited by Mr. Raddeliff, impatient to know the news about the conspiracy, and the D[uke] of Ber[wick's] secretary [being] taken."

P. 293. Feb. 2nd.—"Went . . . to Lord Cardigan's, who gave a music and a great supper to all the English after midnight; home at ten [Italian time]."

4th.—"I went to a collation at the Jesuits' Villa, given by the English Jesuits. There were present Lord Hunt[ingdon], Card[igan], Qua[rendon], Mr. Mont[agu], Brudenel, Rigby, &c."

P. 294. 9th.—"I visited the Comte Lagnase; he complained that the King of Poland had been ill used by Denmark and Brandebourg. The first had soon made his peace, which when the other saw, he did not only not enter upon the war, but detained the provisions and magazines [which] had been made in his country, though it was in concert and league with them that the war was begun. He complained also that the Pope should send a Dominican friar to compliment the King of Swede[n], an heretic, and encourage him to continue the war against the King of Poland, a convert."

13th.—"Dined at Lord Hunt[ingdon's] with Lord Qua[rendon], Card[igan], &c.; played there at whisk all day."

P. 295. 15th.—"When the Duke of Savoy began with (*sic*) the war with France, he no treaty established neither with the

Emperor, England, nor Holland. He thought he had had one with the Emperor, but at Vienna they altered all [that] was concluded between his R.H. and Aversperg. They are now making one which it is hoped may succeed."

References to the Duke of Modena's visit to Rome.

P. 297. 23rd.—"This morning died Cardinal Norris, famous for learning. He had been an Augustine Friar, born in the Venetian State, but pretended he came out of England. A prelate of a good deal of wit said he was sorry for his death, but it was convenient in this respect, that now one might say boldly the whole College of Cardinals were ignorant; before, one was put to the trouble to except Norrice" (*sic*).

Young Mr. How and his Governor, Mr. Bloome, Mr. Cotton and his Governor, &c.

P. 300. March 11th.—"I walked in Villa Giustiniani. . . . As we walked in his garden, there joined us an abbot and another we neither knew, but proved to be the Baron Scarlatti's nephew, who calls himself the Minister of Hanover; we gave him so cold a reception he soon parted from us."

The baptism of three converted Jews, &c.

P. 301. 13th.—"Sig. P. Falconieri's *valet de chambre* brought me the draft he had corrected for Whitehall, and one for a house for me. Two or three days ago his master kindly remembered me, and ordered him to put them in my hands; he was then near expiring, and he died this 13th of March, about 24 hours, Italian."

14th.—"I looked into [a] convent called St. Eusebio near St[a]. Maria Maggior, and found the Abbot, an old Bolognese, called Guicciardin, very civil; he showed me the convent, which is of Celestin monks. He had been in England 25 years since, and saluted King Charles II."

15th.—"Was visited by the Duke of N[orfolk], who said he believed he was refused [permission?] to go to Naples, because he had visited the Emp[eror's] Ambassador at Leghorn, and gone aboard the Eng[lish] Fleet."

P. 303. 25th.—"Was visited by F. Mansfeld, no more Rector."

27th.—"Called at the Duke of Norfolk's, but there was Cardinal Sacripanti."

30th.—"The Duke of Norfolk came to take his leave of me, but coming just as the German Ambassador sent to know if he might see me, he would not come up. . . . The Ambassador, when he was here this morning, told me that when the King of Spain was at the Hague, the ministers of England and Holland endeavoured to get him to promise that our merchants in Spain and his other dominions might have some more liberty in the exercising their religion. The King answered that any promise of that nature, if known, would be so prejudicial to his interest in Spain that he thought it more serviceable for them that he remained in silence on those subjects. The Ambassador praised the artifice and quickness of the answer, but I doubt it shows but too clearly that, let us do what we will for the interest of these Popish princes, they at the bottom intend nothing but our ruin."

P. 304. 31st.—“Sat to a German painter to have a copy of my picture retouched for Comte Mattei. . . . Was visited by the Duke of Norfolk and [his] brother, who tomorrow leave Rome.”

April 1st.—“I was visited by F[ather] Poscot, the new Rector of the English Jes[uits].”

P. 305. 5th.—“Prior Vahini,\* who has been these last two years General of the Galleys at Maltha, is lately arrived at Rome; but, before he left Maltha, having some misunderstanding with the Inquisitor, Monsignor Spinola, who, according to the custom there, is Nuncio likewise, he purposely neglected to visit him when he left the Island. When he came to Rome, he waited on the Pope, and was well received; but the Inquisitor's letter of complaint coming the day after, it was brought into the Congregation of the H[oly] Office, and the Prior is ordered to depart Rome is [in] six days, and be at Maltha in three months, and there pay the visit to the Inquisitor.”

P. 306. 7th.—“The P[rincess] Carp[egna] sent to me to come to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide]; she was in concern because the P[rrior] Vahini was by the Pope's order obliged this evening to go to Naples, in order to go to Maltha.”

9th.—“Visited F[ather] Poscot, the new Rector of the English Jesuits.”

10th.—“I went to the German Ambassador, to get him to own Mr. Montagu's statues, which he readily promised.”

La M[arquis] de Rich[e]lieu, the Marquis Paleoti, the Constable, &c.

P. 307. 13th.—“The M[arquis] de Rich[e]lieu, who had been at Vienna, says the Elec[tor] of Bavaria was angry with the M[arquis] de Villars, because he had proposed several opportunities of beating P[rince] Louis of Baden, which the other neglected; when the truth was, Villars had orders not to beat Baden, who takes money and is in a right understanding with the K[ing] of F[rance]. I believe this was the report at Vienna; the truth time must clear.”

15th.—“I saw Mr. Cuffauld, and afterwards Mr. Mont[agu] and [Mr.] Gauguain, who sealed their pictures. I desired they might be sent when I sent mine.”

P. 308. 18th.—“Visited Ab. Melchior; I find the Comte Lamberg and he are not well together. He excused himself that he did not come to visit me, saying he knew not what pretence the Inquisition might take to persecute him in case he sought the conversation of heretics, but that I was very free to come to him, for that they could not object to him for that. I met there in the garden with Monsignor Falconieri and Priuli. The first told me that Sig. P. Falconieri, some days before his death, had said he owed his death to the too much application upon the draft on (sic) Whitehall.”

P. 309. 22nd.—“Went abroad; met Lord Cardigan, who was concerned that the Queen of Poland should take ill something

\* Vahini is mentioned several times before in the Journal.

he, young Cavalieri, and Teodoli had said to her footmen. I doubt they had more reason to complain of her Majesty's equipage and their insolence; however, they designed to go and ask her pardon. We visited Mr. How; walked all in Villa Medici."

23rd.—"Visited Lord Cardigan and Mr. Hales."

24th.—"I saw F[ather] Mansfeld, who desired me to get him a pass from the German Ambassador to Holland. . . . I received the passport."

26th.—"Was visited by F[ather] Forbas. A youth desired to speak with me, who said he came from Fat[her] Sorba, or some such name, and pretended to have it from Dom. Carlo Albani, that the Cardinal Jansen had had an audience of the Pope, to press him to interpose his credit to incline the Emperor to a Peace. The Pope excused himself upon his being incapable to do much in regard he was esteemed so much a Frenchman; and, besides that, the matter depended not upon the Emperor, but that the English and Dutch would oblige the Emperor to continue the war till France were depressed. The Cardinal desired the Pope to interpose his authority at Vienna, and leave the Dutch and English to his master, who was inclined to give them either Flanders or a reasonable barrier there, and also the W[est] Indys, which they desired above all things; that he would take Lorain, Naples, and Sicily, give Milan to the D[uke] of Lorain, and, in short, dismember the monarchy of Spain in a most notable manner. Who this youth is, or by what authority he speaks, I know not, but I never saw anybody so young, and so meanly dressed, speak with more sense and nobleness than this young man did, who seemed not to be 18 years old.\* He desired me to give notice of these particulars to our English ministers abroad, that they might inform the grandees of Spain how their monarchy is offered to be divided; but I, having no better authority than this, answered civilly, but resolve not to meddle in the matter."

P. 311. 28th.—"I settled the account this morning with the goldsmith for my plate."

29th.—"Went . . . to the German Ambassador's, who showed me a letter of Charles the 3rd [of Spain] to employ him as his Ambassador here at Rome. He confirmed to me all that the youth told me on Saturday of the conversation between the Pope and Cardinal Jansen."

30th.—"This morning a Spaniard came to me, recommended by Sig. Adriano, to teach me Spanish."

P. 312. May 6th.—"I visited Mr. How, and, at Co[m]te Mattei's request, told him, in case our Queen were disposed to know what passed in this Court, she could employ nobody more diligent and faithful than the Comte, who for a small pension would serve her well; that I was sensible it was not without objection, and could not be done by way of public character, to

\* The youth afterwards stated that his father was an Englishman (p. 314), and that his name was Counter (p. 318).

receive a grant which, to the Court of Rome, was penal by our law; but it might be done in the way of an intelligencer or spy, without any character, in case her Majesty and Ministry judged it of use."

P. 313. 11th.—"One Berkly, a Swede, but [who] pretends to be of Scotch extraction, tells me that an English gentleman, whom I have seen here above a year, though he never came near any English, is run into extravagance. He says his true name is Williamson, though he goes by the name of Davenport. He desires me to take care he be not ruined, and to ship him off for Leghorn, where Mr. Fuller, a merchant, has private orders from his friends to furnish him with money. I sent Mr. Leary to discourse Mr. Brown upon this particular; Mr. Jervaise was with me. Leary tells me this man's name is Latwood; that Mr. Montagu knew him a merchant at Constantinople, but he desired to be concealed. Mr. Brown thinking him a little distracted, I have sent him to persuade him to let blood and take physic, and then go for Leghorn and England." There are several other references to this "madman."

P. 315. 20th.—"Leary came to me, and I perceived was inclined to go for England, and, as his health was bad, desirous to go through France. I bid him try among his priests to get a pass; when obtained, I would write to Mr. Stanhope to him his (*sic*) to go from France to Holland, he engaging his word to me no (*sic*) carry no letters nor messages prejudicial to her Majesty's Government."

Witchcraft at Leghorn; pp. 318, 320.

P. 320. June 4th.—"By this post we had an account that the white staves were taken from the Earl of Jersey and Sir Ed. Seymour, and that my Lord Nottingham had offered to resign the seals, but her Majesty had refused to take them, giving him time to consider."

6th.—"By letters from Sir L. Bla[ckwell] he assures me the Emperor's army at Ostiglia is in such want of money that the commander dispatched an officer to borrow 600 pistoles, which he lent him last week."

P. 321. 11th.—"Two English seamen came to beg of me; I told them I would give them nothing if they stayed idling here at Rome, but if they would go to Leghorn, I would put them aboard a felucca, and pay their passage thither. They seemed content, and I ordered Goodere and Venables to talk with Dom. Rizzi, to agree with some boat going to Leghorn."

P. 322. 15th.—"Received news from Sir L. Blackwell that our Fleet arrived before Barcelona the 27th of May. . . . Came to the Co[u]ntess Adelaïd[e]'s,\* and home after 4."

P. 323. 18th.—"Received three packets from England, with the certainty that Lord Not[tingham] had resigned the Seals that Lord Kent was made Chamberlain, and Mr. Mansel Controller."

---

\* Adelaïde in full p. 326.

19th.—“M. de Rich[e]lieu . . . told me she heard P[rince] Eugene was to join Lord Marlborough's army, and gave me a letter to send to that Prince. I replied I had no such information, but at her request took the letter to send in case it were so.”

20th.—“Mr. Cuffauld came to tell me some words had passed between Prince Carp[egna] and my Lord Card[igan]. . . . [The] M[arquis] Ottieri came to me; told me Lord Card[igan], by the report of those present, had grossly abused the Princess Carpegne (*sic*) in substance, though not in plain words, telling her she cheated; that what he said to her was public, and might excuse the Prince if he answered something warm to my Lord.” . . .

P. 327. 27th.—“Consul Kirke's letter of the 21st June says the Duke of Norfolk embarked that day at Genoa upon a Genuese galley, and was to be landed at Toulon.”

P. 328. 30th.—“Ab. Gravini told me the man who had copied my Italian translation of Lucretius, having scruple, had been at confession, and by advice of the confessor gone to the Inquisition, and had named not only me, but Ab. Stutta and Gravini, who had helped me to the book and copyist.”

P. 329. July 4th.—“Mr. Hill writes me word our Fleet under Sir G. Rooke had seen the French Fleet, but both continued their course.”

P. 330. 6th.—“Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], who was like to die in the night, by the mistake of a physician or apothecary in a prescription of opium. Called at Prior Vahini's, who had liberty two days since to return, but he was not at home.”

“P. 332. 17th.—“Yesterday by the post I had the news of the death of Mrs. Stonor, my nephew's wife.”

P. 333. 18th.—“Co[unte] Mattei tells me that they have here described the Duke of Marlborough as such a barbarian and cruel man as has not been heard of since the time of the Hunns, and I suppose with whiskers like a Tamberlan. God knows how different this is from his character and person.”

P. 334. 21st.—“Was visited by F[ather] Sorba, and it is observable how violent the whole Order is; he was pleased above measure to hear that the Duke of Marl[borough] had put all to the sword in Donavert.”

P. 335. 23rd.—“The Co[untess] Ad[elaide] . . . told me the reason of her some time since desiring Lord C[ardigan] to come not so frequently to her house was that B[ishop] E[llis] had been twice with the Pope to complain as if she designed to trap him into a match. I have already observed how great a liar this prelate is, and here he show[s] his malice. . . . We have by this post the confirmation of the victory P[rince] L[ewis] of Baden and the Duke of Marlborough have had near Donavert.”

P. 336. 24th.—“The German Ambassador sent his gentleman of the horse to tell me that in the coffee-house over against his palace the night before had happened a quarrel between Mr. Gordan (*sic*) and Jervaise; that he was so dissatisfied with the

assembly there that he would put down the coffee-house, but only it bearing the name of the English Coffee-house, he would not do it without my consent. I told him his Excellency might do as he pleased; that [neither] I, who never went there, nor I believed none of the nation, would take it amiss, since it was not otherwise called English than that some English used to go there.

"I was visited by the M[arqu]is Ottieri, who told me at the Palae they were much alarmed that the Eng[lish] and Dutch Ministers at Vienna had offered, upon the late business at Ferrara,\* that their masters should chastise the treachery on the Pope, if the Emperor would permit. They heard Prince Eugene was to come into Italy, and the Duke of Marlborough, with 15,000 English and Dutch. They were comforted at this Court that Verceil was taken, and with the hopes that the Duke of Savoy would make his peace with France.

"I went to the Imp[erial] Ambassador to confirm what I had said about the coffee-house. He told me that some months since sending (*sic*) to the Pope in favour of the Duke of Savoy, the Pope had answered he wondered the Emperor would interest himself for one who more than ever was treating with France; that he had acquainted the Duke of Savoy with what the Pope had said, who, making his just complaints to the Pope upon so hard an expression, the Pope answered he said it only in private discourse, and knew it only from public report and the *foglietti*."

P. 338. 28th.—"Mr. How told me that Jervaise in his late combat was so frightened that he fell into [a] swoond, and his [How's] Governor found him so; that at the coffee [-house] all say none but Gordon was upon him, though he says three or four; the rest came to part them. At the request of somebody the Embassador has not put down the coffee[-house], but sends every night some of his bravos to make their rounds and keep good order there, which has frightened away the French and Spaniards."

P. 339. 29th.—"Was visited by Mr. Burk; walked in V[illa] Borghese; went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], and home after one. She supped with the Canonico, her uncle."

30th.—"I went this morning to the bathing-house; they took off my hair with laying a stinking stuff upon it, of a colour between black and blue, or a leaden colour; it is composed of *calcia viva*, or lime, and *orpimento*, in English orpiment. They let it lay upon me about a quarter of an hour, and then took the stuff off with their finger, and the hair came away with it without pain. They scour the body with a sort of flour or powder, and afterwards with a lather; then you go into the bath; and last they wash you in another lather, and put you to bed. I gave half a pistole. I dined at home alone. One may observe they advised me not to take off the hair on my breast, as not wholesome, nor did I do it. This stinking stuff must be let lie on more or less time according to the strength it is made of; the lime burns the hair, and the orpiment takes it off. This orpiment they

---

\* Referred to several times before.



told me was found in the copper mines, and used by painters; Jervaise is now here; he says, only by ill painters. I took the air alone; went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], and home before 4. Orpiment is a kind of poison; the stuff laid upon you is called *cardoecchio*."

P. 340. Aug. 1st.—"The [German] Ambassador showed me a certain project for the D[uke] of M[arlborough] to finish this camp[aign] in Italy, which I believe might put an end to the war if it were practicable, but it depends on too many things to make it a thing one can promise oneself; and the first is, that Bavaria be immediately reduced, or agreed with; the last may be done in a few hours; the first will always take more time than is consistent with this project, besides divers other objections. . . .

"Count Lamberg [the German Ambassador] told me there was a League in project between the Pope, [the] Venetians, Florence, Genoa, &c., to exclude all foreign troops out of Italy, which I count a League for the French. This Venice Ambassador was zealous for it, which shows him as double-hearted as ever I believed. Erizzi and the Ambassador expected here oppose it."

P. 342. 4th.—"Comte Mattei was with me, who says that a year ago I was so ill in the opinion of the Pope that it was thought a crime to go near me; now that they fear the D[uke] of Marl[borough] and his red-coats should come into Italy, his Holiness does nothing but commend me. The Princess Carp[egna] told me last night that Mons. Bonaventura said mighty things the Pope had spoke in my praise, and that I had moderated the business in Ferrara. For my part, I have neither moderated nor exasperated, nor indeed meddled in the matter."

5th.—"This morning I began to take Nocera waters."

P. 343. 6th.—"Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], where Ab. Stuffa told me that after our Fleet had been the last year at Leghorn, there was carried to the mint 160,000 crowns of English money."

P. 344. 8th.—"I saw Cont[e] Mattei, and desired him to speak [to] the German Ambassador about Mr. Serle's niece, representing to him the ill consequence such a proceeding (*sic*) might be to the Cath[olics] in England."

9th.—"Saw Mr. Cuffauld, and Mr. Hales, who goes tomorrow to Leghorn, Genua, and Constantinople; he told me an odd story how Mr. Macky had been poisoned."

P. 345. 10th.—"Co[mte] Lamberg told me he would press that Mr. Serle should have all imaginable liberty to speak to his niece, and that she should be taken out of the convent, and declare to him, herself, her mind."

12th.—"I dined at the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], going first to Giu. Chiari, to see Mr. Montagu's two pictures, one the Apollo and Muses, the other K[ing] Midas. I observed his copy of the Ascension, and believed it done by some scholar of Rafael; it is the best I ever saw, and the two prophets, Moses and Elias, are otherwise clothed than in the original. . . . I hope the D[uke] of Mole's project to bring an army into Italy is no great secret, for the Princess Carp[egna] told me Monsignor Caunitz had told it her today."



P. 346. 13th.—“Saw . . . an architect who was designing a house for my Lord Cardigan.”

14th.—“My Lord Cardigan is much nettled at a letter Lord Dun. writ him upon his conduct and loss of time at Rome; he was with me about it. I pacified him all I could. I dined at home alone. Saw Mr. Cuffauld. Goodere tells me the coffee-house over against the German Ambassador's is put down by order from the Pope, and the man (*sic*) told him that the Government said the reason was because Mr. Gordon, in the quarrel with Jervaise, had called our Queen a whore; a great nicety of his Holiness, and the fact is not true, for Gordon said no such thing; and if he did, the Pope more justly should punish him, who has a pension from him.”

15th.—“The M[arquis] Ottieri told us that the M[arquis] Maldachini had a letter from the Nuncio at Paris, which says C[omte] Toulouse has orders to fight our Fleet, *coûte qui coûte*.”

P. 347. 18th.—“I put the letters to the design for Whitehall, assisted by a young architect.”

P. 348. 21st.—“I signed legacies to three several people, endorsed on the back of my will, and [for] better security I made, signed, and sealed an instrument in paper to the same effect, both witnessed by Mr. Cuffauld, Mr. Brown, the tailor, Matia — and Thomas Venables, my servants. . . . This day I sign the addition to my will, and do entreat my heir to make it good, though it should anyways be defective in the nicety of law.”

Account of a “serenade” at Rome in honour of the birth of the Duke of Britany.

P. 351. 26th.—“I saw Lord Card[igan] and his stonecutter about his chimney-pieces. The German Ambassador sent a gentleman to give me the news the Ba[varians] and French were beaten by P[rince] Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough. . . . The battle happened the 13th of August.”

P. 353. Sept. 3rd.—“Mr. Stepney writes to me that the Duke of Marlborough sends him word he had above 12,000 prisoners in this battle, and taken since. The Duke's letter was three days after the fight, Aug. 16th: A greater victory has not been gained in these last ages.”

P. 354. 6th.—“Mr. Rigby left Rome this night.”

7th.—“The Princess Carp[egna], talking this evening to me of the Peace, said that the Père Chartreux, an emissary of Cardinal Jansen, said the agreement was easy with our Queen, giving her to reign for her life, and that the P[rince] of W[ales] should reign after her. She asked my opinion. I told her I thought the nation would never bear that, and that any Minister who should treat such a Peace would lose his head.”

P. 355. 11th.—“F[ather] Forbes was here to persuade me to incline my Lord Card[igan] to go to the Pope. I told him I thought my Lord ought to receive those treatments [which] were due to his quality, which if refused, it was the Pope refused to see him, not he the Pope. He hinted it would be believed that I hindered him, which I care little if it be.”

P. 356. 12th.—“Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], where finding Conte Mattei, I desired him to tell the Ambassador what Mr. Hill writ me—that in letters intercepted from the G[reat] Prior to his brother, it was discovered the Pope had made a treaty with the Fr[ench], and they endeavoured to bring the Venetians into it.”

13th.—“Conte Lamberg sent me the copies of certain intercepted letters of Cardinal Jansen and the G[reat] Prior Vandom [Vendôme], by which it is apparent the Pope is in a treaty with the French, and they both press the Venetians to come into it. The design is to hinder the Germans returning into Italy. The Venetians hearken, but they do not conclude. But it is plain Morosini, the Ambassador here, is not so well disposed to our League as Conte Lamberg once believed.”

P. 357. 15th.—“I went to take my leave of Lord Card[igan], &c. ; he went away this evening.”

18th.—“The Spa[nish] Ambassador pretended to have great news of a victory over us at sea.”

19th.—“The letters from Genua do not confirm the French victory by sea, but give hopes to the contrary. Abbé Villeneuve has this morning been throwing money to the people, and crying ‘Viva la Francia.’ They took the money, and, when they saw an end of the game, cried ‘Viva l’Imperatore.’”

P. 358. 20th.—“F[ather] Peters came to take his leave, being to go soon for Flanders.”

21st.—“Mr. Jervaise was with me, [and] signed his will in my presence, Goodere, Venables, and Tom Burford being witnesses. He gave it into my custody; in case of my death, to be delivered to Mr. Baldwyn, his uncle, at Shrewsbury.”

P. 359. 23rd.—“M. Ottieri sent me a copy of a letter from the N[uncio] in Spain to Card. Carpegn[a], I went to the M. Ottieri, to F[ather] Poscut, [and] to the German Ambassador, who told me that when the Secretary of Spain carried the news of their pretended victory to the Pope, he fell on his knees, and said the *Te Deum*, and immediately after told his nephew he knew it was not true.”

24th.—“I went this morning to see my Lord Card[igan's] chimney-pieces, all four, before they were packed up.”

25th.—“I went to see Mr. Boucher, lately arrived from England. . . . I went to V[illa] Mattei, where came the young M. B[u]on Giovani; . . . his business was only to recommend his uncle the C[onte] C[arendini]\* to the Queen's protection—that she would interpose that the Emperor would give him the diploma designed him before his capture. He said his process was made; he was proved innocent, and several witnesses had confessed to have been suborned, and to have sworn falsely against him; and that without the last injustice he must be returned to his house without any punishment.”

---

\* There are many subsequent references to proceedings against him, before the Inquisition. He was probably the person referred to previously as “the C. Car.,” on p. 768.

P. 360. 27th.—“I am told that M[*me.*] de Maintenon, writing to Card. Jansen upon the defeat at Höchstet, said they were so used to success that every little disadvantage seemed much to them. She called that little.”

P. 363. Oct. 10th.—“Received a letter from Sir L. Blackwell, to desire I would be g[od]father to the child his Lady expects. . . . Count Mattei was with me this morning, who told me the Duke of Savoy had declared to the Emperor's Minister at Turin that, if not immediately succoured, he must think of his own preservation.” The Conte and Contesse Carendini, &c.

P. 365. 17th.—“Was visited by Mr. Seudamere, who arrived yesterday at Rome.”

P. 367. 28th.—“I visited Mr. Edwyn Turner, and [his] Governor.”

P. 369. Nov. 6th.—“Visited Mr. Downing, Car[r], and How.”

8th.—“I was visited by Mr. Carr and English. At the Co[*untess*] Ad[*elaide's*] I found Comendator Jonas, a Venetian, who had been lately Ambassador from Maltha to Sicily. He said the Sicilian noblemen, knowing he had served the Emperor, discovered to him their affection to the House of Austria, and desired he would write to Vienna that something (*sic*) only the English Fleet might appear, and they would declare. He says the ports in that island are admirable, particularly I think Augusta, capacious enough for three royal fleets.”

9th.—“All the English gentlemen in town dined with me. We were 14 at table; after dinner Mr. Brown [*came?*]; the strong Englishman he did not shew.”

10th.—“I saw Dom. Rizzi, and Edwards the painter.”

P. 370. 13th.—“I was told Card[*inal*] Wolsey built not the house near St. Peter's, formerly belonging to the Eng[*lish*] Amb[*assador*], but another, where Rondanini now lives at Pozzo delle Cornacchie, so called from the *cornacchie* [*rooks*], the Card[*inal's*] arms.”

P. 371. 15th.—“P[*rior*] Vahini told me Malta was about 60 miles about, and so well fortified that it was worth the seeing. It affords great riches to the King of Spain, having corn, meat, and almost everything from his dominions, the island itself being very barren.”

P. 373. 19th.—“Mr. Macky came yesterday to Rome, and saw me this morning.”

21st.—“Went to the Co[*untess*] Ad[*elaide's*], where Count Lagnase showed a copy of a letter of the Queen of Poland to Prince Alex., her son, very angry he had not accepted the Crown.”

P. 374. 22nd.—“This morning came above 40 Dutch seamen to my door; they had been prisoners at Naples. I gave them 8 *giulios* a man to go to Leghorn, that they might not here be debauched from serving their country, and from their religion.”

P. 375. 28th.—“I saw Mr. Brown and the strong man, who has a small wrist and small legs, but big arms and thighs. Mr. Seudamer, Turner Edwyn (*sic*), and Governors dined with me.”

P. 376. Dec. 2nd.—“I dined at P[rince] Carpegne's, with Mons. Caunitz and the Co[untess] Ad[elaide]. We went to see the strong man; there is great art as well as strength in the lifting the board with his teeth, and breaking the rope.”

P. 377. 6th.—“I saw the boy that uses to come from Fa[ther] Sorba; he came to enquire if the news of Gibraltar were true.”

Mr. Boucher, Cole, Mr. Macky, Mr. Franklyn or Frankland, Robinson, Tucknell or Tufnaile, &c.

P. 379. 12th.—“I read today the Elec[tor] of Bav[aria's] manifest against the Emperor. . . . I also read a memorial by the M. de Prie, Ambassador of Savoy at Vienna, in which he uses some harsh and improper expressions towards the Court of Vienna for their not succouring his master, and speaks not handsomely of England and Holland, saying they mind their private interest, and that of their trade; and so it must be expected they will neglect the war of Italy, and perhaps may have in view at the end of the war to content themselves with some agreement like that of the Treaty of Partition. I am apt to suspect it is not a true, but supposititious memorial; it was dated, I think, the 10th of Sept.”

P. 381. 23rd.—“Was visited by two young Carys, lately come from Lisbon, with an Irish Dominican, and an Irish priest, nephew to Sir James Butler the last. The Sp[aniards] last year entered Portugal, where they were,” &c.

P. 382. 25th.—“I received this evening the news that Mr. Brudenel had the small-pox at Venice.” Visit from Mr. Burk.

P. 385. 1705, Jan. 10th.—“Saw Sig. Bartholomeo, and the man [of whom] I bought two large pieces of [Salvator] Rosa for Lord Halifax.”

13th.—“Sig. Bart. came to copy my Portia of Guido.”

P. 386. 16th.—“Was visited by Mr. Sendmere, who told me he had seen Mons. Ventimiglia's engine yesterday, which had raised a pillar of 1,000 pounds weight, he only using his little finger to help it.”

P. 387. 22nd.—“Mr. Carr was with me, and told me he thought he could procure a pass to go to Naples; that not only his curiosity but his health required it. I told him, in the last case, I could say nothing against it, and believed there was no danger. The greatest inconvenience appeared was what they might think in England, now that his brother was in the Ministry. He told me the Spa[nish] Ambassador said that as he was a Scotchman he would grant it, but to no Englishman; which shows the hopes they flatter themselves with from Scotland.”

24th.—“Saw Mr. English, who goes with Mr. Carr tomorrow to Naples.”

P. 389. 31st.—“I spoke with Sig. Bartolomeo and others, and bought four pictures of Rosa for Lord Hal[ifax] and myself.”

P. 390. Feb. 6th.—“Visited the two Carys and the Roman seminary Mr. Tufnaile.”

7th.—“Tosceno came to clean my teeth, and he being concerned in wagers, whether the French or we had had the victory at

sea, he told me Card. Jansen pretended there was an attestation from Copenhagen, declaring the French had the advantage. I know not why in Denmark they should be able to judge of that matter better than in other places, unless it be that I think I remember a Danish Admiral came to serve on board Sir G. Rooke as a volunteer, to gain experience, and perhaps it is he that presumes to make this decision."

P. 392. 14th.—"This evening the Q[ueen] D[owager] of Poland left room [Rome], Card. Sacripanti accompanying her as far as ———."

16th.—"The German Ambassador . . . told me the King Aug. of Poland was a little suspected at the Court of Venice to be treating with the French; that a courier of the Queen of Poland's had been stripped on the borders of Trent by his, the Ambassador's, order, and 70 letters taken about him for Monaco."

P. 393. 17th.—"One Lorenzo, a French gun-smith, came to offer to show me an invention he said might be useful at sea, of a certain gun."

P. 395. 24th.—"Visited Mr. Newport and [Mr.] Pulteney."

P. 396. March 2nd.—"I talked with a Maltese doctor, who pretends a secret to cure my bleeding; he seems an ignorant quack, with a few scraps of Latin."

4th.—"Was visited by Ab. Gubernatis, who brought me a letter from Mr. Hill."

P. 398. 10th.—"The Ab[bate] who sold me Roza's (*sic*) pictures, came to desire Roza might retouch and mend what faults were in them."

12th.—"I had the news [from Venice?] of Mr. Rowley's death."

13th.—"Co[m]te Ferrante of Naples came to see me. I had often refused to see him, but he said it was business of importance. He told me two English gentlemen had given money to a servant of Card. Jan[sen] for a pass to go to Naples, but if they went, they would be made prisoners; and that he was so told by one who gives those passports from the Sp[anish] Ambassador. He said he would send me the names of the gentlemen this afternoon. . . . Mr. Grey came to Rome this evening."

P. 400. 19th.—"Moineau was with me; he has finished my Lord and Lady Exeter's tomb; he says they are to give him 6,000 crowns for it, he furnishing the marble; so to be sure that is the most."

Mr. Farmer, Mr. Bacon, two [Mr.] Perrot's, [Mr.] Pulteney, Mr. de Grey, [Mr.] St. Clair, Mr. Iles or Eyles, Mr. Austin, &c.

P. 402. 26th.—"Sat to young David, the Duke of Bracciano's painter, for my picture."

P. 403. 31.—"Went to V[illa] Barberini, near Ripa, where I discoursed with a Mes. [Messinese],<sup>o</sup> who told me all the city desired nothing so much as to call in the English. He had some time before the peace of Nimeghen been in England,

---

\* See p. 794. Under 12th April he is called a "Sicilian."

to offer the Crown of Sicily to the D[uke] of Monmouth, which K[ing] Ch[arles] and the said Duke at first warmly embraced, but were afterwards changed, by reason of the turbulencies (?) of the Parliament, [and?] regard to the Spaniards, or perhaps to the French; these (*sic*) being of those Mes. who had revolted from Spain, and, finding France could not protect them, tried England. In short, they were drove out of England, being even refused passports; and, persecuted for this after in France, fled to Italy. He assures me that the Governor of the Castle of Messina and the Viceroy of Naples have orders from the Giunta in Spain to receive no French troops, though they should have an order for the same signed by the King of Spain and his Cab[inet] Council."

P. 405. April 8th.—"By a letter I received tonight from Mr. Macky, I find the D[uke] of Bu[ckingham] writes often to the old Electrice of Hanover, but send[s] his letters open to be read by young Davenant at Frankfort. They correspond in letters of wit, without giving titles or subscribing name[s]."

P. 407. 15th.—"Giu. Chiari and his brother came to retouch Mr. Montagu's two pictures."

16th.—"F[ather] Forbas was to see me, who says my Lord Melfort has been readmitted to the Courts of Versailles and St. German's; that he resides at Paris, executes no employment, but is called Duke of Melford (*sic*), for which title he had a patent when King James was in Ireland. . . . [Went] to see the *fascie* or clouts the Pope sends to the Duke of Britany by Monsignor Palavicini; . . . the mantle and cradle-cover &c. is [are] embroidered. . . . Part of these *fascie* were made for the p[retended] P[rince] of Wales, but never sent to him. . . . Mr. Frankland told me he heard that Mr. Macky had writ and sent characters of our Court to that of Hanover, and said Mr. Macky had owned something to that effect to him."

P. 410. 20th.—"Visited the Duchess of Aiguillon, who wept with the thoughts that she had little hopes of returning to England. I met her, the P.P. [Prince and Princess] Carp[egna], and Co[untess] Ad[elaide] at the Card. Arquin's villa, where the P[rince] Carp[egna] gave for a collation a pigeon pie."

21st.—"I was visited by Canonico Paleotti, Mr. Scudmore, [Mr.] Boucher, and [their] Governors. I dined at the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's]; visited Ab. Melchior; came home; was visited by an Ang[ustinian] Friar of the Popoli, and a great Imperialist. Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's], where the Pr[incess] Carp[egna] and the D[uchess] of Aiguillon came in; the last recommended (*sic*) to send her word if there were any hopes she might return to England, and wept for fear. She desired I would speak to the D[uke] of Marlborough and Lord Montagu in her favour. I found by her she desired I would make her no more visits at home, for she found it might displease the Constable, and give jealousy to the Ministers of the two Crowns." The Duke of Britany, &c.

P. 411. 24.—"Went to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide's]; first in my whole life talked to her of 191081210 81 27."

26th.—“I designed this morning to have begun my journey, and my things were all packed up for that end, but I deferred it till tomorrow.”

P. 412. 27th.—“This morning about 12 I left Rome, and arrived at Narni about 2.”

He went by way of Terni, Spoleto, Foligno, the Apennines, Loretto (where he saw F. Mansel, an English Jesuit), Ancona, Sinigaglia, Fano, Pezaro, la Catolica, Rimini, Cesena, Ravenna, Mangiavacca, and Volana.

P. 415. May 3rd.—“I took a vessel, left Volana at 12, and arrived at Venice after 24. Lord Car[digan] was out of town, but [he] having left orders with Mr. Cufaude that I should be received at his house, I lay there that night. I took out of charity a German and [a] Neapolitan friar, to give them their passage; they were both zealous Austrians.”

Descriptions of architecture, pictures, sculpture, &c., in Venice.

P. 416. 5th.—“I was visited this morning by Mr. West, Williams, and Paul<sup>o</sup>; afterwards by Con[sul] Broughton. . . . We saw Pisani's house, where my Lord Manchester had lived.”

P. 417. 6th.—“I was visited by Mr. Williams, West, Brown, and Bond.”

P. 418. 9th.—“I still kept my chamber with the gout; saw Mr. Williams, Cufaude, and Lord Erwyn [Irwin]; dined alone; saw Mr. Brudenel, the Consul, [and] my Lord Cardigan, who returned from the country, and seems resolved not yet to leave Venice.”

Mr. Scudemere and [his] Governor, [Mr.] Stahern, [Mr.] Farmer [and his] Governor, &c.

P. 420. 17th.—“This morning I left Venice. Mr. How and his Governor went with me in a large boat called *Borcello* to Padoa. Mr. West went the day before to provide. . . . We left Venice at 12, and arrived at 23; we lost much time by seeing these houses [upon the river].”

P. 422. 18th.—“Mr. How and Mr. Con[sul], and West and I went to see where my aunt Cath[e]rine Whetnal lies buried here [at Padua], who died July 1650; it is in St. Thomas of Canterbury's, a church of the Oratorians; she has a very honourable and ample epitaph upon her gravestone, which lies in the middle of the church, composed I believe by her husband.”

19th.—“Lord Cardigan dined here, and returned to Venice this night.”

P. 423. 21st.—“This being the Ascension, I ought to have been at Venice to see the show, but was detained at Padoa by the gout in my elbow.” Remarks on Padua, Procurator Soranza, Co[unt] Boromeo, &c.

P. 424. 27th.—“Arrived at Venice.” Mr. Frankland. Death of Mr. Yard. Sir L. Blackwell, [Mr.] Pulteney, [Mr.] Wortley-Montagu.

P. 425. 31st.—“Arrived at Padoua.”

---

\* Called “the Consul of Zant,” on pp. 418, 427.



June 1st.—“I went this morning with my servants to see M. Obizzi’s house by water, seven miles from Padoua; it’s called Cataglia; it is the most convenient habitation I have seen in Italy. The palace for strangers, where are the apartments, is painted by P. Veronese, and one picture is the M. Obizzi receiving the Garter from Edward the Third, and the other mentions [the] signal service he did the said King against David, King of Scots.” Selvatico, Este, Monfelicce.

P. 426. 3rd.—“Came in a *peota* to Venice.”

P. 427. 5th.—“Lord Car[digan] and Mr. Cuffaude came to discourse with me. I satisfied the last with the pressing arguments I used to the first, who, having no reply, would not say he would or would not go for England, but told me he would give me an answer tomorrow. He will consult his Lady, and I doubt not go.”

6th.—“Saw Lord Car[digan], who promised solemnly to be in England this winter.”

From Venice the writer went to Padua; thence to the baths of Alano, to Praglia and Vicenza. Descriptions of architecture, pictures, gardens, &c. He returned to Padoua and Venice.

P. 434. 20th.—“The Consul brought me three Mr. Terrys, Irish gentlemen, one a clergyman; the other two serve in the troops of this Rep[ublic].” Music and singing.

P. 436. 23rd.—“Went to Rose Alba’s, where Mr. Hoar was sitting for his picture.”

27th.—“Writ this night to 9000,\* my 17102216† 6242522272516.”

29th.—“I had a gentleman from Cornaro, designed Ambassador in England, to know if I would be at home this afternoon; he designed me a visit. . . . Was visited by Cornaro.”

P. 437. July 1st.—“I sent to Cornaro, to tell him, if it were not troublesome, we would wait on him this afternoon; he returned answer, we were *padroni*. Mr. Frankland and Cope came to see me. I went with Lord Car[digan] and [his] brother to see Ambassador Cornaro; he showed us their place, where the Cardinal, his uncle, when in Venice, his father, and four sons live; it is the noblest I have seen, and seems also convenient in small apartments.”

P. 438. 3rd.—“I delivered to Mr. Cuffaude my Will, desiring him to keep it till further order for me, and in case of my death to acquaint Sir Jo. Talbot and Arden that he has it in his possession.”

5th.—“I set out from Venice.” Concluding remarks on its churches, paintings, palaces, people, &c. “It is the only great city I ever was in where I declare I could not live, for there is no place to walk and take the air, and I think the air moist and unwholesome.” He travelled by way of Mestre, Castelfranco, and Bassano. Lamentations on leaving Italy. Then to Primolane, and various places in the Tirol, to Trent, Bolzano, Ozlan (?),

\* The Countess Adelaide.

† There is a space between the foregoing and the following figures.



Brixen, Sterzzingen, the Mountain Brenner, a mountain called Shonberg, Inspruck, Rotenbach, &c. Descriptions of these places. Several references to the Elector of Bavaria's recent march and retreat through this country.

P. 448. 16th.—Arrived at Auxbourg.

17th.—“Was visited . . . by two sons of Mr. Blaithwayt, their Governor, an English gentleman, that lies of (*sic*) the same house, and is of Bristol, and one of the town. I was ill, and had letters to write, and went not abroad.”

18th.—“The Bristol gentleman told me the magistrates here refused him a pass. I sent Goodere to them, to certify he was an Englishman.”

P. 449. 19th.—“The merchant\* came and brought me letters. We went out in a coach; he showed me the ruins the French had made in the town with their bombs, where they and the Bavarians lay after the battle of Donavert, and where the Imperialists and English were at Fridberg. The French had the River Leak before them, pretty broad, but the depth of it is but narrow; they had the works they had cast up before them, and the town behind, else the camp is a meadow on an absolute flat.”

P. 450. 23rd.—“I went to take a private lodging, the same where Marshal Marsin lodged. I was told the Duke of Marlborough had forced the French lines in Flanders. I sent to this Bishop's secretary to know the truth, who said it was so. . . . Heard that P[rin]ce Max. of Hanover was in the house; I waited on him; he seems [a] hearty, free German, but [what] I most wonder at is that his companion is a Jesuit.”

A. 454. Aug. 7th.—“They tell me Cornaro, the Venetian Ambassador to England, is arrived here. I sent to make him a compliment, that I was lame, and not able to wait on him. He came to me about 7, and stayed till past 9.”

P. 455.—Entry of the Comte de Trucsess into Augsburg, &c.

P. 456. 20th.—“I saw Mr. Molesworth and Pultney, who came to visit me.”

P. 457. 28th.—“I stayed at home all this day writing, and by this post sent to 9,000† to come hither.”

Sept. 2nd.—“Was visited by the Lutheran Minister and the Senator; the last I think is called Stetin. I find by their discourse that the House of Hanover is in reputation in Germany to be very indifferent in matters of religion, meaning that they have little, and have bred up their children to practise that was most convenient where they were married. I think they profess Lutheranism.”

5th.—“Was visited by Mr. Thinn, Harry Thinn's son, and his Governor, Mr. Downes.”

P. 458. 7th.—“I sent to speak with Senator Stetin, and communicated to him my intention towards 9,000, and enquired if one who had changed religion, and was a subject of the 200,

\* “My merchant, a Lutheran,” on p. 450.

† The Countess Adelaide.

might safely pass through the country of the Popish Eccle[sias-tical] Princes; he thought, without the least difficulty."

11th.—"Alone in the evening with the Lut[heran] minister; I told him my intencion concerning 9,000."

18th.—"The Lutheran minister came to acquaint me that he feared his superior might make some difficulty, we being not of the Lutheran communion. I desired him to discourse his superior. I took the air; at my return I found [the] Co[untess] Ad[elaide] at the inn. I sent for Mr. Van Stetin, to get him facilitate. I supped with the Co[untess] Ad[elaide], and came home after 9."

19th.—"This morning Mr. Van Stetin, and after the minister, have been with me, and all difficulties are removed if the Countess declare her resolution to become Protestant. I went abroad with the Co[untess] Ad[elaide] in the morning, Mattia<sup>o</sup> and his wife being in the coach. We went to goldsmiths. After dinner the Senator visited her; she declared herself to the Senator in a manner that gave him full satisfaction as to religion. We went again to other shops. I supped with her at the inn, as I had dined; came home before 10."

P. 459. 20th.—"This morning I went at 8 to the Co[untess] Ad[elaide], and brought her to my lodging, where to Mr. ———, the Lutheran minister, she made her declar[at]ion to change religion; then he before 10 married us, in the presence of Mr. Van Stetin, his brother-in-law, Mr. Hervart, two patricians, the master of this house, and all her servants and mine. After dinner we took the air; to [the] woods, and home about 6."

21st.—"This morning I went not abroad. The Senators who were at our marriage, the minister, my landlord, and merchant dined with us. My wife and I went abroad, and came home after 6."

P. 460. 28th.—"Today we dined alone. The Lut[heran] minister sent a harpsicol; came and played on it. The Senator visited us."

Oct. 1st.—"My wife at [had] letters from Rome, that her relations there, without her knowledge, having petitioned the Inquisition for leave that she might marry me, they refused it upon account that I had changed religion. What will they say when they know she did it by a Lutheran minister only? But as this application was made without her knowledge, so I think the denial will trouble her conscience no more than it does mine."

P. 461. 6th.—"The Senator came in the evening; my wife gave him an English sword."

9th.—"This morning we packed up. The Senator brought me two passes for me and my three servants I sent away this evening."

10th.—"This morning, before 7, we left Augsburg. . . . At Don[a]vert we passed the Danube. . . . About noon my wife and I took a surgeon, who spoke Italian, and went to see the

---

\* The Duke's servant.

field of battle, about seven miles from Donavert. The French seem to have committed a fault in letting our mean [men] pass a small rivulet and marshy ground; that done, they had a fine plain, the Danube on their left, a wood on their right, and a village called Blenheim in the middle. There their body of best infantry were taken prisoner[s]."

P. 462.—They went by Monheim and Wessenbourg to Nuremberg. Description of that city, the Imperial crown, &c. Thence by way of Kutzingen, Wurtzberg, and Hainaut to Francfort.

P. 466. 17th.—"I acquainted Mr. Davenant of my arrival, who came when we were at dinner."

18th.—"Mr. Davenant says that the present Duke of Buckingham told him that Isaack Vossius was his preceptor, and that he was persuaded the same Vossius had writ Aloisia Toletana; and the same was confirmed to Mr. Davenant by his own preceptor, Mons. Capel, a learned man, who had been professor of the oriental tongues at Saumur. I much doubt whether Vossius had a good style enough in Latin or a genius proper to compose such a book; and though I knew Vossius well, and the Duke of Bucks most particularly and intimately in the time Vossius lived, I never then or since till now heard that Isaack Vossius had been Lord Mulgrave's tutor, nor ever observed such a familiarity between them, though I know they were acquainted."

P. 467. 19th.—"I visited Mr. Davenant; he dined with us. We went to see jewels and rich stuffs, and then went to our new house. He went with us. He told me he was present with Sir Ch. Sedley in his last hours, and that he died like a philosopher, without fear or superstition." Vineyards, architecture, &c.

P. 468. 23rd.—"Saw the Calvinist minister, and brought him to my wife. He was well satisfied with what she said touching her conversion. We determined to go to church on Sunday. The minister promised to come in the interim to instruct her."

24th.—"I was visited this morning by Mr. Mainard; saw the French minister who instructs my wife." Entry of Comte Solms into the city.

P. 469. 25th.—"This morning my wife and I, with our Prot[estant] servants in a second coach, went to the Fr[ench] Calvinist church, about a mile and a half out of town. The congregation was about 300 persons. It is in the Comte de Hainaut's country, those of Francfort having refused her Majesty [Queen Anne?], the King of Prussia, and most of the Protestant potentates, who have desired the Reformed might have a temple in the suburbs of Francfort."

P. 470. 27th.—"I signed an instrument in the presence of a notary, and my wife signed the same, by which we resigned to her mother my wife's portion at Bologna."\*

P. 471. 31st.—"This morning my wife and I dined at Mr. Geldermassen's. About 4 the Duke of Marlborough arrived, [and]

\* The Duke frequently refers to descriptions of the countries and cities through which he passed, by Misson and Coronelli, and corrects some of their statements.

was saluted by the cannon of the town. I saw him, and supped with him. He gave me passes from the E[lector] of Bavaria and the Marshal de Villeroy. I came home before 9."

Nov. 1st.—"This morning the Duke of Marlborough came and drank tea with me, and stayed above an hour. I spoke to him on the case of the Sicilian or Me[s]sinese, but he would not enter into it. I mentioned the case of Carendini; he accepted my proposition to write the whole at length to Mr. Stepney. His discourse was to show how averse the Queen of England was to a peace, [and ?] to persuade me to come into business. He went to make up his letters. After 1 he returned, saw my wife, and dined; at table there was my wife, the D. of M., Mr. Geldermasen, Davenant, Card[o]nel, and Durel, and a Savoy Comte. Before we had quite dined, they brought news that [the] P[rince] of Baden was arrived; which civility surprised the D. of Mar., who expected to go to Heidleberg, far out of his way, to see him. The D. of Mar. presently went to P[rince] Lewis, to the Maison Rouge. Though news was brought that P. Lewis was come, it was a mistake. Lord Marlborough came back at 6, and sat with us till 9, when they brought word P. Lewis was arrived."

2nd.—"I went to the D. of Marl., but he was gone out to P. Lewis; I avoided making that visit. I came home. The D. of Marl. came, and would give me place in Mr. Davenant's coach; we went to Mr. Geldermasen's, where we dined with P. Lewis, Wakerbach, who commands the Saxon troops, Conte Merci, and others. This last is [a] young man, fat, and a *bon vivant*, but seems to have wit and spirit, and they say is a good officer. P. Lewis loves talking, has wit and the air of quality. At 4 he went away towards the army. My Lord M., Mr. Geldermasen, and I came to my house, where we drank tea with my wife. At 7 the D. of M. went home; at 8 I went to take my leave of him, and came home after 9. Mr. Cardonel gave me a pass from the Duke of Marlborough, and the Duke two days before me (*sic*) gave me two passes he had got from the Elector of Bavaria and M. Villeroy."

P. 472. 3rd.—"This morning, before 7, the Duke of Marlborough went away, the cannon of the town firing. I did not see him. The *Gran[d]* Doyen of the Elec[tor] of Treves and his Chamberlain came to visit me, and also two English merchants come from Constantinople by Vienna."

6th.—"Mons. Autun, the minister, came to instruct my wife."

7th.—"This morning with Mr. Davenant we went to Bocknam, where, after sermon, my wife went into a chamber, where, in presence of Mr. Davenant, myself, and two elders, she made her recantation to Mons. Autun, the ancientest Reformed French minister. Mr. Davenant dined with us. I was visited by the Emperor's Resident, and my wife by the Contesse Holo, sister to the Elector of Mentz, and her niece, a canoness."

P. 473. 8th.—"This morning I went to Boynenam (*sic*), with my wife, where we both received the Sacrament, with Mr. Geldermasen and Davenant, &c. We dined alone; were

visited by all three French ministers, by the Contesse Solmes, a Dane, sister to Alfelt, who was abroad, Governor to the present King of Denmark."

P. 474. 12th.—"Before 10, in a long boat, with board partitions that make three chambers, we left Francfort, Mr. Davenant coming with us. We arrived at 5, with a fair wind, at Mayence. . . . We lay at the Anchor, a good inn."

13th.—"This morning, before 8, we re-embarked at the bridge, taking leave of Mr. Davenant."

They then proceeded down the Rhine, by Bingen, Bachrach, Coblenz, Lintz, and Bonn.

P. 476. 15th.—Before 3 we came to Cologne, as big a town as any I have seen in Germany, but the streets narrow, ill built, ill paved. I saw the Cathedral church, a large, Gothic, dark building. About 6 m. (*sic*) Ferd. Paleoti came to see his sister [the Countess Adelaide]; he supped with us. Then the Marquis of Hartford, who had been to see the Elec[tor] Palatine at Bensberg, lying in the inn where we did, came to visit us, and stayed till past 10. The inn was the H. Ghost, near the river, a very bad one."

16th.—"My brother-in-law [Paleotti] dined with us."

17th.—"After 7 we embarked; my brother embarked with us." Dusseldorp, Keyserwert, Wesel, Nimighen, Tiel, Rotterdam.

P. 478. 22nd, at Rotterdam.—"Went to a painter's (being carried thither by Mr. Davis), who is in the service of the Elector Palatine; he showed us the Duke of Marlborough's picture, well done, and some others of history, well finished, but not done after the good *gusto*. We embarked at 2, and arrived at the Hague before 6; we had a lodging provided near the Marshal Turenne. Mr. Stanhope came to see us."

23rd.—"My Lord Albermarle (*sic*) was to see me."

24th.—"Was visited by Conte Clermont, the Elector Palatine's minister, who brought me a letter from his master. I also [saw] Mr. Bever, the jeweller. Madame Geldermassen's sister dined with us; but before dinner I was visited by Mocenigo, the Ven[etian] Ambassador, and by Mr. Stanhope. After dinner I was visited by the Minister of Hanover, by Lord Plymouth, and my wife by Lady Albermarle."

P. 479. 25th.—"Sir David Mitchel, newly arrived with the yachts from England, . . . dined with us; but besides my wife and her brother, there was the Envoy of Denmark, Mr. Coddoggan, Mr. d'Ayrol, and their three wives. We played at Loo till near 9, and then straight home." Particulars as to Count Clermont and others. The Opera, French Comedy, &c. Marquis Paleotti, Mons. Auverkirk, and others mentioned.

P. 480. 30th.—"With my wife I saw Lord Portland's garden, which is pretty, but nothing noble."

P. 481. Dec. 5th.—"We embarked on a yacht, and arrived at Leyden." Visit to Bidloo, professor in anatomy. Then to Amsterdam. Description of the Admiralty, synagogue, &c. Mr. Chitty's daughter and son-in-law; the Venetian Secretary; Mr.

Drummond, Mr. Sweet. The East Indian magazines; churches, pictures, &c. Return to the Hague, on the 11th.

P. 484. 13th.—“Was visited by the Chev. [de] Croissy, who desired me to employ my interest with the Duke of Marlborough to give him leave to go to France on parole.” Mr. Strickland; the envoys of Denmark and Prussia, &c. “This day Venables and Nena were married.”

14th.—“Was visited [by] Mons. d’Aligre [and] de Valsemé, French prisoners (all these officers wore their swords), and by Mons. d’Auverquerque. The Duke of Marlborough arrived here this evening; lodged at my Lord Albermarle’s, where I waited on him, and home at 9.”

P. 485. 15th.—“I stayed at home this morning, writing; saw nobody but Mons. Brunet, who from Lord Alb. came to invite my wife and I [me] to dinner. Saw a jeweller. There dined with the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Alb. and Lady, my wife and I, Mons. d’Auverkirk, [Mons.] Gromco, Lord Sunderland, Marquis d’Aligre. . . .

“I forgot, in the art[icle] of Amsterdam, to observe how much the Duke of Marlborough is beloved by the people of that city; besides his success and personal merit, they think, as being a stranger so well established elsewhere, he cannot be dangerous to their liberty; he may do them good, but can do them no hurt. They are so enraged against [Count] Slanenbergh for being his enemy, as well as a Jesuited Papist, that had he come to Amsterdam this summer, after he hindered the battle, he would have been de Witted.”

16th.—“I was visited this morning by the Port[uguese] Envoy, Mr. [Col.] Coddoggan, and the Duke of Marlborough. This last showed me a letter from P[rince] Eugene, who styles him *Altesse*.”

17th.—“Lord Marlborough called here, and we went together to Schivelin. He told me all the plans for P[ea]ce now proposed to these people. The pr[esent] King was to remain in Spain, which he agreed with me could never be well for England. . . . I visited Lord Portland’s son-in-law, who was lame.”

P. 486. 18th.—“My wife and I dined with the Duke of Marlborough at Mons. d’Auverkerk’s.”

19th.—“I saw Capt. Sanderson and Brinfeild, [the] D. of M.[s] gentlemen of the horse. Lord Alb. brought Mr. Buis, Pensionnaire of Amsterdam. I find by him the Dutch think themselves too high charged in this war, and we too low. I know not whether it be not true. I find by him the notion of a Peace here, leaving King Philip in Spain, and sending King Ch[arles] into Italy. I believe this is the Peace at present most feasible, and by this means the Dutch would get as much of the Spanish Low Countries as they desire, but leaving Spain in the hands of the French. I think we in England can never be contented, and ought to spend to the last rather than lose our Med[iteranean] trade, and the West Indias also, if Philip remain King of them, though the French will promise a free trade.”

20th.—“I was ill all night of my breast and the toothache. [The] Duke of Marlborough came, and over persuaded me to go with my wife to dinner to Lord Alb.; but first we went to Levy, a Jew, who has pictures, and some good jewels. I came home before 6, ill of my teeth.”

21st.—“Was visited before dinner by Lord Sunderland; after dinner by [the] Duke of Marlborough and Lord Sunderland.”

P. 487. 22nd.—“I was visited by Sir David Mitchel and the Envoy of Hanover. I went to make some visits. I and my wife dined at Mr. Smettan's, with the Duke of Marlborough. I afterwards saw Mr. Buis, Penr. of Amstm., who in his discourse shows to be a great Republican, to have a much veneration for de Witt and Barnevelt, well inclined to agree matters between the Arminians and the Predestinarians, and the Church of England and [the] Presbyterians.”

23rd.—“I was visited this morning by Mr. Pultney and Molsworth. I dined at Mr. Stanhope's, with the D. of M., Lord Sund., Lord Buckurst, the Han[over] Envoyé, &c.”

24th.—“Lord Dalremple and Mr. Coddoggan made me a visit. I went with the last to taste wine; then to Co[m]te Les[cherin], who showed me a project of Peace from good hands at Paris: Spain and the Indies to King Philip, with free commerce to the last; Lorain and the province of Luxembourg to the Crown of France; Flanders to the Duke of Loraine; Naples and Sicily to the Elector of Bavaria, with the title of King; Bavaria to the Archduke, with [the] title of King; Milanese, a commonwealth. Les. is not well satisfied with the D. of M.; says he is sure nothing was resolved at Vienna. The D. of M. desires that P[rince] Lewis may go there, and make a project; he has promised to make a project. Les. is ill-satisfied with our Ministers, particularly with Mr. Harley, of whom, in three months that he was at London as Envoyé from the Elec[tor] Pal[atine], he could never have one audience. I dined at the Envoyé of Hanover['s], with the D. of M., &c.”

P. 488. 25th.—“Went with my wife to the seaside; the wind was fair, but our convoy was not come.”

26th.—“Dined at Mons. d'Almet['s], I and my wife, with the D. of M. . . . I went with Lord Marl., Sund., and Alb. to Schivlin.”

27th.—“The D. of M. sate here an hour. After dinner I visited Lord Buckurst, and our Envoy[er] went to Lord Alb., where the D. of Mar. showed us one of two great gold vases given him by the Landgrave of Hess, worth above 2,000*l*.”

28th.—“I dined with my wife at Mr. Opdam's, where was the D. of M., LL. Alb., &c.”

29th.—“News arrived last night that five ships of the convoy were come, but I knew it only this morning; Mr. Davis told me it. I visited the D. of M. and Lord S.; came home to write. We dined at Lord Alb., and the D. of M. told me he had concluded with the States to send 10,000 men into Italy—7,000 Palatines and 3,000 of Saxe-Gotha. I visited the Ven[etian] Ambassador, and home at 6.”



30th.—Visit to Lousdun and Hounsloere dyk.

P. 489. 1706, Jan. 1st, s.n.—“At 10 we embarked on a yacht at the Hague, and arrived at Rotterdam at 2.”

2nd.—“We went aboard the Peregrine and Henrieta yacht[s]. After dinner we were visited by Mr. Baile, who seems a man of cheerful and free discourse, much fire and wit.”

3rd.—“The wind was fair for England. . . . The D. of M. not coming today, we have lost probably a fine and quick passage. . . . Visited by Mr. Furly; he showed me a letter from his son, secretary to L[ord] Pet[erborough], that the siege and attack of Barcelona was against that Lord's opinion and that of several councils of war, but forced to it because the King of Spain declared he would continue in Catalonia, though the forces quitted him. Furly seems a pious Christian, but of no church, nor goes to none.”

4th.—“I went alone and sat with Mr. Furly, where an intelligent merchant of this town was; he told me their trade with France was prejudicial to them, and that the merchants almost universally were of that opinion, but that it was set afoot and carried on by a few interested persons. He said the notion of Peace, which he owned was ruinous to them, was got among many even of the honestest Republicans, lest by the continuance of the war a Stadholder should be imposed on them; and jealousies had been spread among them, as though the English were in the contrivance, of the falsehood of which I endeavoured to convince him. The wind was still fair, but the D. of M.[s] affairs detained him at the Hague.”

P. 490. 5th.—“My wife and I dined today at Mr. Lier's, the bookseller's, where dined Mr. Baile, [Mons.] Banage, a physician, and several others. Mr. Banage seems a man well bred, of admirable conversation as well as learning; he told me Mons. Fontanelle, when he was at Rouen, was his particular friend, and writ to him, Mr. Banage, that letter of the Isle of Borneo, which caused him some trouble in France. Mons. Fontanelle never was a Protestant, but, being a free-thinker, had contempt for many of the superstitions of Popery. I came home at 6 to finish my letters. Capt. Sanders and Moses were with me; the first came from the Hague, and told me from the D. of Marl. that the cause of his delay was that he expected an answer from the El[ector] Pal[atine], and the States were desirous he would be there when it arrived.”

P. 491. 6th.—“I saw Mons. Cailot, the French mer[cha]nt [who] conveyed formerly the advices from France to me, and continues to do so still to our Court. He made me a compliment from Mons. Jurieu, whose age and infirmities hinder him from going much abroad. He tells me there is a Popish officer at the Court of St. German's, who desires to have his pardon, and, being disgusted, can discover the practices of that Court in England. He says Queen M[ary] has disgusted her whole Court, who once had thoughts of publishing a *factum* against her; that they have thoughts of carrying the young Prince to Scotland, but the Court of France will not consent.



"Mons. Cailot says that Mr. de Buis was one of the most earnest for setting afoot this commerce with France, and that he argued so weakly and passionately for it that he gave some suspicion of himself, for all understanding persons are convinced the commerce is ruinous to this country. Mons. d'Ayrol told Cailot that he knew de Buis had had several meetings with these emissaries of Peace from France, who are still here, nobody can give a good reason why. The merchant I saw at Mr. Furley's, as well as Cailot, tells me they are here; they were long at one Nieuport's house, between Rotterdam and Delft. Veeland of Utrecht is one of the chief for Peace, and some suspect Buis to be another. It will be well to observe who[m] he converses with in England."

P. 492.—"There is great discourse of a letter writ by the Duke of Savoy to the Queen, in which he does a little reflect on the D[uke] of Marl[borough].

"After dinner I was with Mr. Davis to see the Eng[lish] Ch[urch], where I find no fault but that it is too big for so small a congregation. I was visited by Mons. de Croissy and Leers, who came and went away together."

Remarks on Mons. Banage, Mr. Baile, &c.

P. 493. 7th.—"This morning her Majesty's yachts fell down from hence to the Brill; they began to sail about 9. I took a small yacht, and about noon embarked to follow them, the wind being fair, but misty. I came aboard the Henrietta yacht half an hour after 4. Soon after the D[uke] of Marl[borough], going aboard the Peregrine, came to make us a visit, Lord Sund[erland] and Mons. Buis being with him. The sea was so calm that no[w] at anchor the yacht makes not the least motion, and I hope to sup well, as I did. We had a fair wind, and lying all night in the Pills below the Briel, Thursday night, we sailed next morning, and came to Deptford on the Sunday, 8 at night."

---

[VOL. XXVL]

A folio Letter Book, entitled: "The Duke of Shrewsbury's Letters to the Secretaries of State, the Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, and others Her Majesty's Ministers abroad, during his Embassy in France. Arrived at Paris, the 13th January, 1713, n.s."

(This has been discovered since the completion of the Report and Index.)

## INDEX.

## A

- Anth. *See* Ath.  
 Abbeville, 746.  
 Abbot, Richard, servant to lord Molyneux, 38.  
 Abell, Mr., 609.  
 Abereorn, lord, 239, 557.  
 Abercrombie, D., letters from to Shrewsbury, 184, 185, 187, 313.  
     brother of, a jesuit, 314.  
 Aberdeen, 293.  
 Abingdon, 242, 246.  
 Abingdon, lord. lord lieutenant of Oxfordshire, 243, 246.  
 Abruzzi, the, 769.  
 Accounts, commission of, 113.  
 Achmet, grand signor of Turkey, 676.  
 Acton, Edward, 309.  
 Adair, sir Robert, 254.  
 Adalahide, Ladehaide, Adnida, [Paleotti] countess, 757-759, *passim*.  
     —, marriage of, to Shrewsbury, 711, 792.  
 Adams, capt., a jacobite, 144.  
     warrant for, 145.  
 Addan, capt., case of, 458.  
 Addison, Mr., 756, 757.  
 Admiralty, 61, 62, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 74, 75, 77-80, 86-88, 90, 95, 96, 102, 103, 111, 116-120, 124-127, 130, 132, 135, 137-142, 147, 212, 213, 218, 219, 221, 224, 227, 232, 237, 238, 241, 258, 259, 267, 269, 274, 275, 277, 280, 286, 287, 290, 291, 297, 298, 300, 302, 307, 309, 311, 313, 319, 323-330, 333, 336, 338-340, 343, 344, 349, 353, 354, 363, 366, 367, 374, 378, 380, 381, 383, 384-386, 388, 389, 397, 399, 402, 404, 455, 458, 473, 533, 578, 579, 674, 675, 694, 695.  
     letters to, from:—  
         Richards, col., 309.  
         Russell, admiral, 308, 311.  
         Shrewsbury, 195.  
     letters from, to Shrewsbury, 166, 310, 324.  
     court, the, 98.  
     —, judge of the, 98.  
     fees, establishment of, 125, 131.  
     questions proposed by the lords commissioners to, 456.  
 Adriano, sigr., 778.  
 Adrianople, 602, 606.  
     letter dated from, 605.  
 Adriatic, the, 763.  
 Aeth. *See* Ath.  
 African company, the, 738.  
 Aiguillon, duchess of, 788.  
 Aire, France, 22.  
 Aix, 397.  
     baths at, 754.  
 Aix-la-Chapelle, 403, 408.  
     Danish minister at, 351.  
 Akeroyd, Mr., 640.  
 Alano, baths of, 790.  
 Alataca (Spain), 772.  
 Albani, dom. Carlo, 778.  
 Albani, pope, 706.  
 Albanie, 727, 728, 731, 734.  
 Albano, 758.  
 Albano, picture by, at Rome, 695.  
 Albemarle, Arbermarle, Earl of. *See* Keppel.  
     duke of. *See* Monk.  
 Albergotti, defeat of, 660, 769.  
 Albeville, —, 271.  
 Albuquerque, duke of, letters from and to Rooke, 301, 302.  
 Aldworth, Mr., 209.  
 Alemond, Almonde. *See* Allemonde.  
 Alexander, alias War, capt., 539.  
 Alexandria de la Paglia, 754.  
 Alfelt, governor to the king of Denmark, 795.  
 Algiers, 270, 305, 313, 679.  
     dewan of, 278.  
     beshaw of, 237.  
     dey of, present to, 175, 179, 269, 270, 274, 275, 278, 325, 337, 458.  
     —, present from, to William III, 337.  
     —, letter from to, William III, mentioned, 354.  
     and England, 590.  
     English consuls at, 181, 269, 270. *See also* Cole and Baker.  
     government of, 150, 151.  
     intrigues in, 278, 325.  
     Scotch trade with, 181.  
     treaty with England, 181.  
 Alicante, 149, 215, 270, 667.  
     letter dated from, 133.  
     consul of, 74. *See also* Herne.  
 Alier, river, 747.  
 Aligre, Mons. d', a French prisoner at the Hague, 796.  
 Allegiance, oath of, 202, 226.  
 Allemonde, Almonde, admiral, 71, 191, 213, 224, 227, 334, 668.

- Allen, Henry, king's messenger, 56.  
 John, postillion to lord Feversham,  
 a jacobite, 321.
- Alliance, the grand, 698, 701, 715.
- Allies, the, 41, 119, 285, 280, 355, 358,  
 359, 363, 366, 378, 414, 486, 562,  
 608, 666, 667, 676, 709.
- and:—  
 French protestants, 715, 718.  
 neutrality of Italy, 396.  
 peace with France, 341, 344, 349-  
 351, 356, 367, 368, 370, 373,  
 376-379, 382, 385, 387, 389,  
 391-393, 397-399, 403, 404,  
 408, 415, 417-419, 422-425, 430,  
 431, 436, 437, 442-445, 447-  
 455, 457, 459, 460, 464, 468,  
 469, 471, 472, 474-476, 482,  
 487, 492, 497, 498, 500, 504-  
 507, 512, 514, 520, 525, 526,  
 528, 529, 540, 541, 543, 547,  
 548, 551, 554, 556, 560, 569,  
 577, 579, 581, 774, 778, 796-  
 799.
- relations of, with Denmark, 64, 65.  
 —, with Savoy, 162, 172, 179, 205,  
 253, 279, 280, 355, 375-379, 381,  
 387, 417, 451, 452, 459, 657, 669,  
 670, 671, 673, 674, 677, 678, 683,  
 684, 685, 688, 689, 697, 699, 772,  
 775, 776, 785, 786.  
 —, with Sweden, 247.
- subsidies to, from England and Hol-  
 land, 78.
- treaty with Venice, 674, 676, 677,  
 683, 684, 685-687, 697-699, 701,  
 702-704, 705, 714.
- troops of, 78, 205, 206, 360, 377, 496.  
*See also* England, Germany, Holland,  
 and Spain.
- Almeira Bay, 679.
- Almet, M. d', 797.
- Alost, 481.
- Alps, the, 605, 698, 703.
- Alsace, Imperial towns in, 403.
- Alsatia, landgrave of. *See* Germany,  
 emperor of.
- Alston, S., 61.
- sir Thomas, 752, 753, 757, 758.
- Altea (Valencia), 679, 681.
- Althrope, Althrop, Altrope, letters dated  
 at, 245, 247, 364, 549.
- Ambassadors, ceremonies concerning, 633,  
 634.
- extraordinaries of, 65, 67, 328, 361,  
 368, 503, 512, 514.
- America, colonies and plantations in, 406-  
 408.
- , king's prerogative in, 408.
- , commission for, 285, 736, 737.
- , papers on, 722-742.
- French designs in, 316, 336, 723-735,  
 739.
- Indians in, English and French  
 methods compared, 724, 725, 726,  
 727, 732, 734, 735.
- lakes of, 723.
- news from, 487.
- Amiens, 746.
- Amperail, M., 336.
- Amsterdam, 382, 495.
- admiralty of, 69, 143, 795.
- , secretary of. *See* Wildt.
- East Indian magazines at, 796.
- English consul at. *See* Kerby.
- magistrates of, 372.
- Marlbro' esteemed by, 796.
- news from, 146.
- pensioner of. *See* Buis.
- Peter the Great at, 526.
- Ancona, 660, 789.
- consuls at, 765.
- mark of, 706.
- Anderton, a jacobite printer, execution of,  
 346.
- Anegudas, the (Spain), 283.
- Anglesey, earl of, 244, 634.
- Angoulême, 728.
- Anguien, 480.
- Anjou, duke of, 681.
- Annandale, earl of, president of Scotch  
 parliament, 206, 207, 211, 216.
- Anne, queen of England, 654-799 *passim*,  
 as princess, 211, 463, 534.
- , proposed annuity for, 55.
- , attitude towards James II, 170.
- , charity to the Scotch clergy in  
 London, 164.
- letters from, to:—  
 the dogs of Venice (mentioned),  
 602-605.
- Blackwell, Sir L., 707.
- Zefferini, count, 698.
- archduke Charles, of Austria (men-  
 tioned), 685.
- letter to, from Leghorn merchants,  
 694.
- and prince Livio Odescalchi, 691.
- and memorial from Leghorn mer-  
 chants, 692.
- opening of parliament by (1704), 703.
- question of legitimacy of, 767.
- question of succession to, 783.
- household of, comptroller of. *See*  
 Mansell.
- , lord chamberlain. *See* Kent.
- Annisson, James, merchant of Leghorn,  
 692.
- Anselm, a jacobite, 410.
- Anslow, Mr., 219, 522.
- Antrim, countess of, 295.
- marquis of, 205, 563, 582.
- , petition by, 197.
- Antwerp (Anvers), 415, 451, 661, 667, 668.
- castle of, 377.
- letters dated from, 350, 373, 379, 422,  
 429, 430, 445, 447, 451, 459, 467,  
 468, 470, 479, 500, 576.
- negotiations at, 358.
- Anvill. *See* Ward.
- Aosta (Aouste), 253.
- Apennines, the, 789.
- Apprice, Thomas, a jacobite, 163.
- Arabs, the, 405.
- Aragon, threatened rebellion in, 662.
- plunder by allies in, 714.

"Arcadia," Sydney's, translation of, 770.  
 Arco, general, 683, 687.  
 Arcos, Madame d', *alias* Popuelle, Made-  
 moiselle, 215, 416, 417, 487, 492, 526.  
 Arden, Mr., 18, 23, 26, 427, 438, 634, 635,  
 790.  
 Arembourg, duchess of, 487.  
 Argyll (Argile), 295.  
   earl of, 41.  
   party of, 195.  
 Arlington, lady, stables of, 321.  
   lord. *See* Bennett.  
 Armenians, the, 797.  
 Armeror, Mr., 64.  
 Armstrong, —, 463.  
 Army, the, 34, 265, 273, 502, 503.  
   clothing for, 199, 241, 265.  
   disposition of, after the war, 554, 556,  
   557, 570, 571, 577, 579, 590, 593,  
   609.  
   intrigues in, for restoration of James  
   II, 396, 410, 411, 412.  
   officers of, 249, 257, 272, 339, 349.  
   *See also* English troops.  
 Arquin, Cardinal, 788.  
 Arran, 333.  
   earl of, 87, 103, 293, 296.  
 Arras, 238.  
 Arselliers, Marquis d', 199, 263, 291.  
   pension for, 257.  
 Arundell, Mr., 703.  
   Fra, merchant of Leghorn, 627, 692.  
   of Trevice (Trevis), lord, 163.  
 Ash, Dr., bishop of Cloyne, 255.  
 Ashurst, Sir Henry, 324.  
 Ashton, a jacobite, 346.  
 Association, the, 335, 339, 349, 359,  
   in Ireland, 501, 502, 519.  
 Asti, 754.  
 Aston Giffard parsonage, 24.  
 Atchisson, Sir Nicholas, 254.  
 Ath (Aath, Aeth), 356, 369.  
   siege of, 467-473, 479.  
   restoration of, 592, 612.  
 Athlone, 249, 295.  
   letter dated from, 440.  
   storming of, 440.  
 Athlone, earl of, 188, 448.  
   bill of, 242, 248, 252, 273.  
 Athol, marquis of, 41.  
 Athy, Richard, 809.  
 Atkins, captain, 214.  
   sir Edward, chief baron of the ex-  
   chequer, resignation of, 152.  
   sir Robert, 746.  
 Aubeterre, comte d', 751.  
 Audenarde. *See* Oudenarde.  
 Auderleek, William III at, 480.  
 Auger, a French captain, 52.  
 Augsburg (Ausbrough, Auspurg, Aux-  
   bourg), 570, 583, 595, 634, 675, 683,  
   687, 688, 791, 792.  
   letters dated from, 710, 711.  
 Augusta (Sicily), port of, 785.  
 Aumont, duc d', governor of Boulogne, 321,  
 412.  
 Aunnitz, conte de l', 344. *See* Kaunitz.  
 Aursperg. *See* Aversperg.

Ausbrough. *See* Augsburg.  
 Austin, Austen, col. 339, 367.  
   —, death of, 330.  
   Robert, lord of the Admiralty, 310.  
   —, letter from, to Shrewsbury, 166.  
   Mr., 787.  
 Austria, Charles, archduke of, 657, 659,  
   661, 663-666, 669-671, 673-676,  
   678, 685, 688, 689, 693, 770, 776,  
   778, 796, 798.  
   present from, to duke of Marlbro',  
   772, 774.  
   house of. *See* German Empire.  
 Austria, Upper, campaign in, 690.  
 Autun, M., Calvinist minister at Augsburg,  
 794.  
 Auvergne, count of, 576.  
 Auverquerque, Auverkirk, Auverquere, Over-  
 kirk, M. d', 94, 341, 471, 638, 641, 710,  
 795, 796.  
 Aversperg, Aursperg, count d', envoy to  
   the emperor, 95, 108, 657, 659, 660,  
   671, 673, 674, 676, 677, 685.  
   letter from, to Stepney, 673.  
 Avignon, James II, to be sent to, 480.  
 Avington, 463.  
 Aylesbury, lord, 190, 320, 322, 325, 410-  
   412, 414, 463, 609.  
   petition from, for his wife, 323, 328.  
   message to, from lady Mary Fenwick,  
   414.  
   letter to, from James Clinch, 189.  
 Aylmer, Matthew, vice-admiral of the  
   blue, 133, 143, 181, 306, 337, 382,  
   385, 399, 409.  
   —, 762.  
 Aynsworth, Rob., of Southwark, 321.

## B

Baal (?), M., letter from, to Shrewsbury,  
 493, 494. *See* Balls.  
 Babbases, marquis de los, 280.  
 Baber, John, appointed secretary of  
   Jamaica, 448, 469, 478, 479, 481.  
   sir John, 448, 469.  
 Baehrach, 796.  
 Bacon, Mr., 787.  
 Baden, margrave of, 657, 667.  
   prince Louis of, 79, 274, 297, 349,  
   351, 356, 360, 370, 470, 471, 542,  
   570, 663, 664, 671, 673, 675, 687,  
   745, 777, 794, 797.  
   —, proposed commander of the im-  
   perial army, 461.  
   —, crown of Poland for, 475.  
   —, victory of, at Donauwert, 780,  
   791.  
 Baile, Mr., 798, 799.  
 Bailly, Kilhegens, a jacobite, 293, 294,  
 321.  
 Bains, Mr., 98.  
 Bainton, Mr., 94.

- Baker, capt. John, 197, 200, 318.  
 consul at Algiers, 274, 337, 458.  
 —, letter from, to Russell (mentioned), 150, 151.
- Balcarras, Belcarras, Collin, earl of, secretary for Scotland to James II at St Germain, 43, 295.  
 letter from, to James II, 38.
- Baldwyn, Mr., of Shrewsbury, 784.
- Balfour, col., 44.
- Ball, Henry, 230.  
 Robert, 230.
- Balle, Giles, of Genoa, 103.  
 —, letter from, 290.  
 Robert, merchant of London, 630.  
 Ths., merchant of Leghorn, 627, 692.
- Ballison, Sampson, 362.
- Ballon, a dancer at the Paris opera, 747.
- Balls, M., 502. *See* Baal.
- Baltic, ports of, English manufactures for, 177.  
 stores from, for English navy, 98.
- Baltimore, lord, 91, 501, 502.
- Banago, M., a physician, 798, 799.
- Banks, Mr., 145.  
 Sarah, 145.
- Bantam, king of, 500.
- Baptist, John, of Lisbon, 370.
- Barbadoes, 735.  
 government of, presents from to Englishmen, 342.  
 governor of, 407.  
 —, death of, 405.  
 paper on, 739-742.
- Barbary, a New York merchant, 406.
- Barbary and England, 124, 125, 134, 146, 149.  
 and France, 124, 125, 134.  
 dey of, 124, 125, 134.  
 horses for William III, 171.  
 West, Alcaide, Abdella, vice-king of, 290.
- Barberin, cardinal, 758.  
 palace of, 758.
- Barbesieux, M., 448, 750.
- Barcelona, 103, 129, 174, 175, 179, 180, 197, 301, 330, 450, 667, 779.  
 news from, 489.  
 proposed attack on, by the French, 291, 302, 303.  
 restoration of, 541, 548, 551.  
 siege of, 475, 478, 487, 495, 514, 530, 538, 798.  
 troops for, 182, 183, 191.  
 vice-king of, 203.  
 roads, letter dated from, 207.
- Barclay, Mr., a jacobite, 346.  
 sir George, 293, 296, 304, 347, 413, 596.
- Barfoot, captain, 241.
- Barillon, French ambassador to England, 728.
- Barkham, Mr., 632.
- Barkly, a jacobite clergyman, 164.
- Barnett Howard, Mr., 347.
- Barneveldt, Dutch minister, 797.
- Barry, —, 515.  
 Mr., quarter waiter to the king, 652.
- Bartholomeo, sigr., 786.
- Bartly, Morris, 231.
- Barton, —, 515.
- Barwach, capt. Edw., of Borrows, pass for, 349, 350.
- Barwick. *See* Berwick.
- Bas, isle of, 361, 362.
- Basle, letter dated from, 316.  
 book printed at, 774.
- Bassano, 790.
- Bassano, Canonico, 769.
- Basse, the, 234.  
 surrender of the, 295.
- Bateman, Henry, a prisoner at Bruges, 135, 147.  
 wife of, 135, 147.  
 escape of, 153.
- Bath, 117, 345, 510.  
 earl of. *See* Granville.
- Bath and Wells, bishop of, 164.
- Bavaria, campaign in, 656, 658, 659, 687, 688.  
 circle of, 457.  
 [Maximilian Emmanuel], elector of, 72, 78, 122, 349, 373, 374, 389, 398, 399, 405, 415, 416, 424-426, 431, 448, 454, 457, 460-462, 465-468, 470, 481, 482, 487, 505, 519, 526, 542, 554, 556, 557, 560, 612, 745, 766, 777, 794.  
 —, designs on Flanders, 392, 393.  
 —, and the Spanish succession, 392, 404, 405, 414, 657, 662, 671, 683, 684, 687, 708.  
 —, quarrel with William III, 524.  
 —, quarrel with Spain, 592, 593.  
 —, letter from, to William III (mentioned), 416.  
 —, governor of the Spanish Low Countries, 524, 593.  
 —, troops of, 593, 607.  
 —, envoy of, to London, 609.  
 —, manifesto against the emperor (mentioned), 786.  
 —, retreat of, through the Tyrol, 791.  
 electress of, 385, 389, 415, 482.  
 —, father of, death of, 389.  
 —, capitulation of, 699.  
 emissaries from, to Hungary, 700.  
 secedes from the allies, 771, 775, 782.
- Bavarians, the, quarrel with the Spaniards in Flanders, 373, 374.  
 defeat of, at Blenheim, 783.
- Bavile, M., 749, 751.
- Baynard, archdeacon of Koyner, Ireland, 164.
- Bayonne, 123.
- Beak, —, king's messenger, 642.
- Beacroft, Mr., post for, 472.
- Beaton, Robert, 215.
- Beaumont, B., 309.  
 capt., 335, 336, 370, 384.
- Beaupr e, const of (Canada), 730.
- Becket, Thomas  , relic of, 755.
- Beckley, an Englishman at Rome, 772.
- Beckman, Sir Martin, 167, 337, 370.
- Bedford, duke of, 246, 379, 749, 773.

- Beef, exported from England and Ireland to Holland, 714.
- Beel, Richard, undersheriff of Southampton, 66.
- Beeston, Sir William, of Jamaica, 155, 578.
- Belaisse, Sir H., regiment of, 84, 102, 109, 110, 121, 123, 124.
- Belcarras. *See* Balcarras.
- Belgrade, 701.
- Bell, provost of Glasgow, 293.  
—, son of, 293.
- Belle-Isle (Bell Isle), 321, 335, 336, 343, 362, 369.
- Bellew, Belliew, lord, case of, 201, 209, 214, 220, 244, 282, 285, 490.
- Bellomont, lord, 405, 492, 650.
- Bellwood, captain, 214.
- Belvedere, 768.
- Bembow, Bembow, capt., afterwards rear-admiral, 111, 167, 284, 307, 308, 311, 319, 327, 384.
- Bene, commander del, 326.  
letter to, from Shrewsbury, 358.
- Bennett, Sir Henry, lord Arlington, lord chamberlain, 20, 21, 29, 49, 50.
- Bensberg, 795.
- Benvenuti, Belisario, a priest of Leghorn, abduction by, 696, 782.
- Bereheny, Beroseni, count, 691.  
as prince palatine, 700.
- Beresford, Mr., 145.
- Bergamo, 493.
- Bergen, Norway, 350.
- Bergopzoom, 667.
- Bergyck, comte de, 416.
- Berionde, Mr., 746.
- Berka, count, German ambassador at Venice, 677, 683, 687, 693, 706.
- Berkeley, Sir George, 320, 321.  
John, lord, admiral of the blue squadron, 74, 80, 81, 90, 94, 96, 107, 109, 110, 112, 116, 120, 122, 123, 218, 245, 305, 308, 311, 339, 345, 390.  
—, to command the fleet, 340, 351.  
—, naval plans of, 361, 362.  
—, orders to, from Russell, 75.  
—, letters from, to:—  
Shrewsbury, 211-213, 243, 247, 351, 361, 369-371, 376, 381, 384, 386, 388.  
secretary Trenchard (mentioned), 102.  
—, letters to, from Shrewsbury, 191, 200, 204, 210, 211, 213, 249, 374, 384, 389.
- Berkenhead, Harcourt, a jacobite, 190, 320, 321.  
capt., a jacobite, 320, 410.
- Berky, a Swede, 779.
- Berlin, 594, 660, 670, 701.
- Bern, 199, 666, 752, 753.  
canton of, 257.  
news from, 672.  
gazette, the, 667.
- Bernard, lord, 756.
- Bernardie, a jacobite, 321.
- Berry, duke of, as king of Hungary, 700.  
description of, 750.  
reception of, at Montpellier, 751.
- Bertram, —, a jacobite, 320.
- Bertram Bay, 335, 337, 352, 361, 362, 431.  
action in, 69.
- Berwick (Barwick), duke of, 294, 307, 320, 413, 445, 460, 775.  
—, in Scotland, 763.  
governor of. *See* Billingsly.
- Berwicke St. Leonards, near Shaftesbury, letter dated from, 345.
- Bethlehem, camp at, 70, 79.  
abbey, letter dated from, 71.
- Betts, pardon for, 578.
- Beuningen, M., Dutch ambassador to England (1677), 619.
- Bever, Mr., jeweller at the Hague, 795.
- Beverly, captain, 214.
- Bew, Dr., a jacobite, 320.  
Thomas, a highwayman, pardon for, 129.
- Bibra, general, 687.
- Bidloo, professor of anatomy at Leyden, 795.
- Biggs, Bigge, Dr. Roger, 38.  
declaration by, 87.
- Billingsly, deputy governor of Berwick, 396.
- Billop, Mrs., a jacobite, 292, 296.
- Bingen, 795.
- Bishops, the seven, case of, 31-34.  
the non juring, 347.
- Blackbourn, a Lancashire "mon," a jacobite, 321.
- Black Forest, the, 658, 659.
- Black Rod, 634, 642.
- Blackstakes, 311, 324.
- Blackwell, sir Lambert, consul at Leghorn, envoy to Tuscany and Genoa, 83, 97, 146, 149, 166, 231, 290, 312, 374, 530, 612, 630, 655, 665, 676, 679, 680, 682, 683, 684, 756, 759, 764, 765, 767, 772, 773, 774, 779, 785, 789.  
reception of, at Genoa, 597, 598.  
letters to, from:—  
anon, 688.  
Catelain, Abate, 692.  
English merchants of Leghorn, 627, 628.  
Herberstein, M. de, 694.  
Lodington, Benj., 124.  
Montemagni, Cav. Coriolano, 674, 675, 697.  
Shrewsbury, duke of, 654.  
Shovell, sir C., 682.
- letters from, to:—  
Blaithwayt, Sec., 134.  
English merchants of Leghorn, 692.  
Lamberg, count, 696.  
Montemagni, Coriolano, 675, 678, 692.  
Shrewsbury, duke of, 590, 592, 597, 598, 602, 603, 605, 606, 631, 636, 631, 667, 671.  
Tuscany, duke of, 697.
- letters of recall from Tuscany and Genoa, 707.

Blair, capt., a jacobite, 320.  
 Blathwayt, Blathwayt, William, secretary at war, 115, 128, 138, 182, 185, 192, 196, 197, 204, 209, 221, 222, 224, 227, 228, 258, 281, 327, 340, 368, 401, 403, 466, 490, 494, 502, 503, 513, 529, 590.  
 retirement of, 694.  
 sons of, 791.  
 letter from, to:—  
     Greggs, Mr., 121.  
     Lexington, lord (mentioned), 390, 391, 398, 399.  
 Shrewsbury, 65-68, 70, 71, 76, 77, 79, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 93, 95-97, 101, 103, 106-109, 112, 115, 117, 119-121, 123, 126, 131, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 141, 143, 144, 146, 148, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 462-464, 467, 469, 470, 478, 481, 484, 486, 494, 500, 507, 511, 515, 524, 527, 530, 535, 547, 618.  
 letters to, from:—  
     Blackwell, sir L., 134.  
     Kirk, consul, 120.  
     Shrewsbury, duke of, 64, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72, 75, 78, 80, 81, 83, 84, 86, 87, 89, 94-96, 98, 102, 105, 107, 110, 113, 116, 118, 120, 121, 124-126, 129, 130, 132, 135, 137, 138, 140, 142, 145, 147-149, 151, 152, 155-157, 331, 333, 334, 336, 339, 341, 345, 348, 352-354, 356, 361, 363, 365-367, 371, 374, 377, 378, 380, 383, 385, 387, 390, 391, 397, 999, 400, 402, 404, 408, 413, 465, 466, 468, 469, 476, 479, 483, 484, 488, 492, 496, 501, 505, 508, 511, 516, 531, 538.  
 Blake, general, 283.  
 Blakenay, capt., 270.  
 Bland, Mr., page of the robes, 647.  
 Blanos, 208.  
 Blencoe, affair of, 346.  
 Blenheim *alias* Hochstet, battle of, 703, 783, 785.  
     field of, description of, 793.  
 Blenke, serjeant, baron of the exchequer, 345.  
 Blessington, lord, 316, 328.  
 Bloome, Mr., 776.  
 Blow, Dr., 632, 644.  
 Blundell, William, of Crosby, a jacobite, 92.  
     warrants for, 96, 133.  
 Blyman, Francis, 270.  
 Bocknam, 794.  
 Bohemia, electorate for, 443, 449.  
 Boil, Mr., 392.  
 Boilac, Madame, 748.  
 Bois, captain, a jacobite, 320.  
 Boit, Mr., British consul at Nice, 280, 371.  
 Bokenham, captain, 270.  
 Bolanzo, 790.  
 Boleyn, Anne, 757.  
 Bologna, 762, 787, 788.  
 Bolseno, 757.

Bolton, dukes of. *See* Paulet.  
 Bombs, mentioned in a XV century book, 774.  
 Bonaventura, monsignor, 775, 782.  
 Bond, Mr., 789.  
 Bonfires, 316.  
 Bonn, 795.  
     siege of, 658, 659.  
     Fort Bourgogne at, 659.  
 Bonrepos, M., 431, 437.  
 Books:  
     Aloisia Toletana, 793.  
     "Arcadia," the, translation of, 770.  
     Chronicle printed at Basle, 774.  
     Lucretius, Italian translation of by duke of Shrewsbury, 780.  
     Pensées de Pascal, 446.  
 Booth, sir William, case of, 334, 335, 339, 353.  
 Borton waters, 27.  
 Bordeaux, 123.  
 Boreel, M., Dutch plenipotentiary for peace, 373, 376, 382, 428, 429, 441.  
 Borghese, prince, Spanish ambassador at Rome, 762, 770, 774, 784, 786, 787.  
 Bormes, 379.  
 Borneo, isle of, 798.  
 Boromeo, count, 789.  
 Borromeo, abbé, 691.  
 Boselli. *See* Bouzelli.  
 Boston (America), 336, 726.  
 Bottom, capt., relations of, with jacobites, 396.  
 Boucher, Mr., 784, 786, 788.  
 Boufflers, marshal, in command of the French army in Flanders, 78, 349, 351, 364, 415, 424, 464, 467, 470, 481, 610, 637, 769.  
     capture of, 222.  
     interviews with lord Portland, 486-489, 492, 495, 497, 500, 503, 504, 505, 506, 512, 513, 523, 542, 543, 547, 548.  
 Boulogne, 316. *See* Bullen.  
     governor of. *See* Aumont.  
 Bourbourg, Scotch at, 293.  
 Bourdaloue, father, 750.  
 Bourdieu, M., 748.  
 Bouzelli, Boselli, Bouselli, count, of Bergamo, 500, 507, 508, 515.  
     description of, 493, 494.  
     attempts to assassinate, 502, 503.  
 Bowles, captain V., account by, 333.  
 Boyle, Henry, 215, 219.  
 Boyne, battle of, 433, 485.  
 Boyneham (?), 794.  
 Boyse, capt., 304.  
 Brabant, 72, 344, 457, 464, 467, 475, 481, 608.  
 Bracciano, duke of, 759, 765, 787.  
 Bradbury, baron, 246.  
 Bradshaw, —, a jacobite, 320.  
 Brandenburg, 479, 593.  
     chief minister of. *See* Dankleman.  
     elector of, 378, 401, 402, 594, 600.  
     —, and peace with France, 529, 567, 572.  
     —, as King of Poland, 772.

- Brandenburg—*cont.*  
   electress of, 385, 594.  
   —, description of, 401.  
   princess of, intrigues for marriage of  
   with William III, 379, 380, 385,  
   388, 401.  
   troops, 78.  
   and Poland, 775.  
 Breadalbane, Broad Albin (*sic*), earl of,  
   commissioner of Scotch treasury.  
   41.  
   indictment of, 194, 195, 216, 226.  
   affairs of, 202, 203, 207.  
   son of, 516.  
 Brandy, Bridy, Brydy, a jacobite, 43, 46.  
 Breda, 431, 436, 513, 664.  
   letters dated from, 68, 70, 75, 385.  
   465, 507.  
   news from, 390, 511.  
   treaty of, 30, 618-620.  
   William III at, 67, 506, 523.  
 Brenner, mountain of, 791.  
 Brentford, 321.  
 Brereton, col., 144, 164.  
 Brescia, French and German troops in, 702,  
   704.  
 Breslau, 690.  
 Brest, 150, 187, 204, 208, 213, 221, 248,  
   267, 286, 304, 315, 325, 327, 331,  
   333-336, 374, 422, 436, 437, 456,  
   542, 611.  
   action at, 81, 83-85, 93.  
   English designs on, 65, 66, 70, 71, 73-  
   75, 162, 186, 343.  
   Fleet at, to transport James II to Ire-  
   land, 206.  
   French preparations at, 166, 191, 278,  
   291, 300, 303, 307, 347, 357, 361,  
   369, 409, 421, 425, 429-431.  
   newsletter from, 122.  
   news from, 129, 287, 578.  
 Brewster, Sir Francis, 220, 222, 561, 563,  
   565-567, 570, 571, 575.  
   petition by, 283.  
 Brice, steward to lord Normanby, 553.  
 Bridges, George Rodney, letters from, to  
   Shrewsbury, 422, 429, 430, 434,  
   435, 438, 441, 442, 463.  
   —, marriage of, to lady Shrews-  
   bury, 24.  
   Mr., 464.  
 Bridgman, Mr., 141, 167.  
 Bridgnorth, —, 291.  
   coach, the, 29.  
 Bridgwater, earl of, 29, 753.  
 Brienne, Mr., 634.  
 Brierly, Bierley, of Leicester sq., a jacobite,  
   320.  
 Briggs, Dr., work by, 645.  
   medicine of, 651.  
 Brill, the, 561, 799.  
   postmaster of. *See* Vander Poel.  
 Brinfield, capt., 796.  
 Brinoli, a Genoese noble, 592.  
 Bristol 35, 148, 246, 668.  
   bishop of, 144.  
   gentleman from, at Augsburg, 791.  
 Bristol, lord, letter of (mentioned), 746.  
 Brittany, 51, 52, 53.  
   duke of, birth of, 783.  
   —, "clouds" for, from the pope,  
   788.  
 Brixen, 791.  
 Brixham (Brixem), lodgings for sick men  
   in, 284.  
 Broad Albin, earl. *See* Breadalbane.  
 Broad Sound, 361, 362.  
 Broadgate, letter dated from, 253.  
 Brodrick, Broderick, Alan, solicitor general  
   for Ireland, 189, 518, 521, 535, 545,  
   551, 552, 553, 555.  
   —, feeling against, in Ireland, 279,  
   298.  
   Thomas, 150, 152, 161, 219, 279, 298,  
   519, 521, 535, 545, 551, 552.  
   —, speeches and policy of, discussed,  
   261-3.  
   —, letters from, to Shrewsbury,  
   225, 233, 243, 259, 272, 276, 427.  
   —, letters to, from Shrewsbury, 228,  
   256, 271, 281, 429.  
 Broglie, M. de, 751.  
   Madame, de, 751.  
 Brome, capt. John, commander of the  
   Philip and Mary, 695.  
 Bromfield, Dr., a jacobite, 90, 320.  
 Brookes, tenant to Shrewsbury, 26.  
 Broughton, Mr., consul at Venice, 296, 458,  
   588, 661, 668, 673, 674, 676, 679,  
   683, 689, 773, 789, 790.  
   request from, for an English chaplain  
   at Venice, 371, 387.  
 Brown, Broun, col., 292, 293.  
   colonel John, 582.  
   Dr., 88.  
   Mr., 763, 779, 783, 785, 789.  
   a jacobite, 320, 321.  
   Ulysses, case of, 445, 462, 463.  
   — and the earl of Peterbro', 462.  
   463, 623, 624.  
   —, letters from, to Shrewsbury,  
   462, 629.  
 Brudenell, 3rd earl of Cardigan, 26, 91,  
   320, 410, 411, 699, 763, 769, 771,  
   773-775, 777, 778, 780, 783, 784,  
   789, 790.  
   —, brother of, 769, 771, 773, 775,  
   786, 789.  
   George, 4th earl of Cardigan, 36.  
   Robert, 2nd earl of Cardigan, 17, 19,  
   20, 21, 23-27.  
   —, death of, 771.  
 Bruges, 92, 135, 153, 398, 542.  
   canal at, 360.  
   jesuit convent at, 192.  
   letters dated from, 392, 399, 404,  
   408.  
 Brunet, M., 796.  
 Brunswick. *See* Hanover.  
 Bruntfield, Dr., a jacobite, 296.  
 Bruppe, John T., 326.  
 Brussels, 72, 296, 353, 385, 397, 415, 422,  
   447, 451, 460, 467, 469, 472, 480,  
   531, 557, 609.  
   canal, 481.  
   English Roman Catholics in, 416.



Brussels—*cont.*

- letters dated from, 363, 364, 389, 415, 416, 423, 425, 426, 428, 441, 449, 454-456, 471, 481, 486-488, 491, 495, 505, 523, 533, 543, 543, 547, 554, 592, 605, 610, 612.  
military operations at, 481.  
opera at, 486.  
William III at, 481, 487.
- Bruyninx, Mr., 690, 699, 700, 701, 704, 709.
- Bryan, Mr., 473, 635.
- Buccari, 661.
- Buccolini, count, chancellor of the court at Vienna, 659, 687.
- Buchan, major-general, 195, 292, 294.  
major James, 233.
- Buck, Dr., of Ipswich, a jacobite, 320.
- Buckhurst, lord, 797.
- Buckingham, duke of. *See* Sheffield.
- Buckle, a bit-maker at Charing Cross, 321.
- Buckley, Mr., 435.
- Bucknall, sir John, brother of, post for, 650.
- Buda Pesth, 338.
- Buis, M., pensioner of Amsterdam, 796, 797, 799.
- Bullen Bay, 306.
- Buller, capt. Benja., 270.
- Burchett, Mr., secretary to Admiral Russell, 284.
- Burdett, Benja., a London merchant, 631.
- Burford, Tom, 784.
- Burford, 242, 245, 246, 252, 253.  
letter dated from, 255.
- Burghfield, 26.
- Burgundy, duke of, 663.  
—, marriage of, with princess of Savoy, 353, 355, 365, 370, 397.  
—, description of, 750.  
—, reception of, at Montpellier, 751.  
duchess of, 448. *See also* Savoy, princess of.
- Bark, Mr., 781, 786.
- Burlington, earl of, 80, 108.
- Burnet [Gilbert], bishop of Salisbury, 72, 171, 401, 453.  
letters from to Shrewsbury, 446, 473, 720.  
letter to, from Shrewsbury, 446.
- Burrow, John, merchant of Leghorn, 627.
- Burrows, Mr., 755, 759, 762.
- Burt, —, 230.
- Buscawen, Mr., governor of St. Mawes, 334.
- Butler, col., an equestrian, 94, 98.  
sir James, 756.  
Mr., a jacobite, 306.
- Butter, export of, from England, 714, 731.
- Butts, consul, 61.
- Byng, George, 143, 306.
- Byrne, Tyrenee, 30.

## C

- Cabal, the, 435.
- Cabinet, the, 110, 692.  
council, 82, 83, 85, 94, 319, 323, 363.
- Cadiz, 74, 96, 111, 129, 130, 133, 139, 140, 143, 144, 147, 148, 151, 160, 167, 168, 177, 187, 197, 208, 214, 237, 239, 269, 271, 277, 291, 299, 300, 303, 324-326, 328, 330, 333, 378, 380, 397, 400, 456, 487, 613, 667.  
consul at, 154.  
governor of, 140.  
proposed attack on, by the French, 291.  
wrecks at, 282.  
Bay, letters dated from, 150, 154, 158, 162, 171, 172, 174-176, 178, 180.
- Cagliere. *See* Calliere.
- Caillot, a French merchant and informer, 798, 799.
- Caillus, comte de, 753.
- Calais, 22, 28, 51; 53, 187, 210, 306, 308, 310, 315-317, 319, 413, 746.  
attempt on, 212, 213.  
bombardment of, 340.  
designs against, 129, 131, 132, 134, 135, 139.  
governor of. *See* Charost.  
James II at, 316.
- Calcinato, 704.
- Calderon, Spain, 233.
- Caldwell, Caldwell, Calvill, Sir James; 268.  
Mrs., 268, 587.  
sir Robert, of Gilgorus (co. Antrim), peerage for, 254.  
—, daughter of, 254.  
—, son of, 254.
- Callenberg, vice-admiral, 143, 689.
- Calliere, Cagliere, M., negotiations of, 371, 376, 377, 382, 387, 390, 402, 404, 416, 417, 419, 422, 423, 425, 426, 428, 429, 430, 436, 443, 444, 447, 448, 449, 450.
- Calverly, lady, 748, 749, 751, 752.
- Calvill, Callvill. *See* Caldwell.
- Calvin, portrait of, at Florence, 756.
- Camaret Bay, 335, 337, 343, 352, 362.
- Cambray, 22.  
archbishop of, 767.
- Cambridgeshire election, 246.  
deputy lieutenant for, 379.
- Caminiech, Polish victory against Tartars at, 156.
- Camisards, the, 688, 715. *See also* Protestants.
- Campagna, villa St. Cresce in, 662.
- Campion, Dr. 635, 637.
- Campo-Maroni, 754.

- Canada, French in. 723-733, 734. 735, 739.  
 —, designs against, by the English, 731. 732.  
 —, list of settlements of, 730, 731.  
 French lieutenant of, secretary of, 724.  
 papers on, by J. Nelson. 722-732.  
 river, 734.  
 taxes and imposts in. 722.  
 treaty of neutrality between French and English in, 728.  
 Canaries, the, and trade with England. 733, 741.  
 Candia. 686.  
 Cannon, gen., 292, 294.  
 Canterbury, archbishop of. *See* Sancroft.  
 Tillotson and Tenison.  
 William III at, 158.  
 Cape St. Vincent, 370.  
 Capel, professor of Oriental languages at Saumur, 793.  
 Henry, lord deputy of Ireland, 137, 201, 220, 225, 226, 228, 234, 245, 251, 256, 258, 264, 267, 272, 273, 289, 297, 301, 304, 315, 319, 327, 332, 342, 362, 510, 535, 557, 600.  
 —, letters from, to:—  
 Shrewsbury, 62, 94, 98, 103, 106, 110, 114, 150, 156, 158, 159, 168, 170, 172, 183, 187, 193, 209, 213, 215, 219, 222-224, 228, 229, 235, 244, 254, 257, 266, 268, 276, 278, 282, 283, 288, 291, 298, 299, 311, 312, 314, 316, 317, 328.  
 Trenchard, secretary, 99.  
 —, letters to, from:—  
 Brodrick, senior, 110.  
 Philips, col. George, 104.  
 Shrewsbury, 63, 81, 97, 106, 111, 151, 153, 159, 165, 167, 197, 200, 209, 211, 215, 220, 222, 228, 231, 259, 265, 281, 285, 332.  
 —, attitude of Shrewsbury towards, 152-154, 158.  
 —, brother of, 169.  
 —, illness of, 94, 99, 323, 327, 335, 345, 354.  
 —, death of, 344.  
 —, instructions to, 183.  
 —, party of, in Ireland, 474, 490, 519.  
 —, secretaries of, 257.  
 Capell. *See* Keppel.  
 Caprara, monsignor, 773.  
 at a battle against the Turks in Hungary, 400.  
 Carbury, lord, 662.  
 Cardigan, earl of. *See* Brudenell.  
 Cardonel, Mr., 710, 794.  
 Carendini, comte, case of, 784, 785, 794.  
 Carew, George, 30, 619.  
 Carill. *See* Carrell.  
 Carlingford, lord, 448, 485, 488, 490, 495, 502.  
 Carlowitz, treaty of, 678, 686.  
 Carlton, Mr., 520, 535.  
 Carmarthen, marquis of. *See* Osborne.  
 Carolina, 726, 738.  
 Carpegna, Carpiena, cardinal, 761, 768, 784.  
 princes, 774, 780, 786, 788.  
 princess, 757, 759, 760, 761, 763, 766, 767, 774, 775, 777, 780, 782, 783, 788.  
 Carr, Mr., 785, 786.  
 Carrell, Carill, Caryll, Mr., secretary to Mary of Modena at St. Germain, 295, 321, 395, 411.  
 of Sussex, 321.  
 Carriekfergus (Karrigfargus), 205.  
 Carstairs, lord, 42.  
 Carter, capt., relations of, with jacobites, 396.  
 Carthagene, reported attack on, 495, 530, 531.  
 Carthy, —, 230.  
 Carton, Jervaise, 762.  
 Cary, Messrs., 786.  
 Caryll. *See* Carrell.  
 Caschau, capitulation of, 700, 701.  
 Cash, a jacobite, 321.  
 Cashel (Cassels), Ireland, archbishop of, 63.  
 Casel, affair of, 359.  
 camp at, letters dated from, 187, 190, 197, 199, 205, 217.  
 siege of, 190, 199, 205, 280, 451.  
 Cassilis, earl of, 216, 243.  
 Castagnedolo, 704.  
 Casteau, affair of, 349.  
 Castelfranco, 790.  
 Castlemaine, lord, 320.  
 Catalonia, 72, 79, 162, 166, 178, 180, 274, 294, 302, 303, 313, 437, 444, 450, 451, 453, 454, 457, 478, 495, 798.  
 allied troops at, 300.  
 James II's Scotch officers at, 293.  
 pilots for, 284.  
 threatened rebellion in, 602.  
 government of, presents to, 284.  
 viceroy of. *See* Gastanaga, marquis of.  
 Catelain, abbot, letter from, to Blackwell, sir L., 692.  
 Catherine, queen of England, attitude to lady Shrewsbury, 20, 23, 24.  
 queen dowager, 401.  
 Catholic confederate princes and peace with France, 485, 489, 567, 571, 574, 579, 581.  
 memorial to, by James II, 444.  
 Catholics. *See* Papists.  
 Catinat, marshal, 238, 300, 355, 364, 375, 379, 381, 392, 464, 467, 470, 481, 482, 542.  
 letters to and from, 341, 342, 347, 348, 353, 355, 358, 360, 361, 363, 372, 373, 376.  
 —, alluded to, 350, 359.  
 Catalica, la, 789.  
 Caughlan. *See* Coghlan.  
 Caunitz. *See* Kaunitz.  
 Cavaliere, M., 773.  
 Cavallo, pope's palace at, 758.  
 Cavan, lord, 297, 300, 332.

- Cavendish, William, duke of Devonshire, 85, 141, 396, 478.  
 as lord steward, 61, 63, 182, 183, 241, 242, 247, 255, 256, 258, 267, 289, 297, 298, 301, 304, 307, 312, 315, 319, 323, 325, 328, 385, 578.  
 as lord lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, 107.  
 as ranger of Needwood, 353.  
 Cecil, Mr., 757, 758.  
 —, death of, 763.  
 Robert, earl of Salisbury, paper by, (mentioned), 745.  
 Ceresi, duke of, 660.  
 Cesena, 789.  
 Ceuta, 333.  
 Cevennes (Sevennes), rebellion in, 662, 688, 775.  
 manifesto by the protestants of, 435.  
 Chace, Mr., 636.  
 Chalenor, —, 539.  
 examination of, 315, 319.  
 Chamber, Mr., child of, king William sponsor to, 631, 632.  
 Chamberlaine, Jonas, coachman to lord Feversham, a jacobite, 321.  
 Tho., merchant of Leghorn, 692.  
 Cha., merchant, 738.  
 Chambers, —, a jacobite, 304, 320, 321.  
 Chambery, 754.  
 Chancery, court of, 216, 273.  
 clerk of the Hanaper in, 345.  
 Chandos, lord, ambassador to Turkey, 696.  
 Chapman, Mr. Sands, 629.  
 Chappelized, Ireland, letters dated from, 209, 213, 215, 328.  
 Charelerot, 470.  
 proposed siege of, 351.  
 restoration of, 437, 444, 592, 612.  
 Charles I of England, 45.  
 act for poundage granted to, 712.  
 death of, 507.  
 Charles II of England, 25, 29, 49, 50, 444, 614, 619, 633, 638, 754, 776, 788.  
 plot against, 48.  
 paper on, mentioned, 746.  
 household of, lord chamberlain of.  
 See Arlington and Mulgrave.  
 Charles Town, Carolina, 734.  
 Charleton, John, a jacobite, 306.  
 Charleville, letter dated from, 28.  
 Charnock, —, a jacobite, 304, 320.  
 Charost, duke of, governor of Calais, 746.  
 Charterhouse, the, 473.  
 Charters, Baillie, commissioner of the admiralty in Scotland, 181.  
 Chartres, princess of. See Orleans.  
 Chartreux, père, 783.  
 Chasteaurenaud, Chuteraunau, M. de., commander of the French fleet, 300, 304, 374, 376, 409, 424, 473.  
 Chateau Rosel, 753.  
 Chateaufort-Maconney, marquis of, 53.  
 son of, 53.  
 Chatham, ships from, 311.  
 Chatillon, 751.  
 Chavignac, M. de, 122.  
 Chedreux, a wig maker, 22.  
 Cheese, export of, from England, 721.  
 Cheisly, James, 350.  
 Cheque, clerk of the, 310.  
 Cherbourg (Chergbrooke), 284.  
 Cheshire, jacobites and papists in, 90, 91, 92, 147.  
 Chester, 563.  
 bishop of, 32.  
 Chetwood, Dr., archdeacon of York, 477, 481.  
 Cheury, marquis of, 728, 729.  
 Chiary, Joseppe, 759, 782, 788.  
 Chicheley, lady, 145.  
 sir Thomas, 29, 145.  
 Child, sir Francis, 387.  
 sir Joseph, paper on the coinage by, 721, 722.  
 Chinery, a jacobite, 321.  
 Chippenham, 478.  
 letter dated from, 334, 390.  
 Chirac, Dr., 751.  
 Chitty, Mr., daughter and son-in-law of, 795.  
 Chivas, camp of, letter dated from, 375.  
 Choiseul, marshal de, 542.  
 Chumley, —, of Vale Royal, a jacobite, 91.  
 Churchill, general, 639.  
 John. See Marlborough.  
 Wm., 61.  
 Cini, abbate, envoy from the emperor to Venice, history of, 706.  
 Civitavecchia, 759, 765.  
 Clan Ronald, captain of the, 293.  
 Clancarty, lord, 320.  
 escape of, from the Tower, 153, 321.  
 estate of, sale of, 264, 271, 276, 277, 282, 522, 557.  
 mother and sister of, 276, 277.  
 Clapton, a jacobite, warrant for, 145.  
 Clarendon, earl of, letter from, to princess of Orange, 31.  
 as ranger of Whitewood Forest, near Cornbury, 357, 377, 613, 614, 616, 642.  
 Clark, Mr., 109, 127, 142.  
 Clarke, captain, 270, 313.  
 Francis, warrant to, 95.  
 sir Robert, 37, 38.  
 lady, 37, 38.  
 Clayton, lord, 646.  
 Cleland, —, letter from, 338.  
 Clement XI, pope, 658, 660, 669, 703, 709, 715, 757-759, 761, 766, 767, 769-771, 774, 775, 777, 778, 780, 781-783, 788.  
 Clement, Mr., 623, 624, 625.  
 Clementin, count, 760.  
 Clent, col., 748.  
 death of, 749.  
 Clermont, lord, 763, 767.  
 count, minister to the elector palatine, 795.  
 Clesby, captain, 214.  
 Cleveland, lady, 27.  
 Cleves, 660.  
 William III at, 385, 399, 401.  
 Peter the Great at, 515.  
 Clifford, lord, 215, 442.

- Clifton, Sir Thomas (William), a jacobite, 92, 136.  
warrants for, 95, 133.  
wife of, 136.
- Clinch, James, letters from, to :—  
lord Aylesbury, 189.  
Mrs. Sweetable, 190.
- Cloyne, bishop of. *See* Ash, Dr.
- Coates, capt. George, 270.
- Coblentz, 795.
- Cocke, Jonas, 215.
- Cockleberg, Cochelsberg, letters dated from, 484, 486, 487, 494, 500.
- Cockram, sir John, 321.
- Cod fishing off Canadian coast, 732.
- Coddan, Philemon, 371, 380.
- Coddoggan, Mr., 795, 796, 797.
- Codrington, —, to command W. India regiment, 66.
- Coehern, general, 658, 663, 667.
- Coghlan, Caughlan, Mr., petition by, 272, 298.
- Cohari, count, 701.
- Coinage, amendment of, 62, 242, 254, 255, 273, 352, 372, 387, 437.  
paper on, by Sir J. Child, 721, 722.  
defacement and clipping of, 177.  
scarcity of silver, 177.  
want of money, 348, 352, 398.  
in Ireland, paper on, 744.
- Colanges, 751.
- Colbert, Mons., 748.  
death of, 750.
- Cole, a jacobite. *See* Hall.  
Robert, consul at Algiers, 274, 278, 325, 397, 458.  
Mr., 736.  
—, commander of a convoy, 690.
- Coleman, —, 670.
- Collier, regiment of, 84, 102, 109, 110, 131.
- Coling. *See* Cooling.
- Collegiano, doctor to the grand duke of Tuscany, 774.
- Collier, lord de, Dutch resident in Turkey, 605.
- Collins, a messenger, 101.  
George, merchant of Leghorn, 692.  
Mr., 485.
- Colocza, archbishop of, 700, 701.
- Cologne, 123, 468.  
cathedral, the, 795.  
elector of, 392, 593, 607.  
—, brother of, 593.  
H. Ghost inn, 795.  
letter dated from, 568.
- Colonies. *See* America; and West Indies.
- Colredo, Cardinal, 773.
- Colson, —, 753.
- Colt, sir Henry D., a spy, 322, 549, 586.  
letter from, to Shrewsbury, 559.  
letter to, from Shrewsbury, 541.
- Comeray, prince of, 334.  
regiment of, 277.
- Commission, Court of High, 33.
- Compeigne, 612.
- Compton, bishop of London, 29, 181, 636, 639.  
—, suspension of, 32.  
Mr., gentleman usher of the privy chamber, 647.
- Conant, Mrs., a jacobite, of Norfolk St., 320.
- Confessarius, father, 92.
- Coni, 247, 329.
- Coningham. *See* Cunningham.
- Coningsby, lord, governor of Ireland, 154, 168, 229, 235, 249, 361, 464-467, 568.  
letter from, to Shrewsbury, 145.
- Connecticut, 724, 727.
- Constantine, prince, 690.
- Constantinople, 672, 779, 782, 794.  
English interpreter at, 775.  
rioting at, 673.
- Conti, prince of, 487, 495, 496, 542, 570.
- Cook, Peter, a jacobite, 320, 410, 411, 412, 458, 609.  
sir Thomas, governor of the East India Company, 115, 117, 133.  
a watchmaker in Hackney, 321.
- Cooke, sir John, commissioner to the queen, 694.  
report by, 695.
- Cooling, Coling, Mr., 483, 486, 496, 637, 638.  
daughter of, 636.
- Cooper, Jo., memorandum by, 346.  
Th., a jacobite, 144, 164.  
—, warrant for, 145.
- Coote, Mr. justice, 184, 565.
- Cope, Mr., 690.
- Copenhagen, 65, 116, 431, 472, 487.  
letter dated from, 240.
- Corbais, camp at, letter dated from, 710.
- Corfu, island of, 686.
- Cork, 300.  
county of, 264, 271.  
French protestants of, house for, 319.  
James II at, 37.  
letter dated from, 110.
- Corn, export of, from England, 711, 713, 721.
- Cornaro, —, 338.  
Venetian ambassador to England, 790, 791.
- Cornbury, sale of, 613, 614, 616, 639, 640, 642.
- Cornelius, James, 37.
- Cornwall, captain, 214.
- Cornwallis, lord, 253.  
Mrs., marriage of, 103.
- Corsica, 756.
- Corunna (Corrona), 180, 180.  
consul of, 455.
- Cosse, Madame de, 749.
- Cottle Rostie, 747.
- Cotterell, sir Charles, 633.
- Cotton, Mr., 759, 760, 776.  
Mrs., a jacobite, warrant for, 144.  
sir Robert, 246.
- Cotton library, the, 768.
- Couchman, Charles, warrant to, 145.
- Coudre, island of (Canada), 730.
- Counter *alias* Ramsey, a jacobite, 321.

Courland, conquered by the Czar, 703.  
 Coursan, M. de, 51, 53.  
 Courten, sir William, 30.  
   heirs of, and the Dutch East India Company, 618-620.  
 Courtin, Monsieur, French minister, 423.  
 Courtray, 577, 592, 612.  
 Coutts, Thomas, 350.  
 Coventry, bishop of, 32.  
   mayor of, 236.  
 Coventry, Mr. secretary, 470.  
 Coworde (Holland), 128.  
 Cox, Mr., 104, 199, 334.  
   — justice, chief commissioner of inspection into forfeitures in Ireland, 160.  
   a plumber in Picadilly, a jacobite, 163.  
   sir Richard, 260.  
 Crafford, Charles, a jacobite, 314.  
 Cranborn, —, a jacobite, 320.  
 Crawford, governor of Sheerness, intrigues with jacobites, 396, 411.  
 Cremona, 704.  
 Cressett, James, 67, 108, 110, 141, 157, 479, 484.  
   letters from, 64, 69.  
 Crimes, Henry, warrant for, 327.  
 Croatian troops employed by allies, 657.  
 Crofton (Croffton), 563.  
 Croisey, Mr., 189.  
 Croisse, secretary, 412.  
 Croissy, chev. de, 796, 799.  
 Cromwell, Oliver, 50, 240, 756.  
   war with Spain, 283.  
 Cronenburg castle, 128, 129.  
 Crookshanks, Jack, book-keeper to sir Alex. Rigby, 694.  
 Crosby, a jacobite, 104, 321.  
   mission of, from James II to England, 395.  
 Cross, —, of Rochester, a jacobite, 320.  
 Crow, Jos., 309.  
 Crowe, Chr., merchant of Leghorn, 692.  
 Crown lands in Ireland, 187-189.  
 Cruso, Mr., of Norwich, a jacobite, 320.  
 Cuff, Mr., 36.  
 Cuffaud, Cuffauld, Mr., governor to lord Cardigan, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 780, 782, 783, 789, 790.  
 Culliford, Mr., 371.  
 Culpepper, col., sympathetic powder of, 648, 649.  
 Cumber, Dr., dean of Durham, death of, 636.  
 Cunningham, Coningham, Cuningham, col., 35, 94.  
   —, regiment of, 266, 278, 279.  
   Mr., 761.  
 Cuny, Mr., a jacobite, 306.  
 Curassau, 495.  
 Curweu, Curwent, Mr., a Roman catholic prisoner in Flanders, 375, 376, 377, 379.  
   col., 321.

Customs, commissioners of the, 287.  
   officers of, 242.  
   duties on imports and exports, 711-714, 717.  
 Cutts, lord, 80, 81, 84, 109, 246, 637.  
   regiment of, 84, 102, 109, 110, 131, 151, 153.  
 Cyprus, 694.

## D

Dachau, near Munich, 683, 687.  
 Duffy, Dr., 38.  
   Mrs., 38.  
 D'Allone, proposed bombardment of, 362  
 Dalrymple, lord, 797.  
   secretary, 144.  
 Dalton, —, of Thurnham, a jacobite, 91.  
 Dametot, —, 578.  
 Daniel, Richard, paper by, on New England, 753-755.  
 Dankleman, M., Brandenburg minister, 593, 594.  
 Dantzic, 132, 542.  
 Danube, river, 684, 708, 792.  
 Danvers, Mr., 749, 752.  
 Darey, Phil., 113, 115, 119.  
 Dardanelles, the, 578.  
 Darmstadt, prince of, 666.  
 Dartford, William III at, 158.  
 Dartmouth, 221, 269, 308, 331, 337, 340.  
   governor of. See Roopo.  
 Dartmouth, lord, 477.  
 Dashwood, Mr., 756, 757, 766.  
 Dauphiné, 199, 685.  
 Davenant, Dr., 242.  
   Mr., 353.  
   —, death of, 516, 527.  
   sir Wm., company of players of, 641.  
   at Frankfort, 788, 793, 794, 795.  
 Davenport *alias* Williamson *alias* Latwood, case of, 779.  
 Dayia, papal nuncio at Vienna, 709.  
 David, a painter at Rome, 787.  
 David, king of Scotland, 790.  
 Davidson, captain, 292.  
   Mr., 294.  
 Davies, sir George, merchant of Leghorn, 682.  
 Davis, —, 463.  
   Capt. Henry, a jacobite, 306.  
   Mr., servant to the elector Palatine, 795, 797, 799.  
 Day, Thomas, proposed deputy lieutenant for Cambridgeshire, 379.  
 Dayrolle, D'Ayroll, M., secretary to Mr. Stanhope, 661, 795, 799.  
 Deal, 89, 132.  
 Dean, Edward, high sheriff of the County of Dublin, 231.

- Deane, col., mission of, from Ireland, 425, 427, 429.
- Deene (Dean), Northants, 771.
- Deer coursing at Florence, 756.
- Deerham. *See* Derham.
- Deinse, in Flanders, 118.
- Delafage, Mons., 711.
- Delawarr, lord, 440.
- Delft (Delft), French ministers at, 436, 444, 449-451, 452, 498, 523, 585, 799.
- Dellavall, de Lavall, lady Elizabeth, 295. *See also* Hackett.
- sir Ralph, intrigues with the jacobites, 396.
- Delphino, sign., Venetian ambassador at Vienna, 677, 685-687, 699, 702, 704, 705.
- Denbigh, earl of, 291.
- Denmark, commissary of, in England. *See* Pauli.
- cornships from, for France, 65-69, 72, 77, 80, 83, 87, 93, 94, 95, 98.
- dispute with, England concerning flag, 116-121, 126, 128, 129, 132, 135-137, 140-142, 149, 153, 155, 234, 240, 241, 243.
- English minister at, 243.
- envoy of, 351, 795, 796.
- , in France. *See* Meyererown.
- George prince of, 211, 269, 280, 289, 297, 300, 301, 304, 307, 312, 315, 319, 322-325, 328, 455, 456, 458, 707.
- , debt to, 88, 93, 143, 460, 466.
- , letter from, mentioned, to doge of Venice, 602-605.
- king of, 79, 85, 116, 121, 128, 142, 240, 380, 460, 472.
- , daughter of, intrigues for marriage of, with William III, 380, 388.
- , disputes of, with duke of Holstein, 475, 478.
- , governor to. *See* Alfelt.
- princess of. *See* Anne, of England.
- relations of, with:—
- Allies, 64, 65.
- England, 103, 104, 116-121, 380.
- France, 64, 65, 437.
- Holland, 431, 437.
- Poland, 775.
- ships of. *See* Ships.
- treaties with England, 94, 98, 136, 141, 142, 149, 153, 155, 431, 437.
- troops of, in Upper Austria, 690.
- Densiter, capt., 585.
- Deptford, 138, 307, 746, 799.
- Derbyshire, 438.
- Derham, Deerham. Dereham, sir Thomas, 318, 374, 605, 707, 750.
- Derry, bishop of, 557, 600, 617, 618.
- Desalleurs, Mons., 701.
- Devon, lieutenancy of, 362, 363.
- Devonshire, duke of. *See* Cavendish.
- Deyell, captain James, a jacobite, 163.
- Dieconson, Wm., a jacobite, 92.
- Dickvelt. *See* Dyckvelt.
- Dieppe (Deepee), 18, 22, 27, 28, 200, 212.
- Bastille inn at, 22.
- Dieren, in Flanders, 399.
- letters dated from, 143, 535.
- Diest, William III at, 139.
- Dilks, rear admiral, 874.
- Dillon, lord, 230, 273, 485, 490.
- Dinant, restoration of, by France, 422, 444, 608.
- proposed siege of, 351, 356.
- Dixmade, Dixmynde, in Flanders, siege of, 200, 204.
- Dizenzano, 686.
- Dod, Mr., 756.
- Doire, river, the, 379.
- Dominichain, picture of a pope by, 759.
- Dona, countess, 609, 643.
- Donauwert (Donavert), 793.
- victory of, 780, 791.
- Donckt, near Oudenarde, letter dated from, 117.
- Donelan *alias* Donelaw, a jacobite, 321.
- warrant for, 145.
- Donnela, Mr., sergeant, 161.
- Dopp, M., 356, 481.
- Doran, Mr., 708.
- Dorchester, lady, 366, 398.
- Catherine, daughter of, 366.
- Doria, Clemente, 754.
- prince of, 754.
- Mr., 161.
- Dorington, col., a jacobite, 320.
- Dorislaus, Mr., 50.
- Dorman, Ths., merchant of Leghorn, 627, 692.
- Doropeze. *See* Oropeze.
- Dorset and Middlesex, earl of, lord chamberlain, 61, 63, 107, 111, 120, 139, 578, 616, 617, 634, 638, 645.
- Douai (Doway), Scots jesuit college at, 295, 296.
- Doughty, Mr., chaplain to lord Arundel of Trerice, 163.
- Dover, 141, 167, 316, 589, 746.
- castle of, 540.
- jacobites at, 91, 540.
- troops at, 251.
- French prisoners at, plot to escape, 248.
- Dover Road, 308.
- Downes, Mr., 791.
- Downing, Mr., 785.
- Downs, the, 94, 116, 119, 124, 125, 127, 129, 136, 138, 149, 167, 197, 210, 211, 213, 221, 224, 305, 306, 308, 311, 315, 324, 356.
- letters dated from, 212, 213.
- "royal chamber of the," 241.
- Doynes, Robert, chief baron of Ireland, 189, 248.
- Drake, Mr., a jacobite, 320.
- Draughhedaugh. *See* Drogheda.
- Drayton, 625.
- Drewitt, Thomas, seaman, 299.
- Dreyden, Mr., 746, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 764, 766.
- death of, 768.

Drogheda (Draughhedagh), earl of, justice of Ireland, 365, 474, 480, 534, 557, 558, 581, 582, 583, 611.

Drummond, Drommond, lieut., 127, 131.  
Mr., 796.  
of Hawthorndon, sir William, 296.

Dryden. *See* Dreyden.

Du Bart, 75, 77, 78, 83, 86-89, 93, 96, 97, 110, 122, 124-126, 146, 148, 169, 307, 308, 320, 368, 542, 570.

Dubeau, M., 463.

Dublin, 239, 235, 327, 477.  
address from, to William III, 314.  
"association" in, 314.  
archbishop of, 622.  
archbishopric of, 62, 63.  
Council office, letters dated from, 495.  
governors and deputy governors of, 99.  
letters dated from, 36, 39, 225, 233, 248, 259, 272, 276, 344, 352, 358, 362, 425, 427, 432, 482, 490, 513, 518, 521, 528, 534, 537, 545, 553, 561, 588, 599.  
news from, 332.  
Phenix park, letters dated from, 98, 106.  
sheriffs of, 230, 231.  
troops of James II in, 90.

Duchess royal, residence of, at Turin, 241.

Duglas, information of, 384.  
a jacobite, lord Dundee's chaplain, 321.

Dunbar, captain, a jacobite, 144, 163.  
lord, 91.

Duncannon, governor of. *See* Gefferys.

Duncomb, Mr., 385, 387.

Dundee, viscount, general of king James's forces in Scotland, 43, 44, 292, 293.  
letter to, from James II, 39.

Dunellon, a jacobite lawyer, 144.

Dunfermline, earl of, 292, 293, 294.  
forfeiture of, 203.

Dungan, col., 492.

Dungeness, 167, 200.

Dungenhall, 90.

Dunkell, lord, 293.

Dunkirk, 51, 75, 77, 79, 83, 86, 87, 89, 93, 97, 126, 127, 169, 210, 294, 306, 310, 315, 327, 336, 448, 542, 584, 612.  
attempts on, 107, 110-113, 122, 124, 130-132, 134-137, 141, 191, 204.  
—, account of, 211-213.  
battle of, 35.  
governor of, 298.  
news from, 307.  
preparations at, 608.  
Scotch troops at, 292.  
state of, 192.

Durant, Durans, —, a jacobite, 320.

Durel, Mr., 794.

Durham, dean of. *See* Cumber.

Dursley, lord, English minister in Holland, 65, 67, 77, 83, 87, 192, 440.  
description of, 693.

Dusseldorf, Dusseldorp, 661, 685, 795.  
letter dated from, 711.

Dutasta, a alien, 289.

Dutch. *See* Holland.

Dyckvelt, Dykevelt, Dickvelt, M., Dutch minister, etc., 31, 67, 88, 93, 350, 364, 371, 373, 376, 377, 379, 380, 382, 385, 402-404, 408, 423, 426, 428, 429, 436, 443, 444, 448, 450, 460, 507, 607, 612.

## E

Earthquakes at Rome, 765-768.

Easthamptstead, letter dated from, 242.

East India Company. *See* India, East.

East Indies. *See* Indies, East.

Eastland merchants, 98, 177.  
ships, 116, 129.

Ebersdorf, 677, 687.

Eccleston, capt., a jacobite, 92.

Echelles, 754.

Echlin (Ecline) [Sir Henry], baron of the Irish Exchequer, 160.

Eckeren, battle of, 606.

Edgworth, Sir John, 272.

Edinburgh, 163, 295, 296.  
castle of, captain of, 244.  
—, deputy governor of, 294.  
cross, proclamation of William and Mary at, 46.  
letters dated from, 40, 194, 201, 206, 207, 214, 216.

Edling, Mr., 629.

Edmonds, a jacobite, 321.

Edon, Toby, a jacobite, 320.

Edward III, and presentation of the garter, picture of, 790.

Edwards, captain, 335.  
Mr., "the painter," 757, 760, 761, 785.

Edlingham, lord, 764, 765, 766, 767.

Eggthall, 687.

Eisenbach, 700, 701.

Elbe, toll on, paper on, 745.

Elections, conduct of, 246.  
soldiers at, 223.

Electoral college, the, 449.

Electoral prince, the, 401.

Elizabeth, queen of England, courtships of, 388.

Elliot, Mrs., 321, 637.  
Robert, of Rupert St., London, 163, 164.  
Walter, 270.

Ellis, bishop, 758, 759, 760, 763, 764, 766, 780.

Elsmore, 116.

Ely, bishop of, permission to leave England, 364, 367.

England, 18, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27, 37, 43, 52, 67, 90, 111, 196, 198, 203, 205, 207-209, 215, 217, 218, 222, 237, 238, 240, 247, 250, 254, 271, 283, 285, 289, 292, 294-296, 304, 314, 319, 330, 342, 370, 416, 422, 427, 429, 430, 432, 463, 481, 483-485.

England—*cont.*

and:—

- Algiers, 590.  
 Barbary, 124, 125, 134, 146, 149.  
 Brandenburg, 523, 594.  
 Denmark, 103, 104, 116-121, 380.  
 —, quarrel with, concerning flag, 116-121, 123, 128, 129, 132, 135, 136, 137, 140, 141, 142, 149, 153, 155, 234, 240, 241, 245.  
 Canaries, trade with, 733, 741.  
 France, threatened invasion by, 75, 91, 177, 185, 187, 231, 303-307, 310, 320, 424, 432, 746.  
 —, peace with, 350, 351, 370, 378, 405, 408, 426, 445, 450, 457, 471, 480, 495-8, 500, 504-7, 511, 512, 523, 525, 533, 543, 547, 548, 556, 560, 569.  
 —, —, articles for, 435, 572, 574, 577.  
 —, declaration of war against, 762.  
 —, protestants of, 715.  
 —, in Canada, 723-732, 734, 735, 739.  
 Genoa, 158, 597, 598, 603, 604-606, 655.  
 —, trade with, 279, 598, 604, 605.  
 Hanover, 89, 97, 115, 117.  
 Holland, 608.  
 —, exportation of butter, beef and corn from, 711, 713, 714.  
 —, lead and tin to, 713.  
 —, linen trade with, 711-714, 717.  
 Hungary, 691.  
 Ireland, 94, 95, 111, 145, 150, 600.  
 —, wool trade in, 543, 583, 616, 742.  
 —, linen trade in, 742-744.  
 —, coinage in, 744, 745.  
 Leghorn, trade with, 627, 628, 630, 673-675, 678-680, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698.  
 Messina, 788.  
 Rome, 709.  
 Russia, 507, 708.  
 Savoy, 102, 355, 451, 452, 688, 776, 786.  
 Spain, 140, 578.  
 Sweden, 80-86, 94, 96, 102-104, 106, 107, 110, 112, 120, 608.  
 —, dispute with, concerning flag, 254, 247, 258.  
 Tripoli, 181, 599.  
 Tuscany, as to neutrality, 674, 675, 678-683, 690.  
 Venice, 597, 598, 603, 604, 606, 609, 677, 697, 698, 699, 701, 714.  
 West Indies, trade with, 735, 736, 739-742.

England—*cont.*

ambassadors and ministers in:—

- Danish. *See* Pauli.  
 Dutch, 30, 62, 97, 105, 106, 108, 366. *See also* Beuningen.  
 —, ceremonies concerning, 633.  
 French. *See* Barillon and Tallard.  
 Genoese, 273, 378.  
 German, 246, 252, 653. *See also* Leschorin; Gallash; Wratelau.  
 Savoy, 633, 640.  
 Spanish, 107, 108, 140, 271.  
 —, priest of, 323.  
 Tuscan, 378, 387, 680. *See also* Rinuccini; Terriesi; Zeffirini.  
 Venetian, 313, 493, 502, 603. *See also* Cornaro; Soranzo; Venier; Vignoli.  
 —, ceremonies concerning, 633.  
 bank of, deputy governor of. *See* Godfrey, Michael.  
 —, foundation of, 79.  
 —, gentlemen of, 204.  
 —, loan from, to the army, 372, 380, 381, 383, 386.  
 board of ordnance of, 433.  
 church of, 209, 210, 717, 797.  
 —, parties in, 719.  
 distress in, because of want of money, 348, 352, 378, 380, 393.  
 exchequer of, 133, 722.  
 —, state of, 472, 473, 630, 695.  
 —, baron of. *See* Blenke.  
 —, chancellor of. *See* Ernlley; Montagu.  
 —, lord chief baron of. *See* Atkins.  
 fleet of. *See* Ships.  
 foreign troops, enlistment of, 66-68, 72, 78, 88, 89, 97, 115, 117, 721.  
 —, payment for, 115, 721.  
 French refugees in, 683.  
 jacobite plots in, 303-306, 311-322, 393.  
 judges of, 152, 289.  
 kings of. *See* Charles; James; William.  
 lords justices of, 185, 186, 190, 191, 193, 194, 200, 207, 210, 219, 221, 222, 224, 231, 232, 237-239, 333, 338, 340-343, 348, 352-354, 358, 363, 367, 368, 370, 373-375, 378-380, 382-386, 388, 390, 391, 398, 399, 404, 413, 472, 480, 485, 486, 489, 494, 496, 500, 509, 510, 511, 512, 515, 516, 526, 527, 532, 533, 537, 538, 540, 542, 553, 584, 615, 617, 618, 620.  
 —, appointment of, 182, 183.  
 —, messages from, to Sir John Fenwick, 409, 410.  
 militia of, 55.  
 news from, 67, 87, 83, 96, 479, 602.  
 North, rioting in, 152, 289.  
 officials of:—  
 attorney general. *See* Levins;  
 Trevor; Ward.  
 chief justices. *See* Holt, North,  
 Scroggs and Treby.



## England—cont.

officials of:—cont.

lord chancellor. *See* Finch, Jeffrey and Somers.— keeper. *See* Somers.— privy seal. *See* Pembroke; Lonsdale; Tankerville.— treasurer. *See* Godolphin, postmaster general, 49, 50.secretaries of state, 674, 708, 753, 763. *See also* Finch; Harley;

Hedges; Jenkins; Shrewsbury; Trenchard; Trumbull; Vernon.

secretary at war. *See* Blaithwayt; St. John.solicitor general, 256, 267, 289, 420. *See also* Hawles;

Trevor.

works, surveyor of, 623, 630, 633, 635.

parliament of, 78, 82, 88, 106, 112, 113, 114, 120, 124, 130, 132, 134,

145, 157, 165, 172, 185, 236, 245, 254, 256-258, 266, 268, 269, 272,

231, 308, 322, 352, 354, 409, 418-422, 424, 452, 485, 517, 543, 555,

569, 576, 577, 583, 610, 616, 618, 620, 640, 647.

—, war question in, 409, 415, 418, 420, 421, 423, 430, 431, 437.

—, attainder of sir John Fenwick in, 420, 423, 426, 427, 429, 430, 433, 434, 438, 439.

—, proceedings against duke of Shrewsbury in, 421, 422, 438-441, 443.

—, proceedings against earl of Monmouth in, 438, 439.

—, enquiries in, respecting admiralty, 456.

—, opened by queen Anne (1704), 703.

—, proposed address against France to William III, 745.

—, debate as to standing army, 579, 590, 593.

—, houses of, killing of vermin in, 636.

post office, commissioners of, 62.

—, gentlemen of, 145.

pretenders to the throne of, 370, 347.

privy council of, 95, 97, 98, 105, 106, 108, 114, 135, 193, 197, 198, 222,

244, 246, 248, 251, 252, 254, 266, 237, 331, 339, 366, 383, 408, 418,

420, 426, 489, 490, 493, 494, 498, 501, 502, 509, 510, 511, 515, 516,

517, 520, 530, 533, 555, 574, 578, 641.

—, clerks of, 485, 487, 488, 494, 496, 508.

—, letter from, to lords justices of Ireland, 616, 617.

—, lords of, appeal in, 106.

—, plot against, 623.

—, lord president of. *See* Osborne; Radnor; Pembroke.

## England, privy council of—cont.

— minutes, 60, 63, 65, 66, 85, 107, 109, 111, 115, 117, 120, 125, 130,

131, 138, 139, 141, 156, 165, 182, 183, 241, 242, 255, 258, 267, 269,

274, 275, 277, 280, 286, 289, 290, 294, 298, 300, 301, 307, 312, 315,

319, 322-328, 455, 458, 578.

—, proceedings in, 29, 30.

protestants of, 279.

queens of, 746. *See also* Anne; Catherine; Elizabeth; Henrietta; Mary.

regency in, 460.

subsides from, to allies, 78.

treasury, the, 62, 78, 104, 108, 110, 115, 117, 144, 183, 226, 255, 280,

323, 342, 352, 367, 380, 417, 428, 455, 472, 485, 508, 511, 513, 578,

630, 635, 636, 637, 638, 644, 645, 646.

—, lords of the, 72, 228, 242, 348, 402, 500, 637.

treaties with:—

Algiers, 181.

Denmark, 94, 98, 136, 141, 142, 149, 153, 155, 431, 437.

Holland, 30, 31, 119, 618-620.

Saxony, 102.

Sweden, 94, 98.

union of with Scotland, 654, 663.

—, discussed, 716-718.

## English, the:—

in America. *See* America.

migration of, to France, 364.

ambassadors and ministers:—

in Denmark, 243.

at the Hague. *See* Dursley; Meadows; Stanhope.at Paris. *See* Lockhart; Manchester; Montagu; Portland.

at Rome, 759.

to Savoy. *See* Masene.to Spain. *See* Stanhope.in Sweden, 243, 247. *See also* Robinson.to Switzerland. *See* Hervart.in Turkey. *See* Chandos; Paget.at Venice. *See* Manchester; Fancenberg.

at Vienna, 670, 671, 677.

channel, the, 83, 89, 95, 98, 116, 325, 357, 431, 560.

consuls abroad, 61, 74, 124, 134, 154, 289, 270, 327, 363, 455, 456, 458, 591, 592, 603. *See also* Baker; Blackwell; Broughton; Cole;

Kerby; Kirk.

manufactures for Baltic ports, 177.

merchants, 324, 326, 400.

—, protection for, in Ireland, 344, 352-355.

—, in Holland, 366, 372.

—, in Italy, 759.

—, at Leghorn, letters from, 627, 628, 630, 694.

—, trade with Russia, 507.

English, the, merchants—*cont.*

- at Venice, 371, 588, 590, 597, 606.
- in Spain, 352, 776.
- officer, an, suspicions as to, 454.
- packetboats, passports for, 471.
- plenipotentiaries for peace, 449.
- , description of, 475, 478, 560.
- See also Pembroke; Villiers; Williamson.
- prisoners, treatment of, 282, 290, 661.
- seamen, illtreatment of, by the French, 282.
- , treatment of, at Venice, 588.
- spies in France, 508, 536.
- troops, 67, 73, 77, 78, 123, 126, 143, 166, 177, 179, 180, 182, 183, 183, 187, 221, 222, 224, 225, 230-238, 241, 251, 253, 257, 280, 291, 470, 472.
- , clothing for, 121.
- , payment for, 121, 180, 265, 349, 350, 360, 364, 367, 369, 373, 432, 485, 489, 503.
- , for defence of Barcelona, 182, 183, 191.
- , in Savoy, 238, 239, 268, 279, 355, 391, 417, 423.
- , in France, 292.
- , in Bavaria, 791, 793.
- , in Flanders, 341, 344, 303, 432, 480, 721.
- , —, discontent among, 360, 369, 373, 430, 451, 454, 457, 460, 474.
- , embarkation of, 71, 75, 84, 85, 87, 102, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 115, 116, 120, 121, 126, 127, 131, 135, 139, 142, 166, 168, 176, 191, 332, 336, 342.
- , commissioners of transportation, estimate by, 163.
- , disposition of, after the war, 554, 556, 557, 570, 571, 577, 579, 590, 593, 609.
- See also Army, the.
- English, Mr., 785, 786.
- Enniskillen (Inskilling), 323.
- Epicurus, letter from, to Menecus, mentioned, 745.
- Eres. See Hyeres.
- Erizzi, Venetian ambassador at Rome, 769, 782.
- Erle, major general, hostage of, 584.
- , Mr. gentleman usher, 633.
- Eruley, sir John, chancellor of the exchequer, 29.
- Essex, earl of, 29.
- Este, 790.
- Esterhazy, prince palatine, to be deposed, 700.
- Eugene, of Savoy, prince, 274, 279, 313, 684, 693, 766, 780, 796.
- , letter from, to duke of Savoy, 360.
- , campaigns of, in Italy, 656, 657, 663, 668, 685, 708, 717, 781.
- , and the French protestants, 715.
- , at Blenheim, 788.

- Europe, catholic princes of, 205.
- Eustace, father Thomas, 755.
- Evans, Mr., warrant for, 56.
- , of Greenwich, a jacobite, 320.
- , of the Old Bailey, a jacobite, 320.
- , sir Ste., ship of, 324.
- Eveling, Mr., 535.
- Evertsen, vice-admiral, 143, 337, 381.
- Excise men, 352.
- Excise bill for Ireland, 193, 223, 225, 254, 272.
- Exeter, 118.
- , lord, 759.
- , wife of, tomb of, designed at Rome, 787.
- Eyford, duke of Shrewsbury's house near, 59, 172, 173, 568, 590.
- , letters dated from, 174, 228, 413, 414, 417, 418, 427, 428, 429, 432, 443, 446, 450, 464, 465, 466, 468, 536-533, 565, 566, 568.
- Eyles. See Iles.

## F

- Fagel, general, 658.
- Fairfax, lord, 91.
- Falkland, Falkland, lord, 185.
- , appointed envoy at the Hague, 65, 67, 68.
- , death of, 70, 76.
- Falmouth, 74, 233.
- Fano, 789.
- Farcy, M., post for, 652, 653.
- Faringdon, col., regiment of, 121, 127, 131, 142.
- Farmer, Mr., 708, 737, 789.
- , Mrs., 624.
- Fauconberg, Fauconbridge, lord, ambassador at Venice, 512, 591, 596.
- Faulconer, Wm., merchant, 733.
- Faulconieri, Paul, 759, 761, 764, 766, 776, 777.
- Faulkland. See Falkland.
- Faure, M. le, 752.
- Faversham (Feversham), jacobites at, 91.
- Faversham, Feversham, lord, 91, 320.
- , stables of, in Somerset Yard or House, 320.
- Fay, M. de, 670.
- Feilding, Mr., 501, 502.
- Felton, Mr., 379, 418.
- Fenestrolles, 300.
- Fenwick, sir John, 320, 463, 624.
- , information of a jacobite plot by, 393-396, 400, 410-413.
- , trial of, 414, 415, 420, 423, 426, 427, 429, 430, 433, 434, 435, 438, 439.
- , messages from and to the lords justices, 409, 410.

Fenwick, sir John—*cont.*  
 —, advice to, from lord Monmouth, 426.  
 —, intended escape of, 533.  
 lady Mary, 429, 430, 439.  
 —, message from, to lord Aylesbury, 414.  
 —, three papers delivered by, at the bar of the House of Lords, 433.  
 Ferdinando, an actor, 660.  
 Ferguson, a Jacobite, 320.  
 Ferrante, comte, of Naples, 787.  
 Ferrara, 769.  
 —, affair of, 781, 782.  
 Ferrari, Giuseppe, 766.  
 Ferville (Fvriille), capt., commander of the Foudroyante, 336.  
 Fetherstone, Mr., of Alicante, 149.  
 Feversham. *See* Faversham.  
 Fez, Emperor of, ransom to, for British slaves, 181.  
 Figarolo, retreat of imperial troops from, 704.  
 Finall, 170, 179, 180, 191, 274, 280.  
 Finch, Daniel, earl of Nottingham, secretary of state; 29, 55, 60, 88, 170, 176, 192, 294, 314, 400, 651, 661, 673, 677, 688, 779.  
 —, warrant by, 56.  
 —, and memorial from Leghorn merchants, 692, 698.  
 Heneage, earl of Nottingham, lord chancellor, 29.  
 Mr., 242.  
 Fingal, earl of, 448.  
 Finisterre (Fenister), Cape, 330.  
 Finko, a Jacobite, 320.  
 Fireships, 123, 137, 167, 168, 186, 211, 212, 214, 218, 270, 284, 306, 307, 310, 324, 325, 347.  
 Fireworks, 578.  
 Fisher, a Jacobite, 320.  
 —, warrant for, 327.  
 —, capt., a spy, 496, 508, 536, 586.  
 Fitzgerald, col., 463.  
 —, Messrs., petition from, 73, 77.  
 Fitzpatrick, captain, commander of the Burford, 214, 235, 236.  
 col., 68, 72.  
 Fitzwater, lord, 440.  
 Flag officers, council of, 269, 270, 305, 330, 335, 336.  
 Flamarin, —, 757, 760, 761.  
 Flanders, 24, 26, 80, 125, 126, 154, 203, 206, 209, 226, 238, 279, 295, 307, 366, 372, 445, 451, 460, 463, 464, 502, 519, 526, 608, 778, 784.  
 —, campaigns in, 55, 66, 72, 77, 78, 79, 83, 93, 98, 101, 102, 113, 115, 116, 118, 126, 128, 132, 195, 303, 351, 361, 371, 457, 467, 470, 475, 481, 496, 505, 524, 542, 663, 666-669, 676, 769, 771, 791.  
 Canadian Indians in, 725.  
 English papists in, 443.  
 governor of. *See* Bavaria, elector of.  
 merchants of, memorial of, 345.  
 news from, 419, 468, 602.

Flanders—*cont.*  
 paymaster in. *See* Hill.  
 pilots from, 130, 138.  
 surrender of towns in, 592, 599, 607, 612.  
 Fleckeroe, Fleckeren, Flickero, 65, 77, 80, 83, 169.  
 Fleet, sir John, deputy governor of the East India company, 117, 121, 133, 258, 267.  
 Fleet hounds, the royal, 477.  
 Flemish Road, 309.  
 Fletcher, colonel, case of, 492, 500.  
 Fleurus, 77, 113.  
 Florence, 602, 607, 757.  
 —, as a health resort, 631.  
 —, and league with the pope, 782.  
 —, deer coursing at, 756.  
 —, and duke of. *See* Tuscany.  
 —, library at, 756.  
 —, letters dated from, 326, 612, 631, 636, 661, 667, 671, 674, 675, 678, 680, 692, 693, 696, 697.  
 —, opera at, 756.  
 —, pictures at, 756, 757.  
 —, Poggio Imperiale, 757.  
 —, Ricardi's palace at, 756.  
 —, *See also* Tuscany.  
 Floyd, captain David, 321.  
 —, mission of, to James II from Marlborough and Russell, 333, 394.  
 —, commander of W. India regiment, 66.  
 Flushing, 672.  
 Foligno, 789.  
 Folkestone (Foulston), 91.  
 Polliot, lord, 517, 537.  
 Fondi (Fundì), princes of, 396, 408.  
 Fontainebleau, 747.  
 Fontanelle, M., letter from, as to Borneo, mentioned, 798.  
 Fontenay, M., letters from, to lord Bath, lord Lansdowne and Shrewsbury, 51-53.  
 —, letter to, from Shrewsbury, 54.  
 —, project of, 51-54.  
 Foote, Robert, merchant, 738.  
 Forbes, Forbes, father, 761, 763, 767, 768, 778, 783, 788.  
 —, alias Marr, father, superior of the Scots jesuit college at Down, 295, 296.  
 —, lord, a Jacobite prisoner in the Tower, 346, 347.  
 —, (Forbes), sir James, 390.  
 Ford, Thomas, pilot of a Portuguese ship, 331.  
 Forest act, the, 357, 377.  
 Forest. M. do., 51.  
 Forester. *See* Forster.  
 Forgatch, general, 684.  
 Forgery and the archbishop of Canterbury, 386.  
 Forster, Forrester, Forester, Sir Andrew, 321, 346.  
 —, pardon for, 578.  
 —, son of, 321.  
 sir William, servant of, post for, 640.

Fort Mingsaut (Mignaud), 123.  
 Fort Nelson, Hudson's Bay, capture of, by the French, 728, 732.  
 Fossen, a cornet and jacobite, 320.  
 Fosset, Mr., of Oxford, a jacobite, 321.  
 Foulereas, la, a jacobite, 76, 79.  
 Foulks, captain, 322, 361.  
 Foulston. *See* Folkestone.  
 Fontaine, colonel, a jacobite, 293, 321, 412.  
     sir Andrew, 761.  
 Fourteens, the broad, 69, 70, 72, 77, 78, 79, 80, 83, 86, 87, 89, 90, 93, 96, 169.  
 Fowler, Mr., of Genoa, 299, 330.  
 Fox, Mr., 485, 489, 503.  
     Mrs., a jacobite, 411.  
     sir Stephen, 55, 242, 463.  
 France, 37, 38, 46, 49, 74, 81, 91, 135, 196, 197, 204, 205, 212, 215, 231, 247, 253, 258, 265, 271, 292, 296, 300, 314, 325, 393, 448, 463, 474, 546, 779.  
     *and:—*  
     Barbary, 124, 125, 134.  
     Bavaria, 392, 393.  
     continental peace, 338, 341, 344, 349-351, 367, 368, 370, 373, 376, 377-379, 382, 391-393, 397, 398, 402, 404, 405, 408, 415, 417-420, 422-426, 428-431, 436, 437, 442-445, 447-455, 457, 458, 460, 464, 468, 471, 472, 474, 475, 476, 480, 482, 483, 487, 488, 492, 495, 497, 498, 500, 501, 504, 506, 507, 512, 514, 519, 523, 525, 526, 528, 529, 530, 531, 538, 540, 541, 542, 543, 547, 548, 550, 551.  
     —, signed at Ryswick, 554, 556, 557, 560, 561, 567, 569, 571, 572, 577, 579, 581, 592, 593, 627.  
     Denmark, 64, 65, 437.  
     England, 350, 351, 370, 378, 405, 408, 426, 445, 450, 457, 471, 480, 495, 496, 498, 500, 501, 504, 506, 507, 511, 512, 523, 525, 538.  
     —, articles for peace with, 435, 572, 574, 577.  
     —, proposed invasion of, by, 75, 91, 177, 185, 187, 291, 303-7, 310, 320, 424, 432, 746.  
     —, designs on Ireland by, 421, 437.  
     —, —, Scotland by, 307, 310, 313, 437.  
     —, as to union with Scotland, 716, 717.  
     Genoa, 604.  
     Germany, 417.  
     Holland, trade with, 405, 414, 452, 714, 798, 799.  
     Indies, trade with, 721, 796.  
     Italy, 396, 415, 685.  
     Messina, 788.  
     Milan, 341, 347, 363, 375, 379, 381, 390.

France—*cont.*

*and:—*

Portugal, treaty between, 181.  
     —, relations, with, 667.  
 Rome, 709, 774, 784.  
     —, league with pope of, 701, 702, 704.  
 Savoy, 162, 341-343, 347, 348, 350, 351, 353, 355, 358, 359, 361, 363-368, 370-373, 375, 376, 378, 379, 381, 387, 388, 389, 392, 398, 400, 404, 408, 417, 419, 424, 451, 452, 453, 459, 606, 657, 772, 775, 781.  
 Saxony, 472, 787.  
 Spain, 279, 280, 285, 303, 404, 408, 417, 577, 608.  
     —, trade with, in Genoese ships, 153, 270, 286, 287, 290.  
 Spanish succession, 610, 612, 613.  
 Venice, 381, 686, 704, 705.  
 aliens from, 289.  
 ambassadors and ministers to:—  
     Danish. *See* Meyererow.  
     English. *See* Lockhart; Manchester; Montagu; Portland.  
     Swedish, 235.  
     Venetian, 606, 705.  
 Anne, queen of, 19.  
     —, illness of, 303, 304, 389.  
 bastille of, 728, 729, 750.  
 Canadian Indians in, 725, 729.  
 Charles VII, king of, 749.  
 coast fortifications of, 190.  
 earships for, from Denmark, Sweden, and Genoa, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 77, 78, 80, 83, 87, 93, 94, 95, 132, 604.  
 corn from Ireland for, 137.  
 dauphin of, in command of the army in Flanders, 66, 128.  
     —, and the Spanish succession, 404.  
 distress in, 340.  
 emissaries and officers from, to Hungary, 700, 701.  
 English designs on, 65, 66, 70-75, 81, 83-85, 87, 162, 433.  
     —, spies in, 508, 536.  
 famine in, 395.  
 fleet of. *See* Ships.  
 inns in, description of, 748.  
 intelligence about, 102, 103, 281, 237.  
     — from, 162, 166, 176, 275, 291, 311, 332, 357, 386, 409, 411, 417, 419-421, 424, 430, 443, 496.  
 intendant-general of commerce in. *See* Lagnie.  
 Irish refugees in, 546, 549.  
     — troops in, 606.  
 jacobite plots in, 185, 187, 189, 192, 291-296, 304, 307, 311-321, 393-396, 434, 445, 493.  
 linen manufacture in, 712.  
 Louis XIV, king of, 19, 24, 92, 175, 189, 205, 206, 231, 294, 303, 304, 315, 343, 431, 554, 561, 571, 612, 729, 767.  
     —, alluded to as "Mr. Kemp's" brother, 190.

France, Louis XIV, king of—*cont.*

- , continental policy of, 205, 206, 370.
- , subsidy from, to troops of James II, 292, 293.
- , illness of, 339, 391, 398, 399, 404.
- , and the jacobites, 393-395, 411, 412.
- , recognition of son of James II by, 758, 760.
- , and peace, 415, 419.
- , and William III, 483, 576.
- , interview with duke of Shrewsbury, 747.
- , and Louvois, 749, 750.
- , and Colbert, 750.
- , migration of English to and from, 364.
- , naval power of, 102, 199.
- , preparations in, 186, 608.
- , papal nuncio for, 708, 709.
- , protestants in, 317, 339, 390, 749.
- , manifesto by, 435.
- , relief of, 258.
- , oppression of, 715, 716, 718, 747, 748.
- , capture of, 231.
- , *See also* Camisards.
- , recognition of William III by, 350, 392, 402, 423, 425, 426, 428, 429, 444, 449, 480, 483, 488, 492, 503, 504, 506, 523, 576.
- , renunciation of king James by, 492, 501, 504, 506, 523, 561, 606, 608.
- , secretary of state for foreign affairs in, 448.
- , south of, as a cure for Shrewsbury, 638.
- , troops of king James in, 253, 281, 292, 293, 596.
- , whig spies in, 295.
- Francia, circle of, 356, 373.
- François, a Frenchman, project of, 752, 753.
- Frankfort, 423, 457, 509, 711, 783.
- , calvinist church at, 793.
- , emperor's resident at, at, 794.
- , letters dated from, 453, 570.
- Franklyn or Frankland, Mr., 711, 786, 788, 789, 790.
- Frascati, Frascati, 758, 761, 763, 765.
- Fraxier, sir Peter, 463.
- Freind, sir John, 320, 323.
- Fremain, Mr., groom of the robes to William III, 637.
- French, Arthur, 490.
- French ambassadors:—
  - at Constantinople. *See* Haye.
  - in England, 621; *and see* Barillon; Tallard.
  - , interview with William III, 571.
  - at Genoa, 599, 605.
  - to Spain. *See* Harcourt.
  - to Venice. *See* Haye.
- , army, the, 341, 496.
- , English deserters from, 284.
- , Scotch troops in, 292-294.

French ambassadors—*cont.*

- , books, importation of, 27.
- , commissioners for peace, 444, 450, 471.
- , defeat of, at Blenheim, 783.
- , deserters, 337, 340, 342.
- , treatment of, 274.
- , execution of, 128.
- , designs, 291, 303-305, 307, 341, 430.
- , after the peace of Ryswick, 608.
- , in W. Indies, 301, 436.
- , in America, 316, 336, 723-735, 739.
- , in Canada, 723-732, 734, 735, 739.
- , list of settlements of, 730.
- , in Flanders, 72, 76-78, 98, 98, 102, 113, 116, 118, 303, 667.
- , in Jamaica, 148, 155.
- , generals, opposition of, to peace, 430.
- , goods in Portuguese ships, 175, 181.
- , ill-treatment of English prisoners by, 282, 290, 661.
- , merchants, 191, 405, 414, 452.
- , at Leghorn, 628, 630.
- , ministers, the, 300, 351.
- , officers with James II, 36.
- , preparations in Italy against Geneva, 606.
- , on behalf of king James, 206, 281, 304, 305.
- , pretended naval victory by (1704), 784-787.
- , prisoners, 61, 97, 335, 361.
- , at Dover, plot to escape, 248.
- , at the Hague, 796.
- , prizes, 369, 405-407, 767.
- , protestants at Genoa, 598.
- , refugees, 284, 297, 317, 712, 715.
- , and European peace, 415.
- , in England, 688.
- , spies, 178, 798.
- , sugar plantations in W. Indies, 742.
- , trade in the Levant, 190.
- , troops, 79, 123, 371, 593, 612, 791, 793.
- , in Italy, 702, 704, 705.
- , in Canada, 731.
- , wine for England, 621, 722.
- Frescati. *See* Frascati.
- Friedberg (Fridberg), 791.
- Frise, count, 102, 570.
- Fruville. *See* Ferville.
- Frogmorton, sir —, a jacobite, 91.
- Frontenne, earl of, 723, 725.
- Fuller, Mr., a merchant, 779.
- , William, case of, 56, 250.
- , a spy, 322.
- Fundi. *See* Fondi.
- Furley, Benjamin, 798, 799.
- , letters from and to Shrewsbury, 711, 717.
- , son of, secretary to lord Peterbro', 714, 717, 718, 798.
- Furnes, 317, 356.
- , proposed surrender of, to Spain, 392.
- Furs, Canadian, taxes on, 722.
- Furstenbergh, cardinal, 569.
- Fyfe (Five), county of, 43.

## G

- Gaeta, naval demonstrations at, 657.  
 Gage, Mr., 748.  
 Gale, Dr., schoolmaster of St. Paul's, appointed dean of York, 481.  
 Gallash, count, envoy from Vienna, 676.  
 Gallipoli, 215.  
 Galloway, Galway, bishop of. *See* Gordon.  
 Galway, 267, 324.  
   articles of, 198, 485, 489.  
   —, bill for confirming, 82, 101, 514.  
   bill for translation of archiepiscopate see of Tuam to, 515.  
   earl of. *See* Massue.  
   French prisoners at, 239.  
   taking of, 249.  
 Gambling, Act against, in Ireland, 273.  
 Gand. *See* Ghent.  
 Garard, Garrat, Garrott, Sir John, 631, 633, 639, 652.  
 Gardiner, Mr., serjeant at arms, 629, 630, 635, 636, 650.  
 Gargrave, —, 646.  
 Garonne, river, 751.  
 Garrott, Garratt. *See* Garard.  
 Garter, order of the, 447, 486, 790.  
 Garth, Dr., 633.  
 Gascone, sir Thomas, a jacobite, 91.  
 Gastanaga, marquis of, viceroy of Catalonia, 302.  
 Gatuoci, doctor to the pope, 774.  
 Gaugain, Mr., 777. *See* Grugain.  
 Gavotti, —, 771.  
 Gazette, the, 63, 64, 322, 323.  
 Gefferys, sir James, governor of Duncannon, 70.  
 Geldermasen, Mr., 793, 794.  
   Madame, sister of, 795.  
 Gelsthorp, Mr., an apothecary, 126.  
 Gembloux (Gembloirs), 77.  
   letter dated from, 365.  
 Genappe, camp at Promelles near, letters dated from, 470, 478, 479.  
 Genes, M. de, 187.  
 Geneva, 199, 257, 291, 316, 319, 502, 503, 751.  
   chargé d'affaires at, 199, 209, 217.  
   church at, ceremonies of, 751, 752.  
   duke of Shrewsbury at, 654, 752, 753.  
   French designs against, 606.  
   manège, the, 753.  
   merchants of, 300.  
   plain palms, the, 752, 573.  
   protestant deputies of, 253.  
 Gennaach, 687.  
 Genoa, 102, 103, 180, 205, 217, 275, 290, 493, 503, 667, 754, 755, 780, 782.  
 Genoa—cont.  
   and :—  
     England, 153, 597, 598, 603-606, 655.  
     —, trade with, 279, 598, 604, 605.  
     France, 604.  
     league with the pope, 782.  
     pence, 603, 604.  
   acknowledgment of William III by, 96.  
   "agent" of, 179.  
   corn for France, from, 604.  
   doge and senators of, 591, 592, 597, 598, 602, 603, 605, 606, 754.  
   English consul at, 96, 217, 258. *See also* Kirk.  
   English ministers at. *See* Blackwell.  
   English resident for, 247, 265, 279, 288.  
   English seamen at, ill-treatment of by the French, 282.  
   French minister at, 592, 599, 602. *See also* St. Olon.  
   letters dated from, 120, 282, 590, 592, 602, 603, 605, 606, 688, 697, 698.  
   merchants of, 191, 756.  
   nobility of, 493.  
   picture by Vandyk at, 754.  
   recall of sir L. Blackwell from, 707.  
   republic of, answer about provisions, 655.  
   ships of. *See* Ships.  
   slaves at, 605, 606, 755.  
   Spanish minister at, 592.  
   — nobles at, 599.  
 Genoese, the, report about, mentioned, 174.  
   envoy in England, 275, 378.  
   envoy at Madrid, letter from, 672.  
 Gerard, Gerrard, sir William, 91, 92.  
   warrant for, 133.  
 Gerardine, sir James, 192.  
 Gerland, Gerling, a jacobite, of Bangay, 320.  
 Germany, 295, 654, 666, 689, 766.  
   and :—  
     Bavaria, 786.  
     Italy, 363, 366, 381, 389, 396, 400, 415, 420.  
     Netherlands, garrisons of, 416.  
     peace negotiations, 338, 341, 349, 373, 377, 382, 387, 398, 403, 404, 408, 409, 417, 423, 424, 430, 431, 436, 442-445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 454, 457, 459, 468, 471, 472, 474, 476, 482, 495, 498, 500, 504, 505, 506, 507, 513, 523, 524, 525, 526, 528, 529, 538, 540, 541, 542, 543, 547, 548, 551, 554, 560, 567, 569, 571, 572, 573, 574, 577, 579, 581, 583, 627.  
     Poland, treaty with, 68, 95.  
     Portugal, alliance with, 657, 659, 664, 665.  
     Rome, 709.

Germany—*cont.*

and :—

- Savoy, 279, 341, 355, 375, 387, 420, 708, 776, 785, 786.  
 —, treaty with, 671, 673, 674, 677, 678, 683.  
 Spanish succession, 404, 408, 612, 613.  
 Turkey, war with, 141, 144, 146, 338, 339, 398, 399, 408, 542, 554, 605, 606, 686.  
 —, treaty with, 68, 95.  
 Venice, alliance with, 674, 676, 677, 683, 686, 687, 697, 698, 702, 704, 705, 706, 714, 770, 771.  
 West Indian trade, 740.  
 ambassadors and ministers of :—  
   in England, 246, 252, 653. *And see* Gallash; Lescherin; Wrat-  
   islaw.  
   in Italy, 500.  
   at Leghorn, 776.  
   at Madrid, 416.  
   at Rome. *See* Lamberg; Gri-  
   mani.  
   to Savoy. *See* Mansfeld.  
   at Turin, 785.  
   at Venice. *See* Berka; Cini.  
 ambassadors to :—  
   Dutch. *See* Hemskirk.  
   English, 670, 671, 677.  
   Savoy. *See* Prie; Tarin.  
   Venetian. *See* Delphino.  
 association of circles of, 436, 453, 457, 460, 461, 465, 466.  
 campaign in, 663.  
 elections in, question as to, 716.  
 [Leopold I.] emperor of, 279, 659, 660, 673, 679, 693, 770, 771, 781, 784.  
 —, intercedes for lord Kingstown, 108.  
 —, and the Elector of Bavaria, 393.  
 —, daughter of, suggested marriage with William III, 425, 608.  
 —, — Philip of Spain, 770.  
 —, and prince of Baden, 475.  
 —, and the protestants in Hungary, 495.  
 —, as landgrave of Alsatia, 449.  
 —, memorial to by G. Stepney, 655, 665.  
 —, and the allies, 670, 671, 673.  
 —, character of, 674.  
 —, illness of, 688, 702.  
 —, present from to Marlbro', 688.  
 —, quarrels with the elector of Saxony, 690, 691.  
 —, compliments sir L. Blackwell, 694.  
 —, and the crown of Hungary, 699-701, 708.  
 —, and crown of Naples, 710.  
 —, and the pope, 702.  
 —, confers with Stepney, 704, 705.  
 —, and Abbate Cini, 706, 707.

Germany—*cont.*

- , Charles son of. *See* Austria, archduke of.  
 —, grand-maitre to. *See* Harraech. [Joseph I], refuses to receive papal nuncio extraordinary, 709.  
 —, assumes title of duke of Milan, 714, 717.  
 —, and the French protestants, 715, 716.  
 empress of, 666, 691.  
 linen exported to England, 711, 714.  
 princes of, and peace with France, 382, 391, 419, 513, 526, 529, 567, 571-575, 577, 579.  
 rumoured victory by, 763.  
 state of, 338, 339.  
 troops of, 241, 279, 296, 367, 375, 470, 473, 475, 479, 542.  
 —, in Bavaria, 791.  
 —, in Italy, 279, 360, 702, 704, 705, 714.  
 —, at Ostiglia, 779.  
 —, named :—  
   Baroth, 687.  
   Bibra, 687.  
   Grand maitre, 684.  
   Grenadiers, 687.  
   Hoister, 684.  
   Nehem, 684.  
   Schlick's dragoons, 684.  
   Thierheim, 684.  
   Tuchs, 687.  
 victory over French, 769.  
 Gervaise, Jervaise, Mr., 760, 769, 779-784.  
 portrait of Shrewsbury by, 766, 767.  
 Ghent (Gannt, Gand), 25.  
 English negotiations at, 358.  
 jesuit convent at, 192.  
 letters dated from, 341, 349, 355, 360, 369, 377, 381, 397, 420, 435, 457, 461.  
 Ghrimes, Mrs. Mary, 59.  
 Gibereourt, consul, 675.  
 Gibbons, Dr., 136.  
 Gibbs, a jacobite, 539.  
 Gibraltar, 181, 299, 325, 326.  
 capture of, 786.  
 consul at, 333.  
 Gibson, col., 455.  
 Gill, captain, a jacobite, 320.  
 Gillebrand, a jacobite, 321.  
 Gilles, William, 316.  
 Ginkell, general, 249.  
 Giordano, Luca, pictures by, 772.  
 Giorgion, portraits by, 756.  
 Giovani, Buon, 784.  
 Girardin, an Irishman, 694.  
 Giraldi, sig., 654.  
 Girlington, —, of Girlington, a jacobite, 91.  
 Gladstaines, laird of, a jacobite, 163.  
 Glascock, lady, a jacobite, 321.  
 Glasgow, archbishop of, 164.  
 provost of. *See* Bell.  
 Glencoe, massacre of, 201, 202, 203.  
 report of commission for inquiry into (mentioned), 206, 207.



- Glengarry, lord, 195.  
 Gloucester, 35.  
   bishop of and the declaration of  
   indulgence, 82.  
   duke of, 370, 749.  
 Gloucestershire, 477.  
 Gluckstat, proposed toll at, 745.  
 Goddard, Tho., merchant, 738.  
 Godfrey, colonel, 632.  
   Mr., quarter waiter, 633.  
   Michael, dep. govr. of the bank,  
   738.  
 Godolphin, lord, lord treasurer, 83, 110,  
   186, 247, 373, 643, 762, 764.  
   letter from to Shrewsbury, 439.  
   at privy council, 29, 61-63, 120,  
   182, 183, 236, 241, 242, 255, 256,  
   258, 267, 269, 274, 275, 280, 286,  
   289, 290, 297, 300, 301, 304, 307,  
   312, 315, 323, 325, 327, 328, 325.  
   relations of with James II, 393, 494.  
   resignation of, 419.  
   pictures for, 764.  
 Gohogan, —, outlawry of, 272, 273, 281.  
   wife of, 273.  
 Goldsmiths, payments by, 349.  
 Gondi, abbot, villa of in Campagna,  
   662.  
 Goodiere, —, 761, 779, 783, 784, 791.  
 Goodman, Mr., a jacobite, 320, 426, 434.  
 Goodwin, G., messenger from bishop  
   Burnet to Shrewsbury, 720.  
 Goodwin Sands, wreck of *Windsor Castle*  
   on, 283.  
 Goodyear, Mr., a surgeon, 136, 573.  
 Gordon, Gordon, colonel, 233.  
   doctor, bishop of Galloway (Galway).  
   767.  
   duke of, 43, 185, 292, 294.  
   Mr., 780, 781, 783.  
 Gora, sir Arthur, 230, 273.  
   sir William, 326, 738.  
 Goree, the, 155, 157.  
 Goselin, Mr., of London, a jacobite,  
   320.  
 Gothenburg (Gottenbourg), Sweden, 116,  
   126, 349.  
 Gould, Edward, merchant of London, 330,  
   692.  
 Gourdon, Mr., a jacobite, 90.  
 Graden Ker, a jacobite, 163.  
 Grafton, 568, 610, 611, 627, 697.  
   letters dated from, 469, 473, 476,  
   477, 479, 480, 483, 484, 541, 543,  
   544, 550, 557, 559, 560.  
 Graham, James, 35.  
   John, 40.  
   lieut. col., of Berchapel (?), 295.  
   Renny, 163.  
 Gramés near Leuze, camp at, letter dated  
   from, 115.  
 Gran, 701.  
 Grand Alliance, ratification of, 245, 247,  
   252.  
 Grand Bay (Canada), 730.  
 Gradvall, Granfeild, trial of, 68, 71, 77.  
 Grant, lord, 42.  
 Grantham, earl of, 635.  
 Granville, Greenfield, John, earl of Bath,  
   29, 51, 54.  
   —, lieutenant of Plymouth, 356.  
   —, relations of, with the jacobites,  
   396, 434.  
   —, letter to, from M. de Fontenay,  
   51, 52.  
   —, wife of, death of, 53.  
   col., son of above, 51.  
 Grave, William III at, 139.  
 Gravelines, 129, 308-310.  
 Graves, Mr., 632.  
   sir Edward, 30.  
 Gravesend, 78, 350.  
 Gravini, Abbate, 780.  
 Great Horn, ceremony of, in Holland,  
   569.  
 Greek church, the, 768.  
 Greenhill, Bernard, a jacobite, 320.  
 Greenville, Bernard, 605.  
 Greenwich, 634.  
 Greg, H., 116-120, 141, 142, 149, 153, 155,  
   156, 243, 247.  
   letters from, 240.  
   letters from, alluded to, 65, 136.  
   letter to, 121.  
 Gregorio, Signor, 757, 758, 761, 773.  
 Gregory, Mr., justice, 345.  
 Greutter, zunftmeister of Zurich, 317.  
 Grey, Mr. de., 787.  
 Griffin, colonel, 346.  
   lady, 164, 294, 295.  
   lord, 91, 92, 163, 164, 294, 320, 413.  
 Griffith, an independent minister, 185.  
   capt., a jacobite, 91, 320.  
 Grimaldi, a Genoese noble, 592.  
 Grimani, cardinal, imperial ambassador at  
   Rome, 759.  
 Grimes, a jacobite, 320. *See* Ghrimes.  
 Groix (Groy), isle of, 369.  
 Gromeo, Mons., 796.  
 Grosso, John Baptiste, a Spaniard, 274.  
 Grotius, work by, 447.  
 Groynes, the, 208.  
   packet, the, 132, 298, 301.  
 Grugain, Mr., 673. *See* Gaugain.  
 Gundagni, marquis, 661, 692.  
 Guard-house, Kensington, 320, 322.  
 Guards, the, 98, 109, 121, 127, 129, 151,  
   153, 306, 321, 634.  
 Guarini, signior, 668.  
 Gubernatis, abbé, 787.  
 Guerin, Pierre, 61.  
 Guerini, Guarini, marquis, 769, 771.  
 Guernsey, petition from, 61.  
   pilots, 284.  
   privateer, 213.  
   ship for, 327.  
 Guglielmo, dom. an Irish priest, 757.  
 Guicciardin, abbot, 776.  
 Guido, pictures by, 662, 696, 786.  
 Guienne, French provinces of, 723.  
 Guingant, Brittany, 51.  
 Guissardi, count, 670, 671.  
 Gumbleton, a jacobite, 321.  
 Gunfleet, the, 86.  
 Gunpowder, present of. to dey of Algiers,  
   269, 278.



Guy, Henry, 187, 189, 387, 467, 477, 481, 672.  
 letters from, to Shrewsbury, 421, 440, 446, 448, 469.  
 Guyn, Francis, 31.  
 Guyse, sir John, 35.  
 Gwynn, Mr., consul at Malaga, 305.  
 Gyle, Mark, warrant for, 56.

## H

Habeas Corpus bill, in the Irish parliament, 245, 255, 273, 534, 535, 599, 600.  
 Hack, —, post for, 643.  
 Hackett *alias* de Lavall, lady Elizabeth, 295.  
 Hackney coaches, commission of, 68, 69.  
 Hackwood, letter dated from, 651.  
 Hadtsfeldt, count, 661.  
 Haerlem gazette, the, 668.  
 Hague, the, 109, 198, 199, 405, 431, 436, 465, 495, 505, 523, 557, 561, 661, 664, 666, 667, 669, 670, 694, 795-798.  
 English envoys at. *See* Meadows; Stanhope.  
 — secretary at. *See* Prior, Matt.  
 foreign ministers at, 795-798.  
 French embassy at, 459.  
 jacobites at, 192.  
 letters dated from, 65, 66, 148, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 192, 198, 372, 376, 382, 391, 403, 414, 419, 423, 444, 448, 450, 453, 459, 462-464, 474, 476, 497, 503, 504, 506, 513, 519, 524, 526, 528, 540, 544, 559, 564, 567, 569, 571, 572, 574, 577, 579, 581, 584, 618, 627, 689.  
 lord Portland's garden at, 795.  
 news from, 308, 676, 688, 776.  
 peace negotiations at, 373, 377, 379, 382, 389, 391, 408, 416, 417, 419, 422, 425, 428-431, 436-445, 447, 448, 450-453, 455, 457, 459, 462, 468, 470-472, 480, 487, 492, 496, 497, 504, 506, 507, 513, 515, 519, 531, 543, 548.  
 Spanish minister at the. *See* Quiros, don.  
 treaty between England and Denmark signed at, 431.  
 William III at, 65, 79, 143, 144, 351, 404, 576.  
 — secretary to. *See* Prior, Matthew.  
 — intrigues at for marriage of, 379, 380.  
 Hainault, 793.  
 count of, 793.  
 Hales, Mr., 773, 782.  
 Halifax, rioting at, 352.

Halifax, lord. *See* Montague, Charles; Saville.  
 Hall *alias* Cole, a jacobite, 306, 321.  
 Halley, capt., 686.  
 Hambleton, col. Gustavus, 94.  
 Hamburgh company, the, 745.  
 French refugees at, 712.  
 Hamilton, col., of Talimoro, 110, 112, 147, 150, 152, 156, 159.  
 col. Gus., letter from to Shrewsbury, 440.  
 duke of, 37, 42, 43, 763.  
 —, letters to from:—  
 William III, 47, 48.  
 lord Tyreconnell, 36.  
 —, letter from to William III, 46.  
 —, son of. *See* Selkirk.  
 Hugh, a jacobite, 346.  
 —, warrant for, 145.  
 sir George, 293.  
 sir William, justice clerk of Scotland, 244.  
 Hammersmith, 321.  
 Hammond, Mr., apothecary of the king's household, 637.  
 Mr., groom of the great chamber, 635.  
 Hampden, Mr., marriage of, 103.  
 Ri., 55.  
 Hampton Court, 631, 633, 634, 635, 637, 641, 644, 645, 646, 647, 948, 650, 651, 652.  
 chapel, 636, 639.  
 —, chorister of, 644.  
 housekeeper at, 632.  
 letters dated from, 47, 627, 648, 650.  
 preparations for Shrewsbury's residence at, 629, 632.  
 queen's guardchamber at, 629, 649.  
 waterworks at, 50.  
 yeomen of the guard at, 629.  
 Hanbury, Charles, merchant of Leghorn, 692.  
 Christopher, merchant of Leghorn, 627.  
 Hanmer, sir Jo., 433.  
 Hanover, 676, 769, 771, 788.  
 [Ernest Augustus], elector of, illness of, 436.  
 George, elector of, 766.  
 —, to command in Flanders, 771.  
 —, agents of, at Rome, 771, 772, 775.  
 house of, electorate for, 393.  
 —, religion of, 791.  
 minister of, at the Hague, 795, 797.  
 —, in Rome. *See* Melani.  
 prince Maximilian of, 791.  
 regiments of, 88, 277.  
 [Sophia], electress of, 788.  
 treaty with England and Holland, 89, 97, 115, 117.  
 Harbord, Mr., 35, 315.  
 Harcour, Harcourt, M. de, French ambassador to Spain, 577, 612.  
 Simon, clerk of the peace of Middlesex, 438.  
 Hardin, Mr., 310.  
 Hardy, Capt., a jacobite, 163.  
 Harlebeck, 118.

- Harley, Harlay, Monsieur, French minister, 423, 571, 576, 577, 579.  
 Robert, secretary of state, 699, 702, 746, 797.  
 —, letter from, to Shrewsbury, 720.  
 Harp, a jacobite, 413.  
 Harraoh, count, grand maitre to the Emperor, 676.  
 Harriman, James, merchant of Leghorn, 628.  
 Harrington, Mr., 150.  
 Harris, a jacobite, 321.  
 warrant for, 327.  
 captain, 214.  
 Charles, of Farriek house, a jacobite, 90.  
 clerk of the Stocks market, 321.  
 Mr., of Worcestershire, secretary of Jamaica, 448, 469, 472, 478.  
 Mrs., a jacobite, 292, 296.  
 Harrison, —, of Dymchurch, a jacobite, 320.  
 Harrison, Dr., master of St. Cross. Winchester, 121.  
 Harwich, 62, 164, 167, 350.  
 Hastings, brigadier, 143.  
 capt., 321.  
 Hatten, Thomas, a jacobite, 92.  
 Haughton, capt., an exempt of the yeomen of the guard, 353.  
 Haversham, lord, 440, 719.  
 Havre (Haver de Grace), 292, 325, 456.  
 Hawks, John, king's counsel-at-law, 113.  
 Hawles, sir John, solicitor general of England, 256, 267, 289, 420.  
 Haye, M. de la, French ambassador at Constantinople, afterwards at Venice, 502, 588, 595, 601, 602.  
 la, 445.  
 Hayward, Richard, king's messenger, warrant to, 95, 96.  
 Hear, colonel, 536.  
 Hearth money in Ireland, 743, 744.  
 Heathcote, Heathcote, colonel, 405, 407.  
 Gilbert, 738.  
 —, letter of (mentioned), 745.  
 —, letter from, to Shrewsbury, 177.  
 Heathcott, Mr., 245.  
 Heathrop, near Chipping Norton, letter dated from, 717.  
 Hedden (Iden?), 316.  
 Hedges, sir Charles, secretary of state, 83, 85, 86, 96, 119, 120, 132, 167, 278, 280, 312, 380, 647, 659, 661, 663, 664, 666, 671, 677, 698, 707.  
 report of relating to Genoese (mentioned), 174.  
 letter to, from Stepney, G., 685, 701, 703.  
 Heemskirk, Mr., Dutch minister at Vienna, 399.  
 Heidechamp, valet to the elector of Bavaria, baroness Heyden, daughter of, story about, 660, 670.  
 Heidelberg, 794.  
 Heinsius, M., pensioner of Holland, 618.  
 Heister, general, 690.  
 Hekeren, baron of, 109.  
 Hely [sir John], chief baron of the Irish exchequer, afterwards chief justice of the Common pleas in Ireland, 160, 358, 518.  
 Henrietta Maria, queen of England, 633.  
 Henry VIII of England, letter from, at Rome, alluded to, 757.  
 Hensler, killed in a battle against the Turks in Hungary, 400.  
 Herberstein, M. de, letter from, to Blackwell, sir L., 694.  
 Herbert, lord, 440.  
 Hereford, county of, officers for, 361.  
 Hermitage, the (France), wine of, 747.  
 Herne, Mr., consul of Alicante, 299, 458.  
 sir Joseph, 149, 375, 391, 392, 402.  
 Herrisson. See Johnston.  
 Hertford (Hartford), marquis of, 795.  
 Hervart, M. d', English minister in Switzerland, 104, 334, 360, 752, 753, 792.  
 Hervey, Dr., a jacobite, 320.  
 Hescott, Thomas, a jacobite, 306.  
 Hesse, landgrave of, 341, 388, 797.  
 princess of, intrigues for marriage of with William III, 380, 388.  
 troops of, 478.  
 Hethrington, Mr., 345.  
 Hewett, a jacobite witness, 320, 438, 441.  
 Heyden, baroness of. See Heidechamp.  
 Heyford, col., 97, 104.  
 wife of, pension for, 97, 104.  
 Heywood, a jacobite, 321.  
 Hiecocks, Mr., of Worcestershire, 653, 654.  
 Hickfurl, lieutenant, 293.  
 Hide, Mr., 29.  
 Higgins, sir Thomas, 649.  
 Higgons, Beville, George and Thomas, jacobites, 320.  
 Highlanders, money for, from England, 47.  
 Highlands, the, rebels in, 195.  
 Higon, Dr., 749.  
 Hill, Mr., paymaster in Flanders, 72, 115, 121, 127, 139, 564, 566, 648, 650, 666, 668, 670, 674, 678, 689, 699, 701, 780, 784, 787.  
 letters from, to Shrewsbury, 341, 349, 350, 355, 360, 363-365, 369, 373, 377, 379, 381, 385, 389, 392, 397, 399, 400, 403, 415, 416, 420, 422, 423, 425, 426, 428, 430, 441, 445, 447, 449-451, 454, 456, 459, 461, 464, 467, 468, 470-472, 474, 479, 481, 486, 488, 491, 495, 500, 505, 523, 526, 536, 538, 542, 543, 547, 554, 556, 559, 571, 576, 592, 607, 610, 612.  
 — (mentioned), 339, 465, 467.  
 letters to, from Shrewsbury, 348, 353, 368, 375, 378, 387, 389, 402, 409, 414, 418, 428, 432, 443, 450, 452, 453, 457, 466, 473, 476, 488, 497, 501, 512, 550, 560.  
 mission of, to Ghent and Antwerp, 353.  
 Hoar, captain, 405, 407.  
 Mr., 790.  
 Hobson. See Hopson.

Hochstet, battle of. *See* Blenheim.  
 Hodges, Mr., letter to, 290.  
 Hoffman, J., 671, 673.  
 Hogsdon, 411.  
 Hogue, La (de Houge), 284, 308.  
   James II at, 292, 394.  
   affair of, 393, 413.  
 Holderness, lord, 752, 753, 757, 758.  
 Holland. 69, 83, 93, 183, 196, 203, 227,  
   238, 240, 243, 271, 350, 356, 386,  
   392, 416, 442, 444, 568, 594, 612,  
   623, 640, 643, 651, 654, 655, 663,  
   664, 665, 668, 670, 673, 675, 676,  
   681, 685, 690, 714, 752, 773, 778.  
 and:—  
   Denmark, treaty with, 431, 437.  
   England, treaties with, 30, 31,  
     119, 618-620.  
   France, peace with, 350, 351, 356,  
     373, 377, 382, 385, 387, 388,  
     398, 408, 445, 448, 450, 457,  
     462, 468, 471, 475, 476, 480,  
     482, 498, 500, 504, 507, 512,  
     526, 529, 531, 540, 543, 547,  
     548, 556, 572, 574, 577.  
   —, protestants of, 715, 716.  
   —, declaration of war against,  
     762.  
   —, trade with, 405, 414, 452,  
     714, 798, 799.  
   Hanover, 89, 97, 115, 117.  
   Savoy, 451, 678, 688, 776, 786.  
   Spain, 303.  
   Spanish succession, proposals for  
     peace, 796, 798.  
   Sweden, treaty with, 608.  
   Venice, 698, 704.  
   West Indian trade, 740.  
 acknowledgement of Philip V of Spain  
   by, 751.  
 ambassadors of, to England, 30, 62,  
   97, 105, 106, 108, 366. *See also*  
   Beuningen.  
 —, —, ceremonies concerning, 633.  
 —, to Germany. *See* Heemskirk.  
 army of, 341.  
 ceremonies in, 569.  
 deputies and generals of, in Flanders,  
   667.  
 —, with Marlbro', 710.  
 debt of, to prince George of Denmark,  
   88, 93, 143, 460, 461, 466.  
 East India company of, 613.  
 —, and sir Wm. Courtin, 618.  
 English envoys to. *See* Meadows;  
   Dursley; Stanhope.  
 —, merchants in, 366, 372.  
 enlistment of foreign troops by, 66,  
   68, 72, 78, 88, 89.  
 envoy from, to Hungary, 690.  
 exports of butter, beef, and corn to,  
   from England and Ireland, 711,  
   713, 714.  
 fleet of. *See* Ships.  
 gazette, the, 218.  
 importation of lead and tin from Eng-  
   land, 713.

Holland—*cont.*

letter from, to queen Mary, alluded  
 to, 105, 106, 108.  
 linen exported to England from, 711-  
   714, 717.  
 mediates between Turkey and Germany,  
   95.  
 merchants of, at Leghorn, 628, 630,  
   773.  
 —, in Spain, 776.  
 minister of, "lament by," 668.  
 news from, 103, 402, 403, 419, 496,  
   554, 659, 672.  
 pensioner of, 69, 98, 138, 148, 149,  
   198, 199, 351, 366, 382, 385, 408,  
   451, 469, 507, 526, 572, 573.  
 —, letter to, from Mr. Stepney, 453,  
   457.  
 —, *See also* Heinsius.  
 Peter the Great in, 479, 507, 515,  
   547.  
 pilots of, 309.  
 plantations of, 713, 742.  
 prisoners, treatment of, by the French,  
   662.  
 —, at Naples, 785.  
 provisions for the fleet from, 143.  
 resident of, in Turkey. *See* Collier.  
 subsidies to allies, 78, 332, 383.  
 troops of, 132, 571, 598, 607, 608,  
   661, 671.  
 —, losses to, 666.  
 —, for Portugal, 689.  
 —, for Italy, 797.  
 wine from France to, 714.  
 Hollway, Nicholas, proposed consul at  
   Mallaga, 305.  
 Holman, a jacobite, 321.  
 Holmes, major, a jacobite, 304, 320  
   —, warrant for, 144.  
   —, wife of, 320.  
 William, a jacobite, 320.  
 Holo, countess, 794.  
 Holstein, 76, 472.  
   duke of, 460, 461.  
   —, dispute of, with King of Den-  
     mark, 475, 478.  
   prince of, 373, 374.  
   troops of, 475, 479.  
 Holstein Gottorp, prince of, 560.  
 Holt, sir John, lord chief justice of Eng-  
   land, 420, 434, 463.  
 Holyroodhouse, letter dated from, 46.  
 Hone, Cape de, 330.  
 Hooke, Mr., a jacobite, 321.  
 Hopkins, a jacobite, 321.  
 Hopkinson, Mr., 753.  
 Hopson, Hopton, Hobson, rear admiral,  
   Thomas, 86, 87, 93, 96, 107, 122-  
   126, 167.  
   letter to, from William III, 89.  
   letter from, to the admiralty (men-  
     tioned), 120.  
 Horses, breeding of, in N. of Ireland,  
   273.  
 Horseguards, the, furnishing of, 629, 630.  
 Horsey, John, merchant of Leghorn, 692,  
   693.

Houblon, sir James, 113, 738.  
 —, letter to, from Shrewsbury, 507.  
 —, project of, 102, 103.  
 sir John, 383, 733.  
 Hounslerdike, Hounsloredyk, 685, 798.  
 Hounslo Heath, camp at, 67.  
 How, Mr., 776, 778, 781, 785, 789.  
 sir Seroop, 70, 76, 516.  
 Howard, cardinal, 757.  
 lord George, 90.  
 lord James, 463.  
 lord Thomas, 90.  
 Robert, 49.  
 sir Robert, 412.  
 William, a Jacobite, 320.  
 Hudson, Charles, merchant of Leghorn, 692.  
 Hulson's Bay, 725, 728, 730.  
 company, 732.  
 dispute about, with France, 525, 561.  
 Hull, 91.  
 Hume, earl of, 163.  
 Humes, —, a Jacobite, 320.  
 Hungary, 247, 279, 702.  
 and England, 691.  
 crown of, disputes about, 700, 701.  
 Dutch envoy to, 660.  
 protestants in, rebellion of, 495, 678, 684, 688, 690, 691, 693, 700, 701, 708.  
 troops of, employed by allies, 657.  
 Turks in, 339, 542, 686.  
 —, battles against, 398-400, 402, 409, 554.  
 Hungat, a Jacobite, 320.  
 sir Francis, 775.  
 Hungerford, 35.  
 Hunt, —, a Jacobite, of Potter's Corner in Kent, 320, 321.  
 Huntingdon, earl of, 659, 664, 775.  
 Huntley, Marquis, 773.  
 audience with the pope, 774.  
 Hutton, Mr., 188, 189.  
 Hunziger, M., letter from, to lord Galway, 316.  
 Huy, 671.  
 siege of, 126, 123, 136, 138, 139, 661.  
 Hyde (Hids), Park, poll for elections in, 246.  
 Hyères (Eres, Yeres), isles of, 313, 319.

## I

Iberville, M. d', 729.  
 Iden. See Hedden.  
 Iles, Eyles, Francis, merchant, 738.  
 Mr., 787.  
 Iller, river, 687.  
 Ilton, Dr. 646.  
 Imferville, marquis of, 123.  
 Imperiali, cardinal, 763.  
 Independents, 185.  
 India, East, company, 113, 117, 120-122, 124, 130, 133, 135, 138, 140, 142, 143, 242, 255, 267, 298, 695.  
 —, deputy governor of. See Fleet, sir John.

India, East—cont.  
 —, petition from (mentioned), 251, 256.  
 goods, 267, 695.  
 Indians in America, 731.  
 English and French methods with compared, 724, 725, 726, 727, 732, 734, 735.  
 Indies, the, 193, 425.  
 Indies, East, governor of. See Cook.  
 trade with England and France, 721.  
 Indies, West, 129, 131, 267, 333, 336, 778.  
 Dutch plantations in, 742.  
 English ships and troops for, 155.  
 — governors of, 301, 406, 407.  
 — colonies in, importance of, 735.  
 —, paper on, 739-742.  
 — and trade with Germany and Holland, 740.  
 — trade with, 721, 796.  
 French in, 301, 436.  
 — plantations in, 742.  
 — trade with, 721, 735, 736, 739-42, 706.  
 naval stores from, 324.  
 Portuguese plantations in, 742.  
 regiment of, 66, 69.  
 Spanish governors in, 155.  
 wreck in, 283.  
 Indulgence, declaration of, 31-33.  
 Ingledew, —, 215.  
 Innocent XI, pope, story concerning, 765.  
 Innocent XII, pope, 205, 206, 277, 303, 417, 596, 706.  
 letter from to duke of Savoy (mentioned), 373.  
 espouses cause of James II, 205, 206.  
 brief of, in favour of peace (mentioned), 286.  
 nuntio of, 601.  
 Innsbruck (Inspruck), 791.  
 Inquisition, the, in Spain, 533, 550, 554.  
 at Rome, 706, 771, 773, 777, 780, 792.  
 Inskilling. See Enniskillen.  
 Intestates' estates in Ireland, bill for, 198, 505, 508, 509, 521.  
 Ipres. See Ypres.  
 Ireland, 31, 51, 61, 153, 154, 197, 206, 215, 239, 253, 255, 265, 295, 314, 315, 362, 393, 453, 466, 640, 647.  
 accounts, commissioners for, 245.  
 affairs of, 62, 63, 81, 82, 94, 98-101, 103-106, 110-112, 114, 115, 145, 147, 150, 152, 156, 159-161, 163-170, 172, 183-185, 193, 194, 197, 198, 200, 201, 200-211, 213-216-219, 220, 222-225, 228-230, 233-236, 244, 245, 248-251, 254, 255, 257-264, 266, 268, 271-274, 276-279, 281-285, 288, 289, 291, 298-300, 314, 316, 317, 327-329, 344, 348, 354, 358, 359, 362, 365, 413, 425, 427, 432, 433, 474, 480, 482, 484, 490, 491, 493, 495, 499-503, 505, 506, 508, 509, 510, 511, 513-522, 526-538, 543-570, 578, 580-585, 583, 590, 599-601, 610, 611, 615-618, 620, 622, 628, 649.

## Ireland—cont.

- army of, 34, 99, 161, 314, 600, 620, 649.
- , attitude of towards William III, 159.
- , debts due from, 245.
- , quartering of in private houses, 599.
- attitude towards William III in, 219, 276, 365, 483.
- bishops in, 210, 251, 534, 535, 536, 549, 557, 565, 567, 581, 582, 583, 584.
- bill of association for, 501, 502, 519, 526, 568, 569, 582, 583, 585, 599.
- butter and beef exported from to Holland, 714.
- cabinet of, 94.
- chantries and guilds, regulations concerning, 513, 518.
- clergy of, 109, 251.
- , attitude of towards William III, 159.
- coinage in, 545, 546.
- , paper on, 744.
- commission for, 442.
- commissioners of forfeiture in, 160, 166, 260. *See also* Cox.
- court of the King's Bench in, 160.
- court of Common Pleas in, 160.
- crown lands in, 187-189.
- emigration from Switzerland to, 296.
- and England, 94, 95, 111, 145, 150, 600.
- , memorial from to, 427.
- English in, 601.
- establishment in, 99, 519.
- exchequer of, 187.
- , baron of. *See* Echlin.
- , chancellor of. *See* Savage.
- , chief baron of. *See* Doyne; Hely.
- exports from, to the West Indies, 733.
- fishing rights in, 458.
- forts and garrisons of, 99, 110, 523, 537, 547, 621.
- French designs on, 421, 437.
- general post-office of, 51.
- grants of lands in, 512, 522, 524.
- hearth money in, 743, 744.
- horse breeding in, 273.
- immunity for postage of letters for members of parliament, 104.
- jacobite party in, 229, 582.
- , plots in, 314, 396.
- James II in, 36-39, 46, 73, 90.
- judges of, 100, 160, 250, 314, 516, 565.
- justices of the peace in, 230, 249, 314.
- laws against clipping coin, 105.
- linen manufacture in, 543, 553, 554, 568, 569, 564, 582, 615, 616, 617, 618, 620.
- , papers on, 742, 745.
- militia of, 99, 273, 314, 433, 491.

## Ireland—cont.

- news from, 345, 358.
- nonconformists in, 201, 209, 210.
- officials of:—
  - attorney general. *See* Temple; Roehfort.
  - chief justices. *See* Hely; Pyne; Raynell.
  - lord chancellor. *See* Methuen; Porter.
  - lord deputy. *See* Capel.
  - lords justices, 63, 82, 98, 99, 105, 106, 110, 137, 165, 188, 259, 273, 432, 458, 465, 483, 490, 493, 495, 499, 506, 509, 510, 513, 515, 518, 519, 531, 533, 563, 575, 583, 617.
  - *See also* Capel; Coningsby; Drogheda; Massue; Monrath; Porter; Villiers; Winchester.
  - , appointment of, 329, 332, 342, 344, 345, 348, 354, 358, 359, 362, 365, 368, 460.
  - , statute concerning, 329, 332, 342, 359.
  - , letters to, from Shrewsbury, 477, 494, 498, 502, 509, 515, 520, 526, 530.
  - , letters to, from privy council of England, 616, 617.
  - lord lieutenant, 104. *See also* Ormond; Sydney.
  - , appointment of, 146, 169.
  - , secretary of, 104.
  - solicitor general. *See* Levinge and Brodrick.
- ordinance of, 99, 327, 433.
- , master of the, 323. *See also* Wolseley.
- paper office for, 200, 201.
- papists in, 33, 34, 73, 105, 223, 230, 246, 247, 252, 262, 485, 489, 490, 503, 514, 553, 562, 567, 568, 582, 584.
- , petition on behalf of, 272.
- , bills against, 99, 198, 493, 499, 503, 513, 516, 518, 527, 532, 533, 536, 537, 584.
- parliament of, 63, 81, 82, 94, 99-101, 103-106, 110-112, 114, 115, 145, 147, 150, 152, 156, 159, 161, 168, 169, 172, 182-184, 188, 193, 201, 209-211, 213, 219, 220, 222, 223, 229, 233, 235, 236, 244, 256, 257, 259, 268, 276, 278, 281, 283, 288, 354, 358, 363, 364, 368, 413, 425, 480, 482, 484, 489-491, 494, 499, 510, 511, 513, 516, 518, 520, 526, 527, 533, 535, 543, 556, 561, 566, 567, 571, 574, 580, 610, 616, 649, 663.
- , acts of:—
  - additional duties, 585, 600.
  - suppression of convents, 499, 503, 513, 516, 518, 528, 532, 533, 536.
  - exclusion of foreigners from the council, 649.

Ireland—*cont.*

- parliament of, acts of:—*cont.*
  - against papists, 99, 198, 493,
  - 499, 503, 513, 516, 518, 527,
  - 532, 533, 536, 537, 564, 584.
  - uniting parishes, 276.
  - limitation, 484.
  - linen manufacture, 553-555, 558,
  - 563, 564, 582, 615-620.
  - relief of poor prisoners, 515.
  - outlawries and attainders, 482,
  - 485, 488, 491, 495, 501, 502,
  - 505, 508, 500, 514, 521, 533-
  - 537, 543-546, 549, 552, 563,
  - 568, 570, 573.
  - protestant foreigners, 554, 555,
  - 563, 564.
  - distraining, 489, 493, 499.
  - tobacco, 271, 273, 545, 550, 620.
  - butter-cask bill, 585.
  - rebuilding churches, 100.
  - foreign education, restraint of, 99.
  - settlement, 188, 513, 534, 573,
  - 580.
  - indemnity, 82, 101.
  - land tax, 599, 620.
  - poll bill, 229, 235, 245, 251, 252,
  - 254, 271, 273, 534, 536, 537,
  - 545, 549, 550, 563, 576, 583,
  - 584.
  - excise bill, 161, 193, 223, 225,
  - 254, 272, 548, 549, 550.
  - habeas corpus, 245, 255, 273, 534,
  - 535, 599, 600.
  - rights, 255, 272, 273, 535, 555.
  - uniformity, 262.
  - confirmation of Mrs. Villiers'
  - estate, 187-189, 534, 535, 536,
  - 543, 544.
  - land tax, 236.
  - militia, 99.
  - confirmation of articles of
  - Limerick, 82, 101, 193, 194,
  - 215, 216, 220, 258, 413, 482,
  - 484, 485, 491, 505, 506, 508,
  - 509, 510, 514, 515, 517, 518,
  - 520, 521, 523, 531-534, 536,
  - 550, 553-555, 557, 558, 562,
  - 568.
  - woollen manufacture, 600, 615,
  - 616, 617, 620.
  - army, 599, 600.
  - Test act, 210.
  - sheriff's accounts, 198.
  - intestates' estates, 198, 505, 508,
  - 509, 521.
  - holidays, 99.
  - taking tories, 99.
  - association, 501, 502, 519, 526,
  - 568, 569, 582, 583, 585, 599.
  - tithes, 516, 520, 521, 530.
  - relief against dormant judgments,
  - 516.
  - , attitude towards William III
  - in, 365.
  - , composition of, 233.
  - , debate in on state of the nation,
  - 229.

Ireland, parliament of—*cont.*

- , House of Lords, 255, 273, 276,
- 289, 534-536, 549, 554, 555, 567,
- 558, 562, 581, 583, 584, 600, 617,
- 618.
- , —, speaker appointed, 355.
- , —, journals of, 563.
- , proceedings in, 245, 248-251,
- 259-264, 271, 272, 273, 359, 363,
- 511, 518, 519, 521, 522, 528, 534,
- 536, 537, 545-555, 557-559, 562,
- 563, 568, 573, 576, 278, 531-534,
- 585, 599-601, 615, 617, 618, 620.
- , speaker of, 257, 511, 536, 562,
- 600, 620. *And see* Mervin.
- , —, election of, 219.
- pirates in, 522, 533, 537.
- Poining's law in, 574, 584, 600.
- priests and monks of, disclosures by,
- 215, 220.
- , bill for regulation and banish-
- ment of, 503, 513, 516, 518,
- 527, 532, 533, 536.
- privateers in, outrages by, 344, 354,
- 362.
- privy council of, 100, 160, 161, 258,
- 316, 482, 490, 491, 501, 502, 506,
- 510, 516, 517, 518, 530, 531, 532,
- 536, 545, 546, 558, 573, 574, 583,
- 585, 615.
- , lords of the, 344.
- , clerk of the, 573, 574.
- , minutes, 258.
- protestants in, 33, 34, 99-101, 159,
- 160, 161, 223, 233, 260, 264, 272,
- 277, 317, 359, 490, 491, 499, 518,
- 531, 534, 536, 537, 543, 544, 545,
- 546, 554, 555, 561, 562, 563, 564,
- 582.
- , jacobite party of, 565, 570.
- quakers in, legislation about, 516,
- 584.
- request from, for free transportation
- of corn, 137, 141, 147, 150, 152,
- 156, 159.
- revenue in, state of, 345-347, 519,
- 521, 522, 523, 549, 550, 563, 564,
- 565, 566, 600.
- , commissioners of, 160, 184, 235,
- 288, 463-465, 467, 510, 522, 544,
- 552, 563, 564, 565, 566, 575, 576,
- 588, 590.
- Scots in North of, 601.
- ships for, 184.
- "Sole," meaning of, 156.
- , —, men, 223.
- , —, Right, 279, 491, 522, 558,
- 563, 600, 615, 617, 620.
- taxes in:—
  - excise, 193, 223, 225, 254, 272,
  - 543-550, 743.
  - hearth, 743, 744.
  - land, 599, 620.
  - linen, 550, 553-555, 558, 563,
  - 564, 582, 615-618, 620.
  - tobacco, 271, 273, 545, 620.
  - wine, 550.
  - wool, 600, 615-617, 620.

Ireland—*cont.*

- tories or rapparees in, 105, 161.
- , robberies by, 344.
- treasury of, commissioners of, 575, 576.
- want of money in, 94, 95, 99, 114, 184.
- woollen trade in, 543, 583, 600, 615, 616, 617, 620, 742-744.
- Ireton, Mr., 142.
- Irish, 194, 210, 259.
  - friars at Rome, 761, 763, 786.
  - monk, an, escape of, from French convent, 773.
  - officers for James II, 33.
  - petition by, 260.
  - pirates, 73, 77.
  - prisoners at London, 231.
  - rebellion, 491, 499, 506, 509, 517, 531, 546.
  - rebels, discussion as to, in parliament of Ireland, 259, 264, 272, 273.
  - , king's declaration to, 273.
  - refugees, addresses about, 297.
  - , in France, 546, 549.
  - troops, 265, 299, 300, 432, 433, 563.
  - , payment of, 485, 489.
  - , abroad, recruiting of, 233, 239, 263.
  - , French in, 571, 576.
  - , regiments to be raised, 254, 263.
  - , in France, 606.
- Irishman, extradition of an, 240, 243, 247.
- Irishmen for the fleet, 165.
- Iroquois, lake, 731.
- , Fort Chambly at, 731.
- Irwin, Erwyn, lord, 789.
- , Mr., a jacobite writer, 165.
- , escape of, 164.
- Iseringhen, camp at, letter dated from, 469.
- Istria, 659, 666.
- Italy, 197, 323, 508, 597, 654, 664, 673, 765, 796.
  - and France, 396, 415, 685.
  - campaigns in, 205, 206, 231, 233, 247, 253, 257, 265, 268, 274, 277, 279, 283, 300, 313, 315, 316, 318, 319, 329, 333, 334, 337, 387, 423, 460, 655-660, 663, 668, 685, 698, 699, 731, 782, 786, 497.
  - catholic princes of, 277.
  - , attitude towards Louis XVI, 205, 206.
  - consuls in, 274.
  - designs for peace in, 697, 701, 702, 704, 705, 714, 732, 784.
  - English merchants in, disputes with French and Spaniards, 759.
  - French preparations in, 606.
  - neutrality for, 363, 366, 379, 381, 389, 392, 396, 400, 415, 417, 420.
  - news from, 403, 433, 674, 683.
  - princes and states of, 383.
  - , acknowledgement of William III by, 151.
  - Spanish territories in, 337.
- Italian impostor, an, 416, 417.
- states, ministers for, 265.
- Ivelin, Yvelin, Mr., 564, 575.
- Iye, lady, 37, 38.

## J

- Jackson, Mr., a jacobite, 91, 92, 320.
- Jacobite cant names, 92, 164, 412.
  - ciphers, 190.
  - clubs in London, 314.
  - haunts of, list of, 164, 165, 322.
  - plots, 40-43, 51, 52, 63, 76, 79, 90-92, 95, 96, 144, 145, 147, 152, 163-165, 169, 170, 185, 187, 189, 190, 192, 303-306, 311-322, 337, 346, 347, 390, 393-396, 410-414, 418, 420, 426, 427, 433, 434, 435, 450, 493, 539, 540, 586, 623, 624, 763, 775.
  - , examination touching, 319.
  - prisoners, list of, 92.
  - publications, 164, 165, 346.
- Jacobites, 195, 197.
  - at the Hague, 192.
  - in Ireland, 229, 235, 249.
  - in France, description of, 291-296.
  - list of, in England, 306.
- Jamaica, 155, 325, 741.
  - French in, 148, 155.
  - plantations and sugar works in, 155.
  - secretaryship of, 443, 463, 473, 481.
  - troops for, 121, 123, 131, 132, 142.
- James I of England, licence by, to a priest, 764.
- James II of England, 34, 92, 169, 170, 173, 195, 202, 205, 230, 235, 292-296, 305, 314, 346, 393-396, 540, 582, 723, 747, 754.
  - as "Mr. Kemp," 190.
  - letters from, to:—
    - viscount Dundee, 39.
    - earl of Middleton, 35.
    - earl of Balcarras, 38.
  - memorial from, to the Catholic princes, 444.
  - memorials and declarations from, alluded to, 394, 443, 445, 447, 449, 453-455, 473.
  - protestation of against the peace, 474.
  - as duke of York, 24-27, 187, 601.
  - and the declaration of Indulgence, 31, 32, 33.
  - chaplain and servants of, 35, 36.
  - expedition to Ireland, 36-40, 43, 46, 48, 73, 90, 163, 788.
  - at Cork and Kinsale, 36, 37.
  - flight of, from England, 37, 38.
  - plans for Scotland, 38-40, 42, 44, 46, 48.
  - in France, 43, 90, 91, 615.
  - cause of, espoused by pope and Louis XIV, 205, 206.
  - troops of, 253, 281, 292, 293, 596.
  - seal of, 292.
  - at la Hogue, 292.
  - body-guards of, 296.
  - proposed landing in England by, 303.
  - at Calais, 316.
  - son of. See James Edward.



James II of England—*cont.*  
 daughter of, 346, 438.  
 pension for, 350.  
 intercession for, 379.  
 throne of Poland for, 339.  
 secretary of State of, 393.  
 illness of, 438.  
 to be sent to Avignon, 480.  
 renunciation of, by France, 492,  
 501, 504, 506, 523, 561, 606, 608.  
 funeral service of, at Rome, 758, 780.  
 wife of. *See* Mary Beatrice of Modena.  
 intercessions at the tomb of, 768.  
 James Edward, pretender, 346, 350, 447,  
 463, 694, 747, 764, 766, 767, 783, 798.  
 illness of, 438.  
 recognition of, by Louis XIV, 758, 760.  
 wife of, 784, 787.  
 James, prince, a pretender to the throne of  
 Poland, 690, 691, 766.  
 Jansen, Janson, cardinal, 697, 702, 761,  
 770, 774, 778, 783-785, 787.  
 Jartres, Mess., 748.  
 Jecker, the, 102.  
 Jedburgh, presbytery of, 164.  
 Jeffreys (George), lord chancellor, 728.  
 Jefferies, Sir James, case of, 576.  
 Jekyll, Mr., 345.  
 Jenkins (sir Leoline), secretary of state, 29.  
 Jennings, Jenings, a jacobite, 320, 321.  
 Jersey, lord. *See* Villiers.  
 Jersey, deputy governor of, 290.  
 committee of, 60.  
 Jervaise. *See* Gervaise.  
 Jessin, a Danish minister, 441.  
 Jesson, James, 309.  
 Jesuits, 37, 192, 198, 205.  
 with James II in France, 316.  
 an Irish, 316.  
 English at Rome, 758, 759.  
 letter from a, 338, 349.  
 Jews converted, 776.  
 Johnson, a jacobite, 320.  
 James, information by, 144.  
 lieut., 294.  
 Math., parliamentary clerk, 456.  
 Johnston, Jonsson, *alias* Herrisson, father,  
 a benedictine, head of the English  
 convent at Paris, 292, 296, 596.  
 J., secretary of Scotland, 86, 144, 243,  
 244.  
 —, brother of, 86, 92, 195, 217.  
 —, letters from, to Shrewsbury, 194,  
 201, 207, 214.  
 —, letter to, from Shrewsbury, 209.  
 Johnstone, a jacobite, 163, 164.  
 Jonas, commendator, Venetian ambassador  
 from Malta to Sicily, 785.  
 Jones, John, commander of the Carmarthen  
 galley, of London, 299.  
 Mr., 189.  
 William, 56.  
 Joye, Peter, merchant, 738.  
 Juel, captain, 240.  
 Jurien, Mr., 332, 387, 390, 798.  
 Justices of the Peace in Ireland, 230, 249,  
 314.

## K

Karrigfargus. *See* Carrickfergus.  
 Kastel, 666.  
 Kaunitz, Caunitz, count, German pleni-  
 potentiary for peace, 408, 447, 449, 577,  
 659, 669, 671, 673, 674, 676, 679, 709,  
 782, 786. *See* Annitz.  
 Keck, English consul at Rotterdam, 306,  
 387.  
 Kehl, 657.  
 Keightley, Mr., 184, 214, 215, 568.  
 Keith, a quaker, dispute of, with William  
 Penn, 346.  
 Kelly, capt., a jacobite, 321.  
 Kelso, presbytery of, 164.  
 "Kemp," Mr. and brother, 190.  
 Kempton, 687.  
 Kenar, Mr., 761.  
 Kendal, rioting at, 352.  
 Kendall, J., 310.  
 Kendrick, Kinderick, lieut., a jacobite, 306,  
 320.  
 Kenion, Alex., 215.  
 Kennedy, sir Archibald, 33.  
 Kensington, footguards at, 646.  
 palace, 57, 245, 429, 438, 441, 455,  
 573, 631-637, 653.  
 —, death of William III at, 761.  
 —, housekeepers at. *See* Lowman.  
 —, killing of vermin at, 636.  
 —, letters dated at, 156, 414, 419,  
 424, 578, 586-589, 594, 595.  
 —, preparations for Shrewsbury's  
 lodgings at, 630, 632.  
 —, privy councils at, 61-63, 156,  
 165, 183, 241, 242, 255, 256, 267,  
 269, 274, 280, 286, 289, 297, 298,  
 300, 301, 304, 312, 319, 322-326,  
 328, 455, 458, 578.  
 —, Queen's apartments at, 322.  
 Kent, jacobites and papists in, 90-92.  
 Kent, lord, lord chamberlain, 779.  
 Keppel, Capell, Arnold, baron, earl of  
 Albemarle, 380, 401, 402, 442, 463,  
 487, 492, 505, 526, 631, 632, 633,  
 635, 637, 645, 848, 649, 651, 653,  
 795, 796, 797.  
 major general of the Horse, 471.  
 wife of, 795.  
 Ker, Graden, 163.  
 Kerby, Kirby, Mr., English consul at Am-  
 sterdam, 113, 198.  
 Kerr, William, 309.  
 Kerry, lord, 585.  
 Kerry, attitude towards government in,  
 110.  
 Kew, Acteon, manager of Cornbury park,  
 640, 642.  
 Keys, a jacobite, 320, 322.  
 Keyserwert, 795.  
 Kick, 81, 84.



Kid, —, grant of, 384.  
 Kidd, captain, designs of, 405-407.  
 Kildare, bishop of, 62.  
 Killalla, bishop of, 557.  
 Killallow, bishop of, 557.  
 Killigrew, Capt. Henry, 68, 69, 172.  
 —, intrigues with the jacobites, 396.  
 —, death of, 178.  
 —, Mr., company of players of, 641.  
 Kinderick. *See* Kendrick.  
 King, —, a jacobite, 320.  
 —, sir Rob., 64, 161.  
 King's messengers, the, 92, 95, 325, 634, 646.  
 —, clerks of the cheque to, 645.  
 Kingston, Kingstown, lord. lord lieutenant of Notts, 107.  
 —, brother of, outlawry of, 80, 81, 84, 85.  
 —, —, pardon for, 108.  
 Kinsale (Kinsale), 300.  
 —, James II at, 36, 37.  
 Kinski, comte de, minister of the emperor, 68, 480, 486.  
 Kirby. *See* Kerby.  
 Kirk, Mr., consul at Genoa, 89, 96, 129, 217, 299, 494, 590, 604, 754, 780.  
 —, —, letter from, to Blaithe-wayt, 120.  
 —, major-general, 396.  
 Kirkby, col., 184.  
 Kirke, an officer, 249.  
 Kirkeby, Richard, 309.  
 Kitsen, James, king's messenger, warrant to, 144, 145.  
 Kneller, sir Godfrey, portraits by, 631, 635.  
 Knight, hatter in Shoreditch, 321.  
 —, sir John, 246.  
 Knightley, a jacobite, 320.  
 Knox, Mr., 279.  
 Koyner, Ireland, archdeacon of. *See* Baynard.  
 Kuitermuster, 28.  
 Kutzingen, 793.  
 Kyba, general, 634.

## L

L'Accadie, 723.  
 La Fond, a Frenchman, capture of, 429, 430.  
 La Pierre, 289.  
 La Rizza, lake Costello near, 763.  
 La Roche, Mr., 758, 760.  
 La Rue, a jacobite, 320, 322, 327.  
 La Trappe, monastery of, 767.  
 La Valette, M., in command of the French at Flanders, 113.  
 La Volvère, camp of, letters dated from, 358, 361, 363, 373.  
 Lacy, widow, petition of, 641-646, 650.  
 Lagnase, comte, 775, 785.

Lagnie, M. de, intendant general of the commerce and foreign affairs of France, 728, 729.  
 Lagos Bay, 330.  
 Lakin (?) Mr., house of, 321.  
 Lambe, George, merchant of Leghorn, 692.  
 Lambert, cardinal, 673.  
 —, count, imperial ambassador at Rome, 666, 668, 670, 673, 674, 676, 677, 679, 684, 687, 693, 698, 701, 703, 709, 758-760, 764, 767-774, 776-778, 780-784, 787.  
 —, —, letter to, from sir L. Blackwell, 696.  
 —, count Sigismund, 673.  
 Lambert, Samuel, merchant of Leghorn, 627, 692.  
 —, Wm., 215.  
 Lanballe, letter dated from, 51.  
 Lancashire, papists and jacobites in, 90-92, 147, 152, 172, 185, 745.  
 Lancy, de, a New York merchant, 406.  
 Lancing (Lanceing), South, Sussex, letter dated from, 334.  
 Langton. *See* Langton.  
 Land Bank. *See* National land bank.  
 —, tax, the, 352.  
 Landau, 699, 700.  
 —, siege of, 663.  
 Landen, battle of, 604.  
 Landgrave, the, 355, 356, 360, 370, 373.  
 Landguard Fort, 68, 72.  
 Landsberg, 683.  
 Lancer, an officer, 249.  
 Langor Fort, garrison of, 396.  
 Langton, Langton, Philip, of the Loe, a jacobite, 92.  
 —, warrants for, 96, 133.  
 Languedoc, 749.  
 —, protestants of, 718. *See also* Camisards.  
 Lanieri, Mr., tutor to lord Effingham, 765, 766.  
 Lansdowne, lord, letter to, from M. de Fontenay, 51, 52.  
 Larrea, don Juan de, Spanish secretary of state, 302.  
 —, letters from, to Rooke, 303.  
 Latton, Mr., master of the beagles, 647.  
 Latwood *alias* Davenport *alias* Williamson, case of, 779.  
 Lauzan, count of, 747.  
 Lavall, de. *See* DeLavall.  
 Lawson, Mrs., 624.  
 Lawthrop, Lothrop, a jacobite, 320.  
 Le Clero, M., work by, 447.  
 Lead, exportation of, from England to Holland, 713.  
 Leader, captain, 214.  
 League, the. *See* Alliance, the grand.  
 Leak, river, 791.  
 Leake, capt., commander of the *Hampshire*, 636.  
 —, —, of the Tower, a jacobite, 320.  
 —, —, Andrew, commander of the fleet in the Mediterranean, 299, 318.  
 —, Mr., 760-762.

- Leary, Mr., 696, 761, 764, 768, 771, 772, 779.
- Leatherland, Jno., 215.
- Leech, river, 675, 687.
- Lee. *See* Leigh.
- Leeds, duke of. *See* Osborne.
- Leeds, captain, a jacobite, 305.
- Leefdale, baron de, 77, 79, 80, 83, 84, 86.
- Leeward islands, troops at, 142.
- Leewe, Loeuwe, 676, 710.
- Leg, col., a jacobite, 163.
- Leganes, Marquis de, 257, 279, 313, 318, 334, 396.
- Legg, colonel, 377.
- Leghorn (Livorno), 178, 180, 197, 290, 299, 318, 350, 503, 662, 668, 671-672, 675, 681, 683, 684, 755, 765, 767, 770, 772, 782, 785.
- church of S. Giulia at, 696.
- document dated at, 668.
- Dutch merchants at, 628, 630, 773.
- English consul at, 93, 97, 232. *See also* Blackwell.
- merchants of, grievances of, 627, 628, 630, 673-675, 678-680, 692, 693-698, 773.
- , letters from, 627, 628, 630, 694.
- , —, mentioned, 693.
- , letter to, from sir L. Blackwell, 692.
- , —, memorial from, to queen Anne, mentioned, 692.
- prisoners at, treatment of, 679.
- French merchants of, 623, 630.
- governor of, 675, 679, 680, 682, 690, 696.
- imperial ambassador at, 776.
- letters dated from, 134, 627, 628, 630, 692, 696.
- news from, 676, 773.
- proveditore of. *See* Terriasi.
- rival ships at, 674, 675, 678, 680-683, 690.
- witchcraft at, 779.
- Leigh, Abigail, 145.
- Leigh, Lee, —, of Lyme, a jacobite, 91, 92, 136, 145, 306, 320.
- warrants for, 95, 133.
- wife of, 136.
- Lent preachers, 632, 634.
- Lere. *See* Lierre.
- Lerice, murder of duke of Somerset at, 754, 755.
- Lescherin, count, envoy from the elector Palatine to London, 797.
- Lesley *alias* White, Dr. Charles, a jacobite, 164, 297, 300, 346.
- Letters, intercepted, at Venice, 676, 677, 683, 684, 688, 691, 772.
- at Rome, 697, 698, 702.
- schemes for, 48-51.
- Levant, the, 173, 305, 672.
- French trade in, 190.
- Company, the, 172.
- Leven, troops of, 43.
- Liverpool. *See* Liverpool.
- Levinge, sir Richard, solicitor general for Ireland, 160, 189, 257, 260.
- Levins, sir Creswell, attorney general of England, 30.
- Levison, brigadier, 196.
- brother of, 196.
- Leviston, col., letter from, alluded to, 423.
- Levy, a jew at the Hague, 797.
- Lewenz, 688.
- Lewin, capt., 540.
- Lewis, a jacobite, stables of in St. James's, 320.
- Mr., 758, 760.
- Lexinton, lord, 68, 81, 87, 123, 274, 277, 390, 391, 398, 399, 500, 648.
- death of, 659.
- Leyden, 382, 795.
- Leyta, river, 690.
- Lichfield, bishop of, 32.
- Lichfield, lord, son of. *See* Quarendon.
- Lichtenstein, prince of, 670.
- Liechtenberg, 688.
- Liège, 93, 593, 607.
- bishopric of, 422, 444.
- French at, 739.
- garrison of, 123.
- William III at, 138, 139.
- Lier, Mr., bookseller of Rotterdam, 798, 799.
- Lierre (Lier, Lere), 379, 667.
- Lilienroot, Lillieroot, Swedish minister and mediator at the peace of Ryswick, 444, 445, 459, 463, 468, 471, 475, 495, 497, 498, 507, 538, 542, 572.
- Lillingston, Lilliston, colonel, 323.
- regiment of, 127, 131, 142.
- Limbourg, 671.
- Limerick, 295.
- articles of, 100, 114, 197, 198, 201-236, 257, 258, 273, 495, 509.
- , bill for confirming, 82, 101, 193, 194, 215, 216, 220, 258, 413, 482, 484, 485, 491, 505, 506, 508-510, 514, 515, 517, 518, 520, 521, 523, 531-534, 536, 546, 550, 552, 553, 555, 557, 558, 562, 568.
- , —, discussed in Irish parliament, 514.
- attitude towards government in, 110.
- bishop of, 557. *See also* Smith.
- fortifications of, 537, 547.
- see of, 255, 256.
- siege of, 249.
- Linage, count, 705.
- Lincoln, bishop of, 32, 62, 63.
- dean of, death of, 646.
- deanery of, 243.
- Lindsay, David, secretary to earl of Melford, 164, 189, 292.
- earl of, lord chamberlain, 440.
- Linen, exportation of, from Holland and Germany to England, 711-714, 717.
- manufacture in Ireland, 543, 553, 554, 558, 563, 564, 582, 615, 616, 618, 620.
- , paper on, 742.

- Linlithgow, earl of, commissioner of the treasury in Scotland, 195, 203, 217, 222.  
     death of, 216, 226, 243.  
 Lintz, 795.  
 Lippi, Dr., 757.  
 Lis, river. *See* Lys.  
 Lisbon, 154, 663, 664, 665, 667, 786.  
     news from, 657, 659.  
 Lisle, 292.  
     commissary of, 292.  
 Lisney, Mr., 635.  
 Littleton, sir Thomas, 333.  
 Litton, Mr., 764.  
 Liverpool (Leverpool), 344.  
 Livingston, Livingstone, general, dragoons of, 295.  
     col. Robert, letter from, to Shrewsbury, 405.  
     sir Thomas, 203, 209.  
 Livio, Don. *See* Odeschalchi.  
 Livorno. *See* Leghorn.  
 Lizard (Lyxard), 325, 332, 334.  
 Lloyd, Dr., bishop of Worcester, 767.  
     col., 142.  
     George, of Cormyloine, sheriff of Pembroke, 255.  
     William, bishop of Norwich, 321, 411.  
     —, and the declaration of indulgence, 32.  
 Loader, capt., 299.  
 Loades, capt., of the Romney, 330.  
 Lockhart, Lokart. Mr., 44, 47.  
     (Locker), sir William, English ambassador at Paris, 18.  
 Lodeve, bishop of, 749, 750. *See also* Philippeaux.  
 Lodington, Mr., consul at Tripoli, 274, 599.  
     Benjamin brother of, 134, 146, 149.  
     —, letter from, to consul Blackwell, 124.  
 Loire, river, 747.  
 Lombardy, 698.  
     campaign in, 656, 657, 663, 672.  
 Lonato, 704.  
 London, Mr., gardener to the king, 634.  
 London, 23, 24, 28, 36, 41, 51, 57, 84, 121, 196, 197, 243, 244, 296, 305, 319, 367, 389, 416, 421, 423, 424, 427, 428, 429, 433, 436, 445, 446, 448, 450, 451, 474, 476, 477, 479, 480, 482, 483, 485, 486, 487, 490, 503, 530, 557, 560, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 589, 593, 594, 606, 608, 609, 610, 617, 649, 653, 658, 662, 667, 673, 688, 697, 698, 704, 726, 746.  
     Irish prisoners at, 231.  
     bishop of. *See* Compton.  
     city, entry of Wm. III into, 583.  
     declaration of indulgence to be read in, 32.  
     fire of, 49, 50.  
     jacobite clubs in, 314.  
     —, forces in, 163.  
     jacobites and papists in, 50.  
     lord mayor of, 114.  
     —, on the admiralty board, 367.  
 London, lord mayor of—*cont.*  
     —, annual present of cloth to the lord chamberlain by, 641.  
     ratification of peace in, 556, 559.  
     recorder of, 246, 247, 252.  
     streets and places in:—  
         Angel ale house, Angel court, 164.  
         Arlington street, 463.  
         Berkeley street, 411.  
         Blackman street, monument in, 314.  
         Bullhead tavern, 306.  
         Cardigan house, Lincoln's Inn fields, 435, 539.  
         Charing Cross, Blackmoor's Head, 164.  
         Charles street, Ship inn, 164.  
         Chenpside, Bull's Head tavern in, 347.  
         Chelsea, 402, 623.  
         —, guards of, 463.  
         Chocolate house, the, 322.  
         Claringdon park, 165.  
         Cockpit, 640.  
         Covent garden, 463.  
         —, tavern, 322.  
         —, little, Piazzas in, 322.  
         Cumberland coffee house, 164.  
         Doctors commons, 695.  
         Dover street, cabal in, 435.  
         Drury lane, Dog tavern in, 320, 642.  
         Exchange, 631.  
         Exeter exchange, 463.  
         Fish street, Ship inn, 411.  
         Fleet street and Ditch, 37, 677.  
         Fox, the, 292.  
         Friday street, Sarazen's head, 165.  
         General Postoffice, 48-51, 62.  
         German street, prince of Orange's head, 322.  
         Globe tavern, 322.  
         Gray's Inn, 306.  
         "Heymarkett," White Heart inn, 322.  
         —, George inn, 165.  
         Holborn, rioting in, 412.  
         —, Bear tavern in, 320.  
         —, Horse Shoe inn, 144.  
         "Hole in the Wall," 314.  
         Hugging alley, Gutter lane, 165.  
         Hyde park, 164.  
         —, the Lodge, letters dated from, 452-454, 457, 460.  
         Jerman street, letter dated from, 186.  
         Jewin street, 144.  
         Kensington, Hartichoke and Red Lion at, 322.  
         King's Bench prison, 56, 165.  
         —, letter dated from, 314.  
         Leadenhall street, Old King's Head tavern in, 322.  
         Leicester square, 320.  
         Lincoln's Inn Fields, 539.  
         Long Acre, 306.  
         Long lane, 476.

## London—cont.

streets and places in:—cont.

- Maiden lane, the two Black Posts in, 322.  
 Marrow Bone, 463.  
 Marshalsea, prisoners of, 278, 280.  
 Mill-bank, neat houses at, 463.  
 Newgate, 164, 199, 434.  
 —, keeper of, 133.  
 Norfolk buildings, 322.  
 Norfolk street, 320.  
 Old Bailey, the, 320.  
 Pall Mall, 295.  
 Paternoster row, Castle tavern in, 346.  
 Petticoat lane, 321.  
 Piccadilly, 163.  
 —, George inn and White Horse inn, 322.  
 —, Sun tavern, 164.  
 —, Black Horse, 164.  
 Red Cross street, Three Red Herrings, 144.  
 Royal Exchange, Mason's coffee house, near, 144.  
 Rupert street, 163.  
 St. Alban's street and tavern, 463.  
 St. James's street, 292.  
 —, Nag's Head, 322.  
 —, Sign of the Goat, 164.  
 —, Horse Shoe alehouse, 163, 165.  
 —, Dolphin and Crown, a cook-shop near, 165.  
 St. James's church, 653.  
 St. James's gate, 411.  
 St. James's park, 163, 164.  
 —, fowlkeeper at, 646.  
 —, stables at, 320.  
 St. James's square, Shrewsbury's house in, 170.  
 St. Martin's lane, 463.  
 St. Paul's, schoolmaster of. *See* Gale.  
 St. Swithin's lane, letter dated from, 177.  
 Salisbury square, 38.  
 Smithfield, Red Lion in, 322.  
 Southampton street, 292.  
 Southwark, mint in, 314.  
 Spring garden, 144.  
 —, Blue Post in, 322.  
 Strand, Queen's Head in White Hart yard, 91.  
 —, Sun tavern in, 322.  
 Temple, 144.  
 Tower street, Bull's Head tavern, 346.  
 Tower hill, 346.  
 Turner's hall, Philpott lane, 346.  
 Westminster, Crown and Thistle tavern, King street, 163.  
 White Friars, 314.  
 Wich street, the sign of the Common Garden in, 322.  
 Will's coffee house, 322.

## London—cont.

- tower of, 68, 91, 116, 126, 136, 153, 170, 320, 321, 346, 347, 412, 433, 434, 439, 441, 623, 624.  
 —, governor of. *See* Lucas, lord.  
 —, deputy governor of, 116.  
 —, warders and gentleman gaoler of, 117.  
 William III at, 611.  
 Londonderry, addresses from, 323.  
 recorder of, 347.  
 Long, George, 35.  
 Thomas, 309.  
 Lonsdale, viscount, lord privy seal, 637.  
 Lonsdun, 798.  
 Loo, game of, 795.  
 Loo, 132, 148, 408, 505, 516, 548.  
 letters dated from, 67, 141, 144, 145, 146, 398, 401, 511, 515, 524, 527, 530, 555, 556.  
 William III at, 139, 378, 385, 389, 405, 408, 500, 504, 526, 554, 500, 561, 564, 569, 593.  
 Lopt, Mr., 768.  
 Loredano, procuratore, 686.  
 Lorene, pictures by, at Rome, 696.  
 Lorenzo, a French gunsmith, 787.  
 Loreto, 789.  
 chapel at, 755.  
 Lorraine, duke of, 436, 745, 778.  
 restoration of, 430, 436, 437, 442, 444, 449, 453, 505, 541, 593.  
 and peace, 468, 469.  
 Lort, sir Gilbert, bart., 254.  
 Lothrop. *See* Lewthrop.  
 Loup, river (Canada), 730.  
 Louth, 495.  
 Louth, Matthew, baron of, treason of, 495, 509.  
 Oliver, baron of, case of, 509, 510.  
 —, letter from, to Shrewsbury, 495.  
 Louvois, M., death of, description of, 749, 750.  
 Louvignies, M. de, 334.  
 Lovat, lord, 42.  
 Lovelace, lord, 35.  
 Low Countries. *See* Flanders.  
 Lowick, a jacobite, 320, 327.  
 petition from, 324.  
 Lowman, Mr. and Mrs., housekeepers at Kensington palace, 634.  
 Lowndes, Mr., 467, 469, 477, 481, 484.  
 Lowther, sir John, 55, 135.  
 Mr., 510, 520, 535.  
 Lucas, lord, governor of the Tower of London, 116, 246, 331.  
 letters to, from Shrewsbury, 126, 136, 138, 145, 147.  
 warrants to, 133.  
 Lucca, 755.  
 San Frediano, church of, 755.  
 —, tomb of king Richard at, 755.  
 waters of, 774.  
 Lucretius, Italian translation of, by duke of Shrewsbury, 780.  
 Ludovisin, 758.  
 Lumm, Elnathan. of Dublin, illegal imprisonment of, 280.

Lundee, Mrs., letter to, from Mrs. Villiers, 56.

letters from, to Shrewsbury, 56-59.

Luneburg, court of, 123.

envoy of. *See* Oberg.

house of, 443.

troops of, 472, 475, 478.

Lunt, John, 90.

letter from, to Shrewsbury, 165.

"Lastrin," the, company of, 247.

Luther, Martin, portrait of, at Florence, 756.

Lutterell, Lieut. col., M.P., 132, 270.

Luxembourg, 28, 593.

letter from a Jesuit, dated from, 333.

—, alluded to, 349.

surrender of, to Spain, 392, 398, 416,

417, 419, 422, 423, 425, 436, 437,

444, 513, 515, 519, 525, 526, 529,

541, 579, 608, 612.

Lyancroon, M. de, 80, 85.

Lynn (Lin), 429.

Lyons, 605, 747, 751.

Lys (Lis), river, 126.

## M

Maas, Maes, Maez, river. *See* Meuse.

Maastricht (Mastricht), 93, 138, 419, 436, 607.

letter dated from, 139.

McAdam, captain, 292.

McDonald, Mr., 293.

MacDonalds, clan of, 195.

MacElligott, Colonel, 390.

Mackay (Macky), 688, 746, 782, 785, 786, 788.

major general, 47.

McKenzie, Kenneth, brother to earl of Seaforth, 294.

McKerstone, laird of, a jacobite, 163.

Mecclesfield (Mecolesfield), earl of, 343, 439.

Maecel, camp of, latter dated from, 376.

Machine ships, 211, 212, 221.

Madagascar, 405-407.

Madrid, 151, 180, 186, 398, 445, 450, 452, 556, 593, 608, 610, 612.

news from, 404, 421, 432, 438, 454, 667.

Spanish courier at, 300.

Maffei, count, 639.

Magna Charta, 230.

Mainard, Mr., 793.

Maine, brigadier, 396, 410.

Maine, province of, 726.

river, 335.

Maintenon, madame de, 554, 749, 750, 767, 785.

Majorca, 299.

Majou, Mr., 693.

Malabechi, 756.

Malaga, 667.

consulat. *See* Gwynn; Hollway.

vice-consul at, 326.

Maldachini, marquis, 783.

Malfredonia, 657.

Malt, export of, from England, 721.

Malta, 125, 299, 347.

ambassador from, to Rome, 774.

—, to Sicily. *See* Jonas.

description of, 785.

general of the galleys at. *See* Vahini.

grand master of, 601.

inquisitor of. *See* Spinola.

receiver of, 601.

Manchester, jacobite trials at, 165.

Manchester, lord, English ambassador at

Paris and Venice, 333, 492, 500,

511, 512, 513, 516, 524, 530, 592,

602, 649, 746, 747, 789.

wife of, 746.

copy of speech to senate of Venice, 604.

letters from, to Shrewsbury, 549, 561,

564, 569, 570, 588, 589, 590, 591,

595-598, 601, 603-606, 609.

letters to, from Shrewsbury, 513, 529, 568.

Mangiavacca, 789.

Mansel, father, a jesuit, 789.

Mr., comptroller of the household, 779.

Mansfeld, prince-count of, envoy from Germany to Savoy, 375, 396, 423, 424.

letter to, from, St. Thomas, 379.

Mansfeld, father, superior of the English jesuits at Rome, 758, 761, 763, 771, 776, 778.

Mantua, duke of, 502.

Mantua, French troops at, 704.

Mar, earl of, 40, 43.

Maratti, Carlo, daughter of, 660.

pictures by, 696, 757, 759.

Marcelli, Carlo, 762.

Marceliani, monsignor, 770.

Marchese, Abbe', 761, 762, 772.

Marescoe, Peter, warrant to, 96.

Margate (Margett), 18, 130, 336, 465.

letters dated from, 157, 385.

William III at, 158.

Mari, a Genoese noble, 592.

Marien Zell, 675.

Marines, the, 241, 323, 327.

clothing for, 139.

officers of, 275, 300, 302.

—, petition by (mentioned), 458.

Mariott, Mr., 630.

Marlborough (John Churchill), duke of, 170, 616, 625, 681, 788.

letters to and from Shrewsbury, 427, 622, 647, 697, 710.

relations of, with James II, 393-396, 433, 434.

loses favour with William III, 647.

campaign of, in Flanders (1703), 658,

663, 664, 666, 667, 676, 685, 694,

791.

Marlborough [John Churchill], duke of—  
*cont.*

present to, from emperor of Germany  
and archduke Charles, 688, 774.  
at Berlin, 708.  
military plans of, checked by Dutch  
deputies, 710.  
and the linen trade in Holland,  
712.  
victories of, at Donavert and Blenheim,  
780, 783, 791.  
project by, to end the war in Italy,  
782.  
at Augsburg, 793, 794.  
portrait of, at Rotterdam, 795.  
at the Hague, 796, 797, 798.  
esteemed at Amsterdam, 796.  
returns to England (1706), 799.  
Marr, *alias* Forbes, father superior of the  
Scots jesuit college at Douai, 295,  
296.  
Marseilles, 154, 158, 278, 299, 325, 631,  
663, 672.  
designs against, 162, 166, 171, 172,  
182, 187, 231.  
Flemish Roode in, 171.  
French preparations at, 175, 608.  
plan of, mentioned, 174.  
letters dated from, 323.  
news from, 173, 176, 178, 186, 291,  
297.

Marshal in Holborn, case of, 250.

Marsin, marshal, 791.

Martin, Arthur, merchant of Leghorn,  
627.

Martinitz, count, 669.

Mary I of England, 240.

Mary II, queen of England, 65, 65, 66, 68-  
79, 81, 83, 84, 86, 89, 94, 97, 98,  
106-109, 111, 114, 118, 121, 122,  
124, 125, 132, 133, 136, 138, 139,  
140, 142, 148, 154, 156, 157,  
177, 401.

letter to (mentioned), from the States  
of Holland, 105, 106, 108.  
indisposition of, 128-130, 134.  
death of, 169, 170, 173.

*See also* Orange, princess of.

Mary Beatrice of Modena, queen of Eng-  
land, 34, 295, 296, 320, 346, 416,  
433, 615, 625, 694.

supposed spurious child of, 34, 37,  
38.

illness of, 438.

pension for, 525.

secretary of. *See* Carrell.

unpopularity of, 798.

Maryburgh, viscount. *See* Molyneux.

Maryland, assembly of, address from,  
269.

Mascul, Mr., a jacobite, 320.

Mase, river. *See* Meuse.

Mason, a jacobite, 320.

Massue, Henry de, earl of Galway, letters  
from, to:—  
Rooke, 308.  
Somers, 615.

Massue, Henry de, earl of Galway, letters  
from to:—*cont.*

Shrewsbury, 187, 190, 197, 199,  
205, 217, 231, 238, 239, 241,  
247, 257, 274, 277, 279, 280,  
285, 291, 296, 297, 300, 313,  
315, 316, 318, 319, 323, 329,  
333, 334, 337, 349, 355, 359,  
371, 375, 423, 424, 466, 474,  
485, 490, 502, 511, 516, 517,  
522, 523, 535, 536, 548, 550,  
551, 554, 555, 558, 563, 564,  
568, 570, 571, 574, 575, 581,  
586, 588, 590, 595, 611, 615,  
617, 620, 622, 628, 649.

letters to, 303, 323.

letters to, from:—

Hunsiger, 316.

Russell, 133.

Shrewsbury, 199, 204, 217, 265,  
268, 289, 323, 337, 342, 368,  
387, 391, 402, 417, 427, 464,  
480, 489, 494, 499, 521, 532,  
537, 543, 559, 565, 580.

as envoy at Savoy, 148, 162, 171-174,  
176, 179, 180, 204, 208, 215, 281,  
286, 287, 302, 332, 350, 355, 381,  
402, 493, 506, 515.

—, extraordinaries of, 361, 368,  
503.

as lord justice of Ireland, 442, 460,  
465, 467, 474, 480, 483, 491, 531,  
533, 560, 566, 573, 580, 585, 586,  
601, 610, 647, 652.

as head of the army in Ireland, 649.

Masters, Maisters, Meesters, Misters, capt.,  
project of, 122, 124, 129, 130, 137,  
138, 186, 200, 204, 211-213, 218-  
221, 309, 327, 371.

—, memorial by, mentioned, 269,  
280.

Mr., 145.

Matapan, Cape, 270, 287, 313.

Mathers, a jacobite, 320.

Mattei, Matriz, count, 680, 765, 767, 769,  
777, 778, 780, 782, 784, 785.

pension for, 658, 659, 660, 667.

memorial from, to Stepney (mentioned),  
768.

Matthews, Mathews, mayor. a jacobite,  
321.

Mr., 110.

Mrs., 637.

Mattin, servant to Shrewsbury, 792.

Maundy Thursday, ceremony of, 641, 642,  
643.

Mauro Cordato, Turkish plenipotentiary,  
678.

Mayence, the Anchor inn at, 795.

Maxwell, Mrs., 297, 300.

sir G., 609.

sir John, commissioner of the ad-  
miralty in Scotland, 181.

sir Patrick, of Spring Bell, a jacobite,  
163, 321.

May, capt., a jacobite, 163.

Mr., 555, 628, 650.

Mayers, Roger, 215.

- Maynard, lord, son of, teller in the exchequer, 132, 133.
- Mazarin, Mazareen, cardinal, 206.  
madame, 651.
- Meade, Meed, sir John, K.C., 245, 272, 298, 553.
- Meadows, sir Phillip, envoy at the Hague, 668.
- Meath, earl of, 348, 363.  
letter from, to Shrewsbury, 425.
- Mecclesfield. *See* Macclesfield.
- Medicine, a quack, 648, 649.
- Mediterranean, the, 66, 70, 102, 107, 111, 113, 140, 146, 153, 175, 177, 181, 197, 221, 227, 259, 265, 267, 280, 326, 453, 457, 458, 473, 537, 602, 655, 660, 661, 663, 664, 665, 666, 686, 693, 766, 796.  
ports, consuls in, 302.
- Meed. *See* Meade.
- Meeres, Meres, Mr., case of, 353, 516, 527, 549, 569, 589.  
Mrs. [Mr. ?], 514.
- Meese, captain, 370.
- Mehaigne, the, 98, 102.
- Melani, abbate, resident for Hanover at Rome, 772.
- Melchior, abbé, 762, 763, 766, 769, 770, 777, 788.
- Meldert, 710.
- Melford, Milford, Melfort, countess of, 294.  
earl of, 43, 90, 91, 92, 292, 294, 295, 395, 410, 411, 788.  
—, letter from, to earl of Perth, 39.  
—, trial of, 202.
- Melle, Cape delle, 299.
- Melville, earl of, lord privy seal of Scotland, 244.  
letters to, from:—  
Shrewsbury, 47.  
lord Turbat, 40.  
letter from, to William III, 42.
- Melvin, a jacobite, 293, 321.
- Memmingen, 687.
- Menin, 116.  
proposed surrender of, to Spain, 392.
- Mentz, elector of, 794.
- Menzies, Major, 202.
- Merci, count, 794.
- Merique, isles of, 122.
- Merriton, John, sailor, 299.
- Mervin, Sir Audley, speaker of the Irish House of Commons, 549.
- Messina, 172, 180, 675.  
castle of, 788.  
news from, 602.  
revolt of, 788.
- Mesterton, captain, 292.
- Mestre, 790.
- Methuen, Mr., 132.  
—, post for, 354.  
—, son of, 354.  
sir John, lord chancellor of Ireland, 516, 517, 522, 531, 549, 552, 556, 565, 573, 576, 580, 585, 586, 587, 588, 590, 595, 615, 617, 622.
- Methuen, sir John—*cont.*  
—, as envoy to Portugal, 657.  
—, letters from, to Shrewsbury, 482, 490, 513, 518, 561, 583, 599, 647, 652.  
—, letters to, from Shrewsbury, 489, 499, 509, 527, 583, 566, 580.
- Mendon, 750.
- Meuse or Maas (Maes, Maez, Mase), river, 70, 78, 97, 113, 148, 157, 240, 341, 370, 464, 671, 694.
- Mexico, 610.  
gulf of, 738.
- Meyererown, Madame de, wife to the Danish minister in Paris, proposition by, 397.
- Michelburn's regiment, 300.
- Michell, Christ., merchant of Leghorn, 627.
- Middlest, Mrs., a jacobite, 292.
- Middlesex, county of, 246.
- Middleton, countess of, 435, 539, 775.  
earl of, 92, 189, 190, 294, 295, 321, 393-395, 435.  
—, trial of, 202.  
—, turns papist, 763, 768.  
David, pass for, 349, 350.  
lt. col., 40.
- Midi, Mr., a jacobite, 320.
- Milan, 502, 503, 609, 685, 702, 770, 778.  
and France, 341, 347, 363, 375, 379, 381, 390.  
and Savoy, 230, 341, 347, 363, 379, 381, 390.  
dukedom of, assumed by emperor of Germany, 714, 717.  
letters dated from, 423, 424.
- Milanese, the, 607, 655.
- Militia, the, 246.
- Milligatt, William, a jesuit of Ghent, 321.
- Millington, sir Ths., second physician to the king, 429, 638.
- Mimms, Mr., a jacobite, 320.
- Ministers, non swearing, 323.
- Minshall, a Roman catholic, case of, 375, 376, 377, 379.
- Mints, to be set up in England, 352.
- Miremont, marquis of, 688.
- Missionaries to the Indians, 726, 767.
- Mitchell, admiral sir David, 143, 270, 328, 331, 385, 795, 797.  
Jno., 309.
- Moaks in N. America, 734, 735.
- Mobison, abbess of, sister to Prince Rupert, 19.
- Mocenigo, M., 704, 795.
- Modena, 769.  
duke of, 694, 699, 770, 776.
- Modone, 754.
- Mohawke, Lake (Canada), 731.
- Moineau, a sculptor of Rome, 787.
- Moles, duke de, Spanish ambassador at Venice, 588, 595, 596, 601, 602, 670, 782.
- Molesworth, Mouldsworth, Mr., 94, 97, 209, 211, 213, 215, 220-223, 225, 518, 534, 551, 567, 791, 797.
- Mollins (Mollino's), the (near Ushant), raid on, 335.



- Molyneux (Mollineux), Sir Caryll, viscount  
   Molyneux of Maryborough, 91, 92,  
   138, 144.  
   —, warrants for, 95, 133.  
   —, son of. *See* Gerard.  
   William, 92.  
 Monaco, 787.  
 Moncalieri, 375, 754.  
   camp of, letters dated from, 334, 337,  
   349, 355, 359, 360, 371.  
 Moncattini, Monsignor, 764.  
 Monecontour, Brittany, 51.  
 Money, exportation of, 259, 265.  
   exchange of, in Holland, 372, 376.  
   *See also* Coinage.  
 Monfelicce, 790.  
 Monheim, 793.  
 Monk, George, duke of Albermarle, 29.  
   lieutenant of county of Devon, 356,  
   363.  
 Monloye, 751.  
 Monmouth, countess of, 463.  
   duke of, 37.  
   —, crown of Sicily for, 788.  
   earl of. *See* Mordaunt.  
 Monro. Dr., a jacobite, 163, 164.  
 Mons, 415, 431, 437, 444, 448, 457, 502,  
   608, 612.  
 Mont Cenis, 754.  
 Mont St. André, camp of, letters dated  
   from, 101, 103, 108, 109.  
 Montagu, Mountague [Charles], lord  
   Halifax, chancellor of the exchequer,  
   199, 209, 246, 323, 385, 386, 466,  
   511, 513, 529, 530, 578, 616, 617,  
   621, 645, 652, 654, 658, 673, 773.  
   —, letter from, to Shrewsbury, 703.  
   —, pictures for, 786.  
   lord abbot, 19-21.  
   lady, 138.  
   Mr., 703, 753, 767, 768, 769, 775, 777,  
   779, 788.  
   Ralph, earl of, ambassador at Paris,  
   19, 20, 103, 153, 434, 638, 788.  
   —, letter to, from Shrewsbury, 152.  
 Montcalier. *See* Moncalieri.  
 Monte Cavallo, 762.  
 Monte Chiari, 704.  
 Montemagni, car. Coriolano, secretary of  
   Tuscany, 628, 707.  
   letter from, to Blackwell, 674, 692,  
   697.  
   letters to, from Blackwell, 675, 678.  
 Montferrat, at war with France and Savoy,  
   381, 390.  
 Montgomery, sir James, of Skelmorly, 207,  
   211, 294, 320, 625.  
   —, escape of, 247.  
   —, rumoured death of, 265, 279.  
   lady, 138, 386.  
   lord, 320, 410, 411, 412, 463.  
   a jacobite, 694.  
 Monthermer, lord, 753.  
 Montjoy, Mrs., a jacobite, house of,  
   320.  
 Montlimar, 751.  
 Montmelian, 417, 754.  
 Montorio, picture at, 759.  
 Montpellier, 747, 751, 756.  
   bishop of, 749, 750.  
   opera at, 749.  
   pont du gard at, 751.  
   states assembled at, 748.  
 Monrath, earl of, justice in Ireland, 365,  
   474, 480, 611.  
 Montreal (Monreall), 723, 727, 731.  
 Monvielle, a New York merchant, 406.  
 Moor, capt., Adrian, a jacobite, 306.  
 Moore, Charles, 309.  
 Morbottell, 163.  
 Mordant, colonel, 377, 387.  
 Mordaunt, Charles, earl of Monmouth and  
   Peterborough, 61, 334, 339.  
   —, and the jacobite plot, 422, 430,  
   434, 435, 438, 439.  
   —, advice to, by sir John Fenwick,  
   426, 429, 434.  
   —, committed to the Tower, 439,  
   441, 623.  
   —, assaulted by Ulysses Browne,  
   455, 462, 463, 623, 624, 625.  
   —, confers with secretary Vernon,  
   623-626.  
   —, relations with Shrewsbury, 623-  
   626, 718.  
   —, brother of, 626.  
   —, daughter of. *See* Norfolk,  
   duchess of.  
   —, secretary to. *See* Furly.  
   [Henry], earl of Peterborough, 539.  
   —, death of, 486.  
 Morea, the, 596, 676, 686.  
 Morelli, Nicolo, 760.  
 Morewell, Mr., a jacobite, 321.  
 Morgan, J., 20, 23.  
   —, letter from, to sir John Talbot,  
   18.  
   sir Tho., 752, 758, 760.  
   Brown, case of, 252.  
   Price, major, a jacobite, 306.  
 Morlaichin, castle Zuonigrad in, 686.  
 Morlaix, France, 245.  
 Morland, sir Samuel, letters to, and from  
   Shrewsbury, 48.  
   project of, for interception of letters,  
   48.  
   pension to, from Charles II, 48.  
 Morley, Richard, a jacobite, 410, 411, 412.  
 Morocco, emperor of, overtures of peace  
   to, 270, 286, 287, 290.  
   ships of, 318.  
 Morosini, count, Venetian ambassador at  
   Rome, 677, 687, 697, 703, 759, 769, 770,  
   771, 772, 782, 784.  
 Morris, Charles, warrant to, 145.  
 Mortimore, Mrs., a jacobite witness, 434.  
 Moscow, 708, 746.  
 Moselle, river, 355, 694.  
 Moses, —, 798.  
 Moes, Mr., lecturer of St. James' church,  
   653.  
 Mosten, lady, sister of lord Molyneux, 138.  
 Moulins, 747.  
 Mountjoy, lord, letter from, to prince of  
   Orange, 36.  
 Mulgrave, lord. *See* Sheffield.



Mulinari, sig., 765.  
 Munden, captain, 208, 214.  
 Munster, 115.  
     bishop of, 716. *See also* Paderborn.  
     treaty of, 403, 468, 573, 577, 716.  
     troops of, 478.  
 Murray, Capt., 294.  
     earl of, 43.  
     Gideon, a Jacobite, 185.  
 Murstrand, 104.  
 Musgrave, Mr., 333.  
 Muslin ("Moesline"), tax upon, 242.  
 Mustafa, grand signor of Turkey, 676, 678.  
 Musters, Mr., 753.

N

Namur, 356, 481, 612.  
     siege of, 220, 222, 442.  
     William III at, 205, 220, 222.  
 Nantes, 52, 123, 357.  
     edict of, 415, 715, 716.  
 Naples, 664, 665, 759, 776, 777, 778, 786.  
     as a health resort, 631.  
     archbishop of. *See* Pignatelli.  
     claim by Germany to crown of, 710.  
     designs against, by allies, 655-660, 669, 681, 685, 770.  
     Dutch prisoners at, 785.  
 Narni, 789.  
 Nash, Mr., 646.  
 Nassau, prince of, 341.  
     Weilburgh (Wilbrook), count of, 356.  
 National Land Bank, 334.  
     commissioners of, 365.  
 Naval stores from the West Indies, 324.  
     from the Baltic, 98.  
 Navarre, college of, at Paris, 18, 749.  
 Navy, board, the, 126, 180, 232, 280, 291, 297, 307, 380, 381.  
     condition of, 218, 221-224, 227, 232, 233, 236, 237, 239, 240, 267, 269, 301, 328, 330, 343, 351, 380.  
     disputes with Denmark, concerning  
     salutes, 116-121, 126, 128, 129, 132,  
     135-137, 140-142, 149, 153, 155,  
     234, 240, 241, 243.  
     Jacobite officers in, 92.  
     provisions for, 70, 71, 74, 327, 351,  
     380, 381.  
     *See also* Ships.  
 Neale, Mr., groom porter, death of, 631.  
     —, son of, 631, 633, 634, 639, 640.  
     —, —, death of, 652, 658.  
     T., 37.  
     —, memorandum by, 38.  
 Neave, Mr., 285, 288, 289.  
 Neckson, Nickson. *See* Wall.  
 Needwood, ranger of. *See* Cayendish.  
 Nelson, J., papers on Canada by, 722-732.  
     Mr., case of, 531.

Nelthorpe, Edward, merchant of Leghorn, 627, 692.  
 Nervart, M., 199.  
 Nesmond, marquis of, 204, 208, 227, 300, 308, 316, 323, 335, 336, 370, 376.  
     squadron of, 331, 369, 374.  
     naval operations of, 361.  
 Neston, 432.  
 Netherlands, the, 673.  
     Spanish, 416.  
     *See also* Flanders.  
 Neuhausel, 688.  
     siege of, 701.  
 Neurard, advocate of Grenoble, case of, 296.  
 Nevers, 747.  
 Neville, John, rear-admiral of the Blue, 143, 270, 347, 361, 362, 371, 381, 384, 385.  
     engagements with the French, 527, 531.  
 Nevis, sugar from, 369.  
 New Albion, N. America, paper on, 738.  
 New England, 492, 724-728, 735, 739.  
     governor and council of, 723.  
     taxes and imposts in, 723.  
     early government of, 733.  
     royal charter for, 735.  
     paper on, by Richard Daniel, 733-735.  
 New Hampshire, 726, 727.  
 New York, 724, 727, 728, 739.  
     governor and council of, 407.  
     letters dated from, 405, 406.  
     taxes and imposts in, 723.  
 Newberry, an apothecary, 144, 145.  
 Newburgh, earl of, Elizabeth daughter of.  
     *See* Hackett; Dellavall.  
 Newcastle, duke of, 254, 439.  
     daughter of, 786.  
     lord lieutenant of Notts, 107, 112.  
     order of the garter for, 486.  
 Newcastle, 56.  
     privateers at, 455.  
     rioting at, 352.  
 Newfoundland (Terreneufve), 123, 215, 455.  
     fishery, 369, 735.  
 Newmarket, 643, 644, 645, 647.  
     king's housekeepers at. *See* Walker.  
 Newpark, letters dated from, 613, 614.  
 Newport, Andrew, 411.  
     countess of, 430, 434.  
     Mr., 787.  
 Newport, 122, 124, 200, 309, 317, 336, 467, 477.  
     siege of, 200.  
     threatened attack on, 204.  
 Neytra, Hungary, action at, 684.  
 Nice (Nizza), 347.  
     attacked by the French, 371.  
     British consul at. *See* Boit.  
     designs against, 187, 190, 231, 253, 257, 268.  
     proposed surrender of, 206.  
 Nickson. *See* Neckson.  
 Nimeguen, 436, 795.  
     treaty of, 377, 398, 402, 408, 419, 422, 423, 436, 437, 444, 448, 455, 459, 463, 483, 495, 787.

- Nismes, amphitheatre and Diana's temple at, 748.
- Nissangi Pasha, grand vizier of Turkey, 676.
- Nizza. *See* Nice.
- Noailles, marshal de, 750, 751.
- Nocera, waters of, 782.
- Nonconformists in Ireland, toleration for, 201, 209, 210.
- Norcia, 767.
- Nore, the, 90, 310, 311, 324.
- Norfolk, duke of, 433, 434, 773, 776, 777, 780.
- , audience with the pope, 774.
- , duchess of, daughter to lord Petarbro', 624-626.
- Norfolk, jacobites in, 540.
- Normanby, marquis of, 85, 107, 109, 111, 115, 117, 120, 125, 130, 138, 139, 141, 441, 478, 553, 745, 760.
- , letter from, to Shrewsbury, 613.
- Normandy, 292, 674.
- Norris, capt., 335, 336.
- , cardinal, 767, 776.
- , col., 455.
- North, lord chief justice, 29.
- , [William], lord, 748, 749.
- North cape, 167.
- , channel, French ships in, 344, 352-355, 362.
- , foreland, 306.
- , seas, 61.
- Northampton county, jacobites and papists in, 91.
- Northampton, lord, daughter of, proposed marriage with Shrewsbury, 21, 23.
- Northcott, Noroot, colonel, regiment of, 121, 127, 132, 224, 226, 236, 238, 270.
- , list of officers for, 270.
- Northumberland, lady, 27.
- Norway, 240, 243.
- , goods for France, 94.
- Norwich, bishop of. *See* Lloyd, William.
- Noesworthy, Mr., a jacobite, 412.
- Nottingham, earl of. *See* Finch.
- Nottinghamshire, lords lieutenant of. *See* Newcastle; Cavendish; Kingstown.
- Nova Scotia, 723, 725, 734, 735.
- Novi, 754.
- Nowell, capt., serjeant of the Admiralty, 320.
- , Charles son of, 321.
- Nuremberg, 408, 793.
- Obdam. *See* Opdam.
- Odeschalchi, prince Livio de, 673, 691, 764.
- O'Farrell's regiment, 292.
- Ogelvie, sir James, letters to, from Shrewsbury, 383, 385.
- Oglethorp, lady, 192, 196, 292, 337, 367.
- , sir Theophilus, 296, 320, 337, 364, 367, 413.
- Olav, 690.
- Olimpia, donna, 765.
- Ollone, Mons. d', 750.
- Olston, sir John, 749.
- Ombre, game of, 747, 752.
- Onslow, sir Richard, 275.
- Opdam, Obdam, general, 664, 667, 797.
- Opfingen, 687.
- Orange, Mary, princess of, letter to, from earl of Clarendon, 31. *See* also Mary II of England.
- , prince of. *See* William III of England.
- , restitution of, 492, 507, 523.
- Oranje Polder, 155.
- Orchard, Jno., 215.
- Orchard, capt. Kenneth, of Cromartie, 294.
- Ordnance, the, 280, 626, 694.
- , officers of, 60, 61, 269.
- Orford, lord. *See* Russell.
- Orkney, lady. *See* Villiers.
- Orleans, duke of, 370.
- , daughter of, suggested marriage to duke of Gloucester, 370, 375, 377, 389, 397.
- , proposed marriage of, with king of the Romans, 451.
- Orleans, island of (Canada), 730, 731.
- Ormesby, Mr., 235, 288, 289.
- Ormond, duke of, lord lieutenant of Ireland, 252, 272, 582, 583, 617, 634, 637, 663.
- , duchess of, 632.
- Oropoze, de, premier minister at Madrid, 404, 610.
- Osborn, sir Thomas, marquis of Carmarthen, duke of Leeds, lord president of the council, 61-63, 65, 66, 107, 109, 111, 117, 120, 125, 130, 131, 246.
- , son of, 136, 141-143, 404, 463.
- , galley of, 299, 323.
- Ossory, earl of, 29.
- Ossulston, lord, 636.
- Ostend, 309, 369, 385.
- , capture of Irish merchantman at, 448.
- , English naval preparations at, 431, 436.
- , regiments at, 84, 102, 106, 107, 109, 110, 112, 113, 115, 116, 120, 121.
- , letter dated at, 129.
- Ostiglia, letter dated from, 694.
- , imperial army at, 779.
- Ottieri, Otieri, marquis, 773, 780, 781, 783, 784.
- Ottoman Empire. *See* Turkey.
- Oudenarde (Audenarde), 467, 481, 495.
- Ousley, brigadier, 546.

Overbury, Wat., 69.  
 Overkirk. *See* Auverquerque.  
 Overmeer, near Ghent, letter dated from, 138.  
     William III at, 139.  
 Oversyl, province of, 711.  
 Oxenstiern, Oxensterne, count, present to, 253, 255.  
 Oxford, 35, 200, 438, 720.  
     bishop of, 252, 255, 629. *See also* Talbot.  
     colleges in:—  
         All Souls, 252, 254.  
         Christchurch, 252, 253.  
         Magdalen, 252.  
     convocation at, 242.  
     earl of, 439, 640.  
     schools, 252, 253.  
     theatre, 252, 253, 255.  
     university of, 246, 253.  
     —, election for, 242.  
     —, vice-chancellor of, 242, 252.  
     William III at, 245, 251-253, 255.  
     —, feeling towards, 242.  
 Oxfordshire, lord lieutenant of, 243, 246.  
     militia of, 243.

P

Pacific ocean, 738.  
 Packets, the, 62, 520, 522, 537.  
     from Holland to England, 193.  
 Paderborn, bishop of, elected bishop of Munster, 716.  
 Padua, St. Thomas of Canterbury, church of, at, 789.  
     house of M. Obizzi at, 790.  
 Paget, lord, English ambassador at Constantinople, 62, 95, 230, 357, 463, 602, 605, 606, 658.  
     letter to, from Shrewsbury, 403.  
 Pagen, Peter, merchant, 738.  
 Paisy, of St. Martin's lane, a jacobite, 321.  
 Palamos, 208, 217.  
 Palatinate, the, 749.  
     pretenders to, 392.  
 Palatine [John William], elector, 341, 363, 364, 567, 569, 571, 795, 798.  
     letter from, to Shrewsbury, 711.  
     ambassador from, to England. *See* Lescherin.  
     troops of, 593, 797.  
     mediator between Tuscany and England, 693.  
 Palavicine, cardinal, 764, 788.  
 Paleotti, Pallotti, canonico, 762, 766, 777, 781, 788.  
     countess. *See* Adalabide.  
     Ferd., 795.  
 Palmes, Guy, teller of the Exchequer, 132, 146, 472.  
 Papillion, Papillon, Mr., 324, 331.  
 Papillon, game of, 752.

Papists, the, 33, 34, 42, 73, 90-92, 105, 197, 229, 230, 236, 246, 247, 252, 262, 485, 489, 490, 503, 514, 553, 562, 760.  
     abroad, 416, 443, 763.  
     bill for disarming, 198.  
     English at Rome, 758, 759, 763, 773, 775, 777.  
 Paradise, a jacobite, 321.  
 Paris, 17-19, 21, 22, 25, 52, 115, 258, 278, 292-295, 300, 400, 445, 447, 449, 452, 542, 557, 561, 571, 746, 749, 788.  
     Chatelet, the, 749.  
     English convent at, 596.  
     letters dated from, 17, 18, 19, 21-27, 53, 189, 231, 303, 437, 614.  
     news from, 96, 149, 237, 291, 307, 311, 313, 399, 425, 436, 438, 487, 495, 763.  
     opera at, attack on Portuguese ambassador at, 438.  
     —, description of, 747.  
     papal nuncio at, 783.  
     rue St. Dominique, 746.  
     St. Victor's Abbey at, 755.  
     Soots college in, 293.  
 Parker, alias Stratsburg, col., a jacobite, 68, 71, 77, 79, 80, 83, 92, 115, 230.  
     information by, 90.  
     escape from the tower, 116, 120, 321.  
 Parliament, the. *See* England, parliament of.  
 Parma, duke of, 771.  
 Parmesan cheese and wine, present of, from Russell to Shrewsbury, 179.  
 Parsons green, 463.  
 Partition treaty, the, 657, 786.  
 Paschall, Mr., post for, 113, 119.  
 Paschal, "Pensées de," 446.  
 Passaro, cape, 172.  
 Passau, 709.  
 Paul, —, consul of Zant, 789.  
 Paulet, Charles, 1st duke of Bolton, marquess of Winchester, 66, 439.  
     —, death of, 622.  
     Charles, 2nd duke of Bolton, marquess of Winchester, lord justice of Ireland, 460, 465, 480, 483, 491, 511, 522, 527, 531, 543, 544, 552, 558, 559, 563, 566, 567, 570, 575, 576, 587, 588, 601, 611, 622, 628, 651.  
     —, letters from, to:—  
         Shrewsbury, 484, 490, 510, 517, 521, 528, 534, 537, 545, 548, 549, 553, 567, 568, 569, 573, 578, 583, 585, 590, 610, 611, 615, 617, 651.  
         Somers, 615.  
     —, letters to, from Shrewsbury, 480, 489, 499, 520, 531, 538, 544, 559, 579.  
     —, marriage of, 564.  
 Pauli, Pauly, M., Danish commissary in England, 117-119, 128, 132, 135, 137, 140, 142.  
 Pavia, —, 767.

- Pedar, captain, 214.  
 Peintievre, duchy of, Brittany, 51.  
 Peirson, a doctor of Amsterdam, 65, 67.  
 Pelham, T., 55.  
 Pellegrini, sig., 766.  
 Pembroke, earl of, lord privy seal and lord president, 61, 62, 65, 66, 85, 107, 109, 115, 117, 120, 182, 183, 241, 242, 247, 255, 258, 267, 269, 274, 275, 277, 280, 283, 289, 297, 298, 300, 301, 304, 307, 312, 315, 319, 322, 328, 420, 455, 458, 462, 624, 645.  
     as plenipotentiary for peace, 403, 449, 464, 507, 560.  
     letter to, from Shrewsbury, 398.  
 Pembroke (Pembroke), sheriff of, nomination of, 254, 255.  
     election at, 254.  
 Pendergrasse, Prendergas, Prendergrass, Mr., 320, 327, 440.  
 Penington, Joseph, commander of the Joseph, of London, 299.  
 Penn, William, letter from, 232.  
     —, letter to, from Shrewsbury, 235.  
     sir William, the quaker, 91, 345.  
 Pennsylvania, 406.  
 Pepper, —, of Dover, a jacobite, 320.  
     colonel, 715.  
 Perkins, sir William, 320.  
     —, 323.  
 Peroquet, shooting at the, 751.  
 Perrot, Messrs., 787.  
 Perth, earl of, lord chancellor of Scotland, 43, 46, 293, 694.  
     letters to from:—  
         Melfort, earl of, 39.  
         Tyronnall, lord, 36.  
 Peru, 610, 735.  
 Pescara, 657.  
 Peter, a French wigmaker, 17.  
 Peter Waradin, Hungary, 144, 146.  
 Peterborough, bishop of, 104.  
     earl of. *See* Mordaunt.  
 Peters, father, 761, 784.  
     Mr., 472.  
 Peterson, captain, 213, 245.  
     petition of, 304.  
 Pizarro, 789.  
 Philippeaux, abbé de. *See* Lodeve, bishop of.  
 Phillips, Phillips, col. George, letter from, to lord Capel, 104.  
     George, 231.  
     lady, a jacobite, 320.  
 Phillpbourg, siege of, 351, 356, 360.  
 Phips, sir Wm., expedition by, 725, 728.  
 Piauch, Mr., 748.  
 Pickard, captain, 330.  
 Pictures in Italy, 682, 695, 696, 703, 754, 756, 757, 759, 760, 763, 772, 782, 786, 787, 790.  
     in Holland, 795-797.  
 Piedmont, 317, 368, 685, 749, 775.  
     confederate troops at, 205, 206.  
     news from, 381.  
     princess of. *See* Savoy.  
     regiments of, 274.  
 Pigault, a merchant of Calais, 746.  
     —, a jacobite, 320.  
 Pignatelli, cardinal, archbishop of Naples, 709.  
 Pignerol. *See* Pinerolo.  
 Pigot, a jacobite, 321.  
 Pilots with the Fleet, 122, 124, 129, 130, 135, 308, 309, 311.  
 Pine. *See* Pyne.  
 Pineau, M., 753.  
 Pinerolo, Pignerol, 205, 253, 316.  
     surrender of, to Savoy, 206, 353, 355, 359, 365, 417, 451.  
     proposed attack on, 231, 253, 257, 268, 274, 279, 280, 288, 300, 318.  
 Pinfold, Mr., 761.  
 Pinkie, letter dated from, 243.  
 Pirates and Privateers, 344, 354, 362, 383, 405-407, 560, 767.  
     in Ireland, 523, 533, 537.  
 Pirlemont, Tillemont, M. de, Spanish plenipotentiary, 423, 504.  
 Pisa, 602.  
     convent of S. Florenzo, 696.  
     " garden of simples " at, 755.  
 Pitt, Mr., petition from, 323.  
     *alias* Dr. Thomson, of Long Melford, a jacobite, 320.  
 Plantations. *See* America; Indies; Sugar.  
 Players, companies of, 641, 642, 650.  
 Pless, Plessis, M. de., a Danish minister, 351, 380.  
 Plessen, M., 240.  
 Plowden, a jacobite, near Basingstoke, 320.  
     Mr., of the Roman college, 760, 763.  
 Plowman, William, of Leghorn, 197, 199, 204, 247, 654, 673, 674, 675, 678, 679, 680, 692, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698.  
 Plunket, lady Emelie, marriage of, 448.  
 Plymouth, 51, 74, 83, 127, 131, 173, 196, 308, 340, 370, 372, 384, 385, 456.  
     lieutenants of. *See* Bath; Trelawny.  
     lieutenancy of, dispute concerning, 356, 363, 365, 374, 380, 512, 524, 527.  
     militia of, 512.  
     proposal for fortification of, 313.  
     " Royal Oak " on the rocks at, 284.  
     tower of, 356, 365.  
     (America), colony of, 727.  
     lord and lady, 747, 795.  
 Po, river, 355, 360, 377, 379, 693.  
 Poinsins law in Ireland, 574, 584, 600.  
 Pointall castles, 299.  
 Pointis. Pointi, M. de, project of, 430, 431, 436, 437, 487, 495, 496.  
     squadron of, 690.  
     naval engagements by, 527, 530, 531, 538, 542, 550.  
 Poitiers, 51.  
 Poitou, 51, 52, 53.  
 Poland, 136, 703, 764.  
     and:—  
         Brandenburg and Denmark, 775.  
         Germany, 68, 95.  
         Sweden, 766.  
         Turkey, 68, 95.  
         Venice, 596.

Poland—*cont.*

- disturbances in, 691.
- election in, 487, 495, 496, 498, 531, 542, 550, 556, 690, 772.
- king of, son of, described, 755. *See also* Saxony, duke of.
- major-general of, death of, 398.
- news from, 489.
- papal nuncio in, 709.
- primate of, 766.
- prince Alexander and the crown of, 694, 785.
- queen of, 766, 770, 777, 778, 785.
- dowager of, 787.
- throne of, for James II, 389.
- , prince of Baden, 475.
- victory over the Tartars at Caminiec, 156.
- Pollexfen, John, commissioner to the queen, 694.
- report by, 695.
- Poly, duke of, 764.
- Ponchartrain, Ponchartrain, M., 104, 185, 729.
- Pontoise, 19.
- Pope, col., post for, 94, 98.
- Pope, infallibility of the, 762.
- Pope, Joan, fable of, 753.
- Popes in Italy, 763. *See also* Clement, Innocent, Sixtus.
- Poppuelle, mademoiselle. *See* Arcon.
- Porphyry pots for queen Anne, 775.
- Port Louis, 54, 71, 123, 203, 221, 336, 340, 347, 661.
- letters dated from, 52.
- Port Mahone, 140, 305, 313.
- Port Royal, 734.
- subjection of by England, 723, 725.
- Porte, the. *See* Turkey.
- Porter, capt. George, a Jacobite, 304, 320, 321, 322, 327, 331.
- sir Charles, lord high chancellor of Ireland, 62, 193, 215, 216, 219, 220, 244, 253, 272, 273, 285, 288, 289, 291, 546, 585.
- , letters from, to Shrewsbury, 344, 352, 353, 362.
- , letters to, from Shrewsbury, 354, 365, 368, 413.
- , unpopularity of, 159, 281, 282, 425, 426.
- , indictment of, 233, 236, 244, 248-251, 256, 257, 261, 264, 266, 268.
- , appointed lord justices of Ireland, 344, 348, 353, 359, 363, 365.
- , party of, in Ireland, 491, 513.
- , brother of, 289.
- Portland, 331.
- Portland, lord, 62, 112, 150, 153, 184, 203, 213, 242, 255, 256, 258, 267, 274, 275, 280, 286, 289, 300, 301, 304, 307, 312, 315, 319, 322-326, 331, 372, 373, 378, 380, 385, 401, 402, 428, 433, 434, 447, 458, 469, 471, 472, 487, 502, 539, 564, 578, 621, 622, 624.

Portland—*cont.*

- letters from, to Shrewsbury, 93, 101, 123, 183, 385, 399, 414, 415, 419, 424, 479, 486, 487, 555, 586, 587, 589, 594, 595, 623, 627.
- letters to, from Shrewsbury, 86, 135, 167, 169, 196, 200, 217, 222, 383, 400, 496, 508, 536.
- interview with duc de Boufflers, 486, 487, 488, 489, 492, 495, 497, 500, 503, 504, 505, 506, 512, 513, 523, 542, 543, 547, 548.
- grant of land in Ireland to, 522, 557.
- ambassador at Paris, 557, 560, 561, 571, 606, 608, 612, 658, 760.
- garden of, at the Hague, 735.
- son in law of, 796.
- Portsmouth, duchess of, 746, 747.
- Portsmouth, 84, 127, 136, 138, 167, 176, 177, 194, 210, 219, 241, 269, 286, 291, 382, 384, 456.
- deputy governor of, 366.
- letter dated from, 217.
- Portugal, 354, 660.
- and France, 181, 667.
- , treaty with allies against, 657, 659, 661, 663-665, 667, 669.
- campaign in, 666, 671, 672, 689, 786.
- coinage in, 722.
- English envoy to. *See* Methuen.
- king of, 176, 666.
- , envoy of, 179, 181, 312.
- news from, 693.
- ships of. *See* Ships.
- Portuguese ambassador at Paris, attack on, 438.
- envoy at the Hague, 796.
- sugar plantations in W. Indies, 742.
- Poscot, father of the English jesuits at Rome, 777, 784.
- Potter's Corner, Kent, 320.
- Poultney, Mr. *See* Pulteney.
- Poundage, act for, to Charles I, 712.
- Pousaine, pictures by, at Rome, 696.
- Povey, Mr., post for, 483, 485, 486, 488, 494, 500, 508, 515.
- Powel, father, 774.
- Powis, duke of, son of, 293.
- sir Thomas, 145.
- Powys, serjeant, 246.
- Poyke, clerk of the cheque to the messengers, 645.
- Praglia, 790.
- Prasca, capt., 667.
- Prattolino, 672.
- Precontal, M., 557.
- Predestinarians, the, 797.
- Predestination, anecdote about, 195.
- Prendergas, Prendergrass. *See* Pendergrass.
- Presburg, 684, 690, 701.
- diet of, 699.
- Presbyterians, the, 39, 171, 174, 797.
- and the massacre of Glencoe, 203.
- Presgrave, Mr., 629, 630.
- Pressgang, the, 284.

Preston, lord, 91, 163, 295, 748, 750, 751, 752.  
 —, brother of. *See* Graham Renny.  
 —, of Feversham, a jacobite, 320.  
 Price, Mr., jacobite information by, 549.  
 Prié, Marquis de, ambassador from Savoy to Vienna, 386, 786.  
 Priestman, admiral Henry, 177, 179, 310, 324, 367, 388.  
 Primolane, 790.  
 Prince Neuff, Flanders, 92.  
 Prior, Matthew, English secretary at the Hague, 77, 79, 93, 96, 107, 127, 196, 200, 391, 397, 403, 409.  
 letters from to Shrewsbury, 192, 196, 391, 398, 401, 403.  
 letters to from Shrewsbury, 196, 397, 409.  
 Mr., secretary to the lords justices in Ireland, 628.  
 Prisoners, exchange of, 390.  
 —, commission for, 115, 248, 328.  
 discharge of, 331.  
 Priuli, monsignor, 777.  
 Privateers. *See* Pirates.  
 Prize office, the, 97, 113, 119.  
 Prizes, commissioners of, 154.  
 Protestants, 606.  
 in England, 279.  
 French, 317, 389, 390, 715, 716, 718, 747, 748, 749.  
 —, manifesto by, 435.  
 —, relief of, 258.  
 —, capture of, 231. *See also* Camisards.  
 in Hungary, persecution of, 495.  
 in Ireland, 33, 34, 99-101, 159, 160, 161, 228, 233, 260, 264, 272, 277, 317, 359, 435, 490, 491, 499, 518, 531, 534, 536, 537, 543-546, 554, 555, 561, 562, 564, 582.  
 in Scotland, 279.  
 princes of Germany, 567, 571-575, 577, 579, 581.  
 Provence, 162, 166, 340.  
 coast of, pilots for, 234.  
 naval preparations in, 287.  
 news from, 178.  
 Prussia, 479.  
 Frederick I, king of, 793.  
 envoy of at the Hague, 796.  
 Pulteney, Poultney, lady, 469.  
 Mr., 694, 787, 789, 791, 797.  
 Pyne, sir Richard, chief justice of Ireland, 63, 81, 82, 160, 248, 358, 565.  
 Pyrenees, treaty of the, 423, 450.

## Q

Quakers, legislation about, 516, 584.  
 Quakes, near Margate, letter dated from, 323.  
 William III at, 329.  
 Quarendon, Quaronden, lord, 754, 764, 765, 767, 769, 771, 775.  
 Quebec, 727, 728, 730-732, 734, 735.  
 Queensberry, duke of, commissioner of the treasury of Scotland, 216, 243.  
 Quene Guiton, M. du, 297.  
 Querk, Mr., 763.  
 Quimperlé, 54.  
 Quiros, don, Spanish minister at the Hague, 344, 382, 423, 431, 447, 449, 450, 452, 519.

## R

Rahy, lord, 440, 634.  
 Rada, Marquis of, 135.  
 regiment of, 84, 102, 109, 110, 131.  
 Radcliff, Mr., 699, 769, 775.  
 Radnor, earl of, president of the council, 29, 437.  
 Raith, lord, commissioner of the treasury of Scotland, 243.  
 Rakoczi, as prince of Transylvania, 699, 700, 701.  
 Ramsey, a Scotch jacobite, 185.  
 Ranelagh, lord, 78, 220, 257, 470, 471, 500, 530, 609.  
 Rantzau, count of, 76, 79.  
 Rapparees, the, 105, 161, 273.  
 Ratcliff, Dr., 637, 645, 646.  
 Ratishon, diet of, 716.  
 treaty of, 572, 573, 574, 577, 579, 581, 593.  
 Ratzbourg (Ratzebourg), treaty of, 67, 68, 69.  
 Ravenna, 789.  
 Raworth, Mr., 245.  
 Rob., merchant, 738.  
 Rawson, of Selinge Lee, near Ashford, a jacobite, 321.  
 Rayner, John, stocking weaver in Petti Coat Lane, 321.  
 Red Cap, the, 691.  
 Red House, the, 131.  
 Seas, pirates in, 405-407.  
 Redman, Jno., 309.  
 Reeves, Daniel, 309.  
 Reggio, 769.  
 Regnaud, sieur, 123.  
 Reicholdsried, 637.

- Reis Effendi, grand vizier of Turkey, 676.  
Remilly, 754.  
Renaud Petit, French admiral, 391, 400, 414.  
Renaudot, abbé, 412.  
Reprisals, letters of, revoked, 30, 619.  
Revenue, officers of the, 352.  
Revolution, the, 625, 633.  
Reynell, Rennalls, lord chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland, 184.  
Rhé (Ree), isle of, 369.  
Rhine, the, 73, 360, 370, 373, 470, 472, 475, 478, 570, 571, 659, 694.  
— campaign on, 658.  
Rhingrave, the, 398.  
Rhône, river, 747.  
— boatmen of, 205.  
Riceut, Ryeaut, sir Paul, letter, 61, 67, 69, 85, 108, 112, 116, 144.  
Rich, Mr., actor-manager at Drury lane, 650.  
— sir R., lord of the Admiralty, 310, 324.  
— —, letter from, to Shrewsbury, 166.  
Richard, king of the Anglo Saxons, legend of, 755.  
Richards, col. James, 319.  
— letter from, to admiralty board, 309.  
Richardson, a jacobite, 321.  
Richelieu, cardinal, 749.  
— mademoiselle, 633, 780.  
— marquise de, 777.  
Richmond, 634.  
Ricsone, a jacobite, 321.  
Rider, Mr., case of, 603.  
Ridley, captain, a jacobite, 321.  
Riedlingen, 684.  
Riga, siege of, 708.  
Rigby, Mr., 771, 775, 783.  
— Nicholas, a jacobite, 92.  
— sir Alex., case of at Leghorn, 654, 674, 675, 678, 694, 695.  
Rights, declaration of. *See* Settlement, act of.  
— bill of, for Ireland, 255, 273.  
Rimini, 789.  
Rinuccini, marquis, Tuscan envoy to England, 680.  
Rivalte, camp of, letters dated from, 341, 342, 348, 353.  
Rivers, lord, death of, 135.  
Rivoli, French at, 337.  
Rizzi, dom, 760, 762, 764, 765, 779, 785.  
Road Island, 724, 727.  
Roan. *See* Rouen.  
Roanne (Roane), 747.  
Robarts, capt., a jacobite, 539.  
Roberts, Edw., a jacobite, of Amsterdam, 192, 198.  
— Mr., 575.  
Robertson, Mrs., 338.  
Robins, Mr., counsellor at law, 539.  
Robinson, J., English minister at Stockholm, 80, 82, 83, 85, 96, 102, 107, 110, 112, 120, 243, 253, 323, 327.  
— letter from, 234.  
— Mr., 786.  
— Thomas, 309.  
— —, a jacobite, 294, 295, 320.  
Rochefort, 70, 162, 122, 221, 336, 347, 436, 458.  
— news from, 287, 578.  
— naval preparations at, 191, 291, 303.  
Rochelle, 340, 352.  
Rochester, 92.  
— letter from James II, dated at, 35.  
— bishop of, dean of Westminster, and the declaration of indulgence, 32.  
— lord, 31, 61, 62, 63, 220, 366, 427, 441.  
— —, letters from, to Shrewsbury, 443, 613, 614, 616, 639, 641, 642.  
— —, as deputy ranger of White-wood forest, near Cornbury, 357, 377.  
Rochfort, lord, 637, 641, 646.  
— Robert, attorney general for Ireland, 161, 188, 189, 219, 279, 298.  
Roffe, captain, 214.  
Roffey, Kerril, 309.  
Rolle, Switzerland, 257.  
Romagnac, M. de, 317.  
Rome, 205, 206, 316, 319, 668, 671, 687, 753, 755, 757.  
— and :—  
— England, 709.  
— France, 709, 774, 784.  
— Germany, 709.  
— Venice, 697, 698, 701, 702, 704, 705, 769, 782, 784.  
— ambassadors at :—  
— English, 759.  
— German. *See* Grimani; Lamberg.  
— Hanoverian. *See* Melani.  
— Maltese, 774.  
— Spanish. *See* Borghese.  
— Venetian. *See* Eriazi; Morosini.  
— converted Jews at, 776.  
— designs in for peace in Italy, 697, 701, 702, 706, 708.  
— earthquakes at, 765-768.  
— English jesuits and papists at, 758, 759, 763, 773, 775, 777.  
— funeral service of James II at, 758, 760.  
— interception of letters at, 697, 698, 702.  
— inquisition at, 766, 771, 773, 777, 780, 792.  
— Irish friars at, 761, 763.  
— letter dated from, 696, 697.  
— news from, 676.  
— papal election at, 658.  
— pictures at, 662, 696, 696, 703, 757, 759, 760, 763, 772, 782, 786, 787.  
— streets and places in :—  
— Ara Celi, 764.  
— Campagna, 758.  
— Capitol, the, 765.  
— Casa Sacchetti, 774.  
— Castle St. Angelo, fireworks at, 762.  
— cardinal Wolsey's house, 785.  
— Chartreuse church, 757.  
— Chiesa Nuova, 770, 773.  
— Corso, 760.  
— jesuit church of the Grand Gesu, 758.



## Rome—cont.

- streets and places in:—cont.  
 library of the Augustines, 774.  
 Montedoro, 764, 773.  
 Opera, 758.  
 Palazzo Strozzi, 760.  
 Ponte Mole, 764.  
 Porta Angelica, 764.  
 Pozzo delle Cornacchie, 785.  
 Rippa Grande, 771.  
 St. Eusebio, convent of, 776.  
 Sta. Maria Maggiore, 776.  
 St. Gregoire, 760.  
 St. Peter's, 757, 760, 785.  
 Trinità di Monte, 770.  
 Vatican, the, 757, 759, 761.  
 —, library at, 757, 758, 764, 765, 773.  
 —, —, MS. bible at, 757, 758.  
 Villa Barberini near Ripa, 787.  
 —, Benedetta, 764.  
 —, Borghese, 760, 762, 781.  
 —, Giustiniani, 776.  
 —, Medici, 759, 778.  
 —, Montalta, 771.  
 —, St. Angelo, 761.  
 —, Torres, phisic garden at, 761.  
 strong man at, 785, 786.  
 Romanas, king of the, 657, 700.  
 —, proposed marriage of with princess of Orleans, 451.  
 queen of, 657.  
 Romney, lord. *See* Sydney.  
 Romney (Rumney) Marsh, 91.  
 Rondanini, 785.  
 Ronsele, baron de, ease of, 239.  
 Rontini, secretary, 694.  
 Rooke, sir George, 169, 183, 196, 210, 241, 267, 270, 274, 275, 277, 278, 280, 285, 286, 288, 298, 300, 307, 319, 324, 326, 328, 333, 334, 343, 357, 371, 378, 380, 381, 456, 660, 688, 689, 780, 787.  
 letters from, to:—  
 Alburquerque, duke of, 301, 302.  
 Larrea, don Juan de, 303.  
 Shrewsbury, duke of, 166, 186, 194, 204, 217, 218, 221, 222, 224, 226, 227, 233, 269, 278, 282, 290, 299, 301, 302, 305, 313, 317, 325, 328, 330, 332, 335, 337, 340, 345.  
 letters to, from:—  
 lord Galloway, 303.  
 Schonenberge, 303.  
 Shrewsbury, 219-221, 226, 228, 231, 232, 237, 271, 278, 287, 291, 300, 302, 326, 329, 340, 342, 514.  
 project of, 177, 179.  
 to command the fleet, 186, 327.  
 squadron of, 297.  
 orders by, 318.  
 plans of, 330, 331, 338.  
 re-called, 340, 345, 356.  
 to command the king's convoy, 409.  
 victory of (1704), 703.

- Rookwood, a jacobite, 320, 321, 327.  
 Roope, Mr., governor of Dartmouth, 245, 304.  
 Rooper, Mr., 610.  
 Roosbeck, letters dated from, 83, 85, 86, 88, 89, 93, 95, 96, 97.  
 Rosa, Salvador de, paintings of, 757, 772, 786, 787.  
 Rosas (Rose), Cape, 154, 187, 217.  
 Rosecommon, lady, 600.  
 Rose, Alba, portrait painter at Venice, 790.  
 Roesner. *See* Rouseher.  
 Rosendael, William III at, 141.  
 Roses, M., 472.  
 Roset, M., 753.  
 Ross, lord, 582, 584.  
 Rotenbach, 791.  
 Rotterdam, 331, 372, 429, 430, 564, 795, 798, 799.  
 —, English church at, 799.  
 —, consul at, 81, 84. *See also* Keck.  
 letters dated from, 450, 561, 711.  
 news from, 453, 454.  
 Rouen (Roan), 18, 19, 798.  
 Roundelle, Mr., 753.  
 Ronré, Clemente, 754.  
 Ronre, Comte de, 749.  
 Rouseher, Roselaer, camp at, letters dated from, 123, 126, 128, 129, 131, 134-136.  
 Rowly, Mr., 787.  
 —, post for, 638, 639, 643, 652.  
 Rows, Mr., post for, 646.  
 Roxborough, lord, 760, 761.  
 Rubens, pictures by, 695.  
 Ruentlaw(?), a Danish minister, 141.  
 Rumsey. *See* Counter.  
 Rupert, prince, 29.  
 —, sister of. *See* Mobison, abbess of.  
 Rushout, sir Jam., 578.  
 Russell, —, 758.  
 Charles, of Cadiz, letter to, 303.  
 Edward, admiral, afterwards lord Orford, 61-63, 66, 68, 73, 81, 96, 102, 111, 120, 123, 129, 130, 134, 135, 138-141, 143, 148, 156, 166, 167, 187, 190, 199, 209, 217, 222, 232, 237, 239, 247, 253, 259, 265, 267, 270, 274-276, 280, 286, 287, 289, 290, 297, 298, 300, 304, 305, 307, 309, 313, 315, 316, 323-329, 367, 383, 418, 420, 455, 458, 578, 622, 625, 654.  
 —, letters from, to:—  
 Galloway, 133.  
 lords of the Admiralty, 308, 311.  
 Shrewsbury, 64, 70, 75, 158, 162, 171, 172, 174-176, 178, 180, 191, 207, 259, 308, 324, 384, 390, 478.  
 —, Trenehard, 70, 73, 150, 154, 178.  
 —, letters to, from Shrewsbury, 69, 73, 102, 130, 140, 158, 162, 166, 174, 176, 177, 179, 181, 185, 186, 190, 204, 208, 306, 311, 313, 378, 381, 388.  
 —, brother of, 342.



- Russell, Edward—*cont.*  
 —, death of, at Barbadoes, 418.  
 —, fleet of, 241, 263, 278, 306.  
 —, detailed account of, 284.  
 —, illness of, 133, 149, 284.  
 —, instructions to, 182, 183.  
 —, orders from, to:—  
   Berkeley, 75.  
   Sir C. Shovel, 310.  
 —, relations of, with James II, 393, 394, 434, 435.  
 —, secretary of. *See* Burchett.  
 —, foreign secretaries of, 284.  
 —, skit on Spanish government from, 174.  
 —, suspicions against, 191.  
 —, victory over the French, 163.  
 Russia and England, 708.  
 —, trade with, 507.  
 Peter the Great of, 746.  
 —, visit of, to William III, 479, 507, 515, 526, 547, 554.  
 —, in Poland, 708.  
 —, audience with Mr. Whitworth, 703, 708.  
 Ruthen, capt., warrant for, 56.  
 Ruthven, Lord, commissioner of the Treasury in Scotland, 244.  
 Rycant. *See* Ricaut.  
 Rycote (Rycant), 243, 246.  
 Rye, 167, 317.  
 Rye Bay, 306.  
 Ryswick, English plenipotentiaries at, description of, 475, 476, 560.  
 —, letter dated from, 554.  
 —, mediator at the peace of. *See* Sweden.  
 —, peace of, article relating to the religion of the empire, 716.  
 —, preliminary articles for, between England and France, 435, 443, 444.  
 —, negotiations for, 341, 344, 349-351, 356, 357, 367, 368, 370, 376-379, 382, 385, 386-389, 391-393, 397-399, 402-405, 408, 409, 415, 417-420, 422-432, 436, 442, 445, 447-455, 457, 459, 462, 464, 468, 469, 471-476, 479, 480, 482, 486-488, 492, 495, 497, 498, 500, 501, 504, 506, 507, 512-515, 519, 523-531, 533, 540-543, 547-549.  
 —, signing of, 554, 556, 557, 559-561, 564, 567, 569, 570, 571, 572, 574, 577, 579, 581, 592, 593, 607.  
 —, quarrels between ambassadors at, 468, 469, 529.

## S

- Sabinus and Eponine, princes of Germany, 745.  
 Saeville, Sackfild, a jacobite, 413.  
   Madam, 292, 294.  
   major general, 306.  
 Saconny, regiment of, 253, 274.  
   Swiss recruits in, 274.  
 Saeripanti, cardinal, 761, 763, 769, 776, 787.  
 Saganie river, 729, 730.  
 St. Albans, 647.  
   duke of, 597, 643.  
 St. Amour, lieutenant-col., 702.  
 St. Angelo, castle of, 706.  
 St. Asaph, bishop of, and the declaration of indulgence, 33.  
 St. Clair, Mr., 787.  
 Sta. Croce, —, 677.  
   marquis of, 771.  
 St. Cross, Winchester, master of, 127, 139.  
   *See also* Harrison.  
 St. Davids, bishop of, 32.  
 St. Denis, affair of, 349.  
 St. Esprit, pont., 747, 751.  
 St. George, bank of, 605.  
 St. George, John, 254.  
 St. Geran, 747.  
 St. Germain, 19, 76, 90, 91, 195, 211, 232-236, 308, 370, 417, 438, 447, 453, 474, 508, 533, 601, 625, 694, 763, 764, 788, 798.  
 St. Helens, 64, 227, 308, 331, 666.  
   letters dated from, 70, 73, 75, 239.  
 St. Hertogendale or Valduc, letter dated from, 76.  
 St. Hubert, ceremony of, in Holland, 569.  
 St. Ignace, Cape (Canada), 730.  
 St. James's, court of, letter dated at, 707.  
 St. John, Henry, secretary-at-war, 694.  
   Mr., 758, 760.  
 St. Lawrence, river, 735.  
   description of, 729, 730, 731.  
 St. Loo, commr., 336.  
 St. Malo, 167, 310, 325, 362, 456.  
   attempt on, 191.  
   victory at, 200.  
 St. Martin's, proposed bombardment of, 362.  
 St. Mary Ports, letter dated from, 301.  
 St. Matthew's Point, 335.  
 St. Mawes, governor of. *See* Buscawen.  
 St. Olon, M., French envoy at Genoa, 605.  
 St. Omer, 22.  
   convent of, 316.  
 St. Pierre, Jean Ant., 773.  
 St. Renant, 123.

- St. Thomas, marquis de, minister of Savoy,  
199, 285, 286, 423.  
letters to and from, 341, 342, 347,  
348, 353, 355, 358, 360, 361, 363,  
372, 373, 376, 379.
- St. Tron, 93.
- Salisbury, letter dated from, 478.
- Salisbury, bishop of. *See* Burnet.  
countess of, 669.  
earl of. *See* Cecil.
- Salloway, Posth., 215.
- Sally, 270.
- Salo, French troops at, 323.
- Saluro, a Genoese noble, 592.
- Sambre, river, 349, 355, 354, 467, 470.
- Sancroft, William, archbishop of Canter-  
bury, 27, 29, 411.  
and the declaration of indulgence, 31,  
32.
- Sanders, capt., 793.
- Sanderson, capt., gentleman of the horse  
to Marbro, 653, 796.  
col., expelled from the Irish parlia-  
ment, 359, 519.
- Sands Chapman, Mr., 629.
- Sandwich, earl of, 440.
- Sandy Hook, 405, 407.
- Sarasin, M., 752.
- Sardinia, fleet at, 284.  
compensation to inhabitants of, 284.
- Saumur, 793.  
letter dated from, 52.
- Saunderson, capt., 561.
- Saurin, John, of Rochell, a French deser-  
ter, deposition by, 340, 342.
- Savage [Philip], chancellor of the exchequer  
in Ireland, 98, 224, 228, 218, 467, 510,  
518, 520, 521, 522, 523, 532, 534, 537,  
538, 544, 545, 546, 549, 550, 551, 552,  
553, 558, 559, 563, 565, 567, 570, 575,  
587, 588, 590, 601.
- Save, river, 542.
- Savery, a jacobite spy, 412.
- Saville, Henry, 746.  
William, Marquis of Halifax, 28.  
—, letter from, to Shrewsbury, 438.
- Savona, 607, 679.
- Savoy and:—  
Allies, 162, 172, 179, 205, 253,  
279, 280, 300, 355, 375-379,  
381, 387, 417, 424, 451, 452,  
459, 657, 662, 663, 669-674,  
677, 678, 683-685, 688, 689,  
697, 699, 770, 703, 772, 775,  
776, 785, 786.  
England, 162, 355, 451, 452, 688,  
776, 786.  
France, 162, 341-343, 347, 348,  
350, 351, 353, 355, 358, 359,  
361, 363-368, 370-373, 375,  
376, 378, 379, 381, 387, 388,  
389, 392, 398, 400, 404, 408,  
417, 419, 424, 451, 452, 453,  
459, 606, 657, 772, 775, 781.  
— protestants of, 715, 775.  
Germany, 279, 280, 341, 355, 375,  
387, 420, 671, 673, 674, 677,  
678, 683, 703, 776, 785, 786.
- Savoy and:—*cont.*  
Holland, 451, 452, 688, 776, 786.  
Milan, 341, 347, 363, 379, 381,  
390.  
Spain, 279, 280, 285, 420.  
Venice, 381, 680.  
ambassadors and ministers in:—  
English. *See* Galway.  
German, 785. *And see* Mansfeld.  
Spanish, 754.  
—, to:—  
England, 633, 640.  
—, ceremonies concerning, 633,  
634.  
Germany. *See* Prie; Turin.  
Hague, 417.  
commissaries for commerce, 253, 285.  
[Victor Amadeus], duke of, 197,  
199, 205, 233, 241, 247, 274, 277,  
279, 285, 316, 334, 350, 355, 359,  
360, 375, 376, 597, 606, 607, 750.  
—, letters to, from:—  
prince Eugene, 360.  
queen Anne (mentioned), 799.  
Pope, the (mentioned), 378.  
—, claims of, to Milan, 280, 381.  
—, illness of, 313, 315, 319.  
—, wife of, 319.  
—, daughter of, marriage of with  
duke of Burgundy, 353, 355, 359,  
370, 597.  
—, at the head of the French army,  
400.  
—, attitude of William III towards,  
451-453, 464.  
—, description of, 754.  
English troops in, 233, 239, 268, 279,  
355, 391, 417, 423.  
general of the finances, 197, 285.  
prince of. *See* Eugene.  
subsidies for, 375.  
troops of, 172, 179, 752.
- Saxe Gotha, troops of, 797.
- Saxony, court of, 479.  
[Frederick Augustus I], elector of, 69.  
— in a battle against the Turks,  
399, 400.  
— and France, 472, 787.  
— elected king of Poland, 486, 495.  
—, abduction of princes James and  
Constantine by, 690, 691.  
[John George IV], elector of, death of,  
69, 72.  
treaty with England, 102.  
troops of, 79, 634, 687, 794.
- Scanderoun, 215, 270.
- Searlatti, abba, 378, 387, 678, 771, 775.  
—, nephew of, made Hanoverian  
agent in Rome, 775, 776.
- Scattery, on the Shannon, Ireland, 844.
- Seawen, sir Wm., merchant, 738.
- Schaffouse, Switzerland, 662.
- Schärding, 657.
- Scheldt, river, 116.
- Schemnitz, congress at, 639, 700, 701.
- Schinta, 688.
- Schivelin, 796, 797.
- Schlangerberg, general, 666.

- Schliek, count, 684, 688.  
 Schomberg, Schonburg [Frederick], marshal, army of, 28.  
   [Meinhardt], duke of, 67, 248, 317, 440, 666.  
 Schonenberg, Mr., 271, 657, 659.  
   copy of a letter from, to Rooke, 302.  
 Schütt, island of, 693.  
 Schutz, Schuts, Mr., 67, 69.  
 Schuylenburgh, lt.-gen., 373, 648.  
 Schuyler, Skiler, major Peter, 727.  
 Scotch "Bootes," the, 171.  
   travellers in Italy, 786.  
   troops in France, 292-294.  
 Scotland, 34, 36, 37, 43, 90, 163, 164, 203, 314, 798.  
   admiralty of, 181.  
   affairs of, 40-48, 194, 195, 201-203, 206, 207, 210, 216, 217, 218, 226, 243, 244, 663.  
   army and navy of, 34.  
   cavalier party in, 39.  
   church of, 202, 716.  
   —, act concerning, 226.  
   clans of, orders to, from James II, 38.  
   committee of security in, 201.  
   convention of, 42, 44, 45, 47.  
   duke of Berwick in, 763.  
   episcopal clergy of, 202, 226, 244.  
   exchequer of, 226, 244.  
   general post office of, 51.  
   heretics in, 45.  
   jacobites from, in France, 293-296.  
   James VI, king of, 45.  
   justice clerk of, 181. *See also* Hamilton.  
   officials of:—  
     advocate, 181.  
     chancellor. *See* Tweeddale.  
     commissioner, 201.  
     lord chancellor. *See* Perth.  
     —, privy seal. *See* Melville.  
   secretaries of, 323, 578, 645. *See also* Johnston.  
   opinion of the king in, 202, 208.  
   papists in, 42.  
   parliament of, 195, 201-203, 206, 207, 226, 243, 244, 716.  
   —, protestation against, 763.  
   —, president of. *See* Annandale and Stair.  
   proclamation by William and Mary in, 42, 44, 46.  
   presbyterians of, 39.  
   protestants of, 279.  
   proposed invasion of, by the French, 307, 308, 310, 313, 437.  
   revenue of, 216.  
   trade of, in the Mediterranean, 181, 578.  
   treasury of, 216, 222, 226, 243, 244.  
   —, commissioners of. *See* Bradalhan; Linlithgow; Queensbury; Raith; Ruthven.  
   union of, with England, 654, 663.  
   —, discussed, 716-718.  
 Scots in north of Ireland, 601.  
 jesuit college at Douai, 295, 296.  
 college in Paris, 293.  
 Scott, captain, brother to earl of Tarras, 292.  
   captain John, revelations of jacobites in France by, 291-296.  
   sir Francis, commissioner of the admiralty in Scotland, 181.  
   lieut.-col., 292, 293.  
   Mrs., a jacobite, 539.  
 Scroggs, lord chief justice of England, 34, 250.  
 Seadamore, lord, 756.  
   Mr., 785, 786, 788, 789.  
   a jacobite, 321.  
 Seaforth, earl of, 42.  
   brother of. *See* McKenzie.  
 Seamen, bill for encouragement of, 274, 275, 291.  
   bounty for, 258, 259.  
   provision for distressed, 455, 458.  
 Seames, the, 336.  
 Secret information, 211, 212, 611.  
   by a lady, 211.  
   service money, pension from, 104.  
 Sedgwick, Mr., 222.  
 Sedley, sir Charles, 793.  
 Segedin, Hungary, action at, 684.  
 Seignelay, madame, 767.  
 Seilern, baron, 700, 701.  
 Selkirk, presbytery of, 164.  
 Selkirk, lord, 46, 48, 646.  
 Salvatio, 790.  
 Sorjeant, —, 324.  
 Serle, Gilbert, merchant at Leghorn, 627, 692.  
   niece of, abduction of, by Catholics, 696, 782.  
 Servetus, trial of, 752.  
 Sested, captain, 241.  
 Settlement, act of, 375, 397, 425, 430, 577.  
 Sevennes. *See* Cevennes.  
 Seymour, col., 153, 170.  
   sir Ed., 61, 62, 430, 779.  
 Shadwell, Mr., 747.  
 Sharp, William, king's messenger in ordinary, 56.  
 Shaw, Thomas, a jacobite, 306.  
 Sheffield, John, earl of Mulgrave, duke of Buckingham, 738, 793.  
   letters to and from Sbreshwary, 718, 719.  
   as lord chamberlain, 645.  
 Shephard, Shepard, Mr., 703.  
 Samuel, merchant of London, 630.  
 Wm., merchant of Leghorn, 627.  
   —, affair of, 674, 675, 678, 694.  
 Sherrard, Isdy, 749, 752.  
 Sherborn, a jacobite, 91, 320, 321.  
 Shoerness, 91, 167.  
   governor of. *See* Crawford.  
 Ships, Algerian, 270, 302, 318, 579.  
   —, passes for, 337.  
   Allicant, 302.  
   American, 215.  
   Bilbon, 326.  
   British, insurance of, 168.

Ships—*cont.*

- Danish, 72, 116-119, 129, 437.  
 — and Swedish, with corn for France, prosecution of, by England, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83, 85-87, 89, 93-96, 98, 103, 104, 107, 110, 112, 121, 132.  
 Dantzic, prosecution of, 132, 136.  
 Dutch, 66, 68-70, 72, 74, 75, 77-80, 83, 86, 89, 90, 93, 96, 101, 107, 122, 124, 128, 129, 136, 138, 144, 147-149, 151, 153, 180, 191, 206, 208, 215, 224, 227, 232, 238, 241, 267, 270, 271, 475, 301, 306, 313, 318, 324, 325, 330-332, 337, 338, 343, 347, 352, 362, 371, 372, 378, 379, 381, 382, 384, 386, 388, 389, 402, 452, 473, 495, 657, 660, 663, 664, 668, 669, 671, 674, 675, 678, 680, 681, 685, 686, 772.  
 —, disasters to, 87, 88, 564, 689.  
 —, Greenland ships, 362.  
 —, privateers, 306.  
 —, in Downs, 305.  
 —, in Mediterranean, 280.  
 —, at Portsmouth, 286.  
 —, at Spithead, 287, 288, 298, 300.  
 —, at Cadiz, 288.  
 East India, 125, 226, 324.  
 English fleet, *the, passim*.  
 —, at Cadiz, 197, 208, 237, 239, 271, 277, 287, 288, 300, 324, 326.  
 —, in W. Indies, 267.  
 —, in Mediterranean, 197, 227, 259, 265, 267, 280, 301, 318, 326, 655, 660, 661, 663, 665, 666, 676, 677, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 693.  
 —, in Straits, 70, 73, 74, 204, 267, 274, 277, 284, 301, 328, 330, 380, 381, 384, 385, 388, 397.  
 —, at Spithead, 287, 288, 291, 298, 300, 324.  
 —, Channel fleet, 277.  
 —, in the Downs, 291, 305.  
 —, at Algiers, 305.  
 —, at Toulon, 275.  
 —, at Sardinia, 284.  
 —, want of men in, 150, 154, 171, 178.  
 —, Irishmen for, 165.  
 —, list of ships, 167, 214, 215.  
 —, —, mentioned, 267, 269, 270, 278.  
 —, intrigues for restoration of James II. 393, 396, 410, 412.  
 —, attack on Italy by, 657.  
 —, survey of, 207, 208.  
 —, cleaning of ships in, 290, 291, 302.  
 —, convoy for William III, 142, 145, 148, 149, 155, 157, 404, 409, 458.  
 —, officers of, address and association by, 311.  
 —, payment of, 64, 66, 70, 71, 74.  
 —, provisions for, 103, 104, 134, 138-140, 143, 147, 149, 151, 162, 171, 178, 180, 267, 274, 338.

Ships, English fleet, *the—cont.*

- , red squadrons of, 311.  
 —, victualling office for, 430.  
 —, merchant ships, 318, 330.  
 French fleet, *the*, 65, 66, 69, 70, 72, 75, 77, 78, 96, 97, 103, 119, 122, 123, 144, 146, 150, 154, 162, 171, 173, 175-178, 186, 187, 191, 208, 221, 228, 231, 240, 241, 253, 265, 266, 269, 271, 275, 277, 278, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285, 288, 290, 296, 297, 299, 308, 310, 311, 313, 315, 318, 319, 324-326, 331-333, 335, 336, 340, 341, 343, 344, 347, 352, 356, 357, 361, 362, 369, 370, 374, 376, 395, 409, 426, 430, 431, 436, 437, 448, 458, 658, 660, 661, 663, 674, 675, 678, 680, 690, 730.  
 —, officers of, *the*, 269.  
 —, defeat of, *the*, 293.  
 —, Canadian ships, 281, 303.  
 —, merchant ships, 169, 325, 361, 452, 456, 672.  
 —, state of, 335, 340.  
 —, proposed attack on, at Brest, 343.  
 —, victory over, by admiral Russell, 163.  
 —, capture of, by Russell, 178, 180.  
 —, privateers, 259, 362, 368, 672.  
 Genoese, 167, 270, 302, 318, 672.  
 —, French goods in, for Spain, 158.  
 Hamburg, 85.  
 —, for Ireland, 184.  
 Irish merchantmen, capture of, 448.  
 Jamaica, 414.  
 Malaga, 302.  
 Morocco, 318.  
 Plate, 391, 400, 414.  
 Portuguese, 331.  
 —, French goods in, for Spain, 175, 179.  
 —, prosecution of, by England, 181.  
 Scots, 298.  
 Smyrna, 185.  
 Spanish, 179, 299, 303, 333, 347, 613, 690.  
 —, West Indian, 283, 336, 370.  
 —, privateer and English flag, 119.  
 Swedish, 72, 204, 245, 252.  
 Tripoli, 302, 579.  
 Tunis, 579.  
 Turkey convoy, 74, 154, 171, 208, 214, 269, 270, 236, 287, 305, 313, 327, 336.  
 Venetian, 662.  
 West India squadron, 327, 333.  
 —, merchant ships, 344.  
 privateers, 455.  
 prizes, disposal of, 221.  
 named :—  
 Adventure, 154, 406, 407.  
 America, 695.  
 Angel, 240.  
 Barkley Castle, 675.  
 Berwick, Barwick, 171, 174, 241, 287.  
 Blase, fireship, 218.  
 Blast, 307.

Ships, named:—*cont.*

Bonadventure, 173, 176, 215, 308.  
 Bonne, 122.  
 Bonne Esperance, 619.  
 Boon Jesus, 299.  
 Britania, 64, 70, 75, 143, 180,  
 191, 207, 284, 331, 332, 335-  
 337, 340, 343, 352, 362, 369,  
 370.  
 Burford, 336.  
 Burton, 215.  
 Camaret, 122.  
 Cambridge, 218, 669.  
 Canterbury, 299, 318.  
 Carcass, 307.  
 Carlisle, 302.  
 Catalonia, 283.  
 Centurion, 167.  
 Chandos, 215.  
 Charles, 212, 675.  
 Chatham, 208, 214.  
 Christianus Quintus, 122.  
 City of Genoa, 672.  
 Comet, 307.  
 Concord, 215.  
 Content prize, 335.  
 Coventry, 204.  
 Crown, 215.  
 Defiance, 241, 287.  
 Devonshire, 287.  
 Dorsetshire, 224.  
 Dover, 371, 669.  
 Dreadnaught, 167, 287.  
 Duke, 207, 214.  
 Edgar, 154, 208, 214.  
 Emeraude, 122.  
 Emperor, 30.  
 Entrepreneant, 123.  
 Ephraim, 212.  
 Expedition, 215.  
 Flux, 66.  
 Flying Flame, 672.  
 Foresight, 165.  
 Fortune, 196, 218, 221, 269.  
 François, 52, 208.  
 Fudriant, 335, 336.  
 Furnace, 307.  
 Gabarre, 123.  
 George, 215.  
 Grafton, 208, 214.  
 Granada, 307.  
 Greenwich, 167.  
 Greyhound, 214.  
 Griffin, 208, 214.  
 Hampshire, 636.  
 Hampton Court, 241.  
 Happy Return, 694.  
 Hawke, 167.  
 Henrietta, 798, 799.  
 Henry Bonadventure, 619.  
 Humber, 270, 305, 313.  
 Jacob, 215.  
 Jager, 86, 97, 105, 107, 108.  
 James, 223.  
 Joseph, 299.  
 Kent, 219.  
 King's Fisher, 167.  
 Lark, 335.

Ships, named:—*cont.*

Litchfield, 308.  
 Loyal Merchant, 208, 214.  
 Lumley Castle, 533.  
 Lyme, 218, 332.  
 Maidstone, 167.  
 Mary, 30, 218, 219, 221, 244,  
 257.  
 Mary, a French ketch, 340.  
 Mermaid, 167.  
 Messenger, 335.  
 Monk, 167.  
 Monta Decano, 331.  
 Montague, 86, 93, 97, 101, 335.  
 Oxford, 331.  
 Palmier, 122.  
 Panther, 690.  
 Peeheur du roi, 123.  
 Pembroke, 167.  
 Peregrine, 798, 799.  
 Philip and Mary, 695.  
 Portland, 308.  
 Prince of Frizeland, 78.  
 Princess Anne, 208, 214.  
 Prosperous Alfrick, 215.  
 Queen, 218, 221, 222, 224, 226,  
 227, 233, 236, 239, 269, 270,  
 278, 282, 290, 299, 301, 302,  
 305, 313, 317, 325, 327, 328,  
 330.  
 Restoration, 372.  
 Reward, 215.  
 Richard, 215.  
 Robert and James, 215.  
 Rochester, 194, 204.  
 Roebuck, 167.  
 Romney, 173, 176, 330.  
 Rosendael, 87.  
 Royal Oak, 284.  
 Royal William, 318.  
 Ruby, 215.  
 St. Andrews, 207, 214.  
 St. Michael, 207, 214.  
 St. Peter, a Dutch ship, wreck of,  
 318.  
 Sandwich, 207, 325.  
 Sapphire, 167, 308.  
 Seahorse, 167, 241.  
 Seaverne, 335.  
 Serpent, 307.  
 Shrewsbury, 217.  
 Solebay, 167.  
 Southampton, 134.  
 Sovereign, 207, 369.  
 Suffolk, 154, 207, 214.  
 Sunderland, 208, 214.  
 Swede, 241.  
 Swift, 675.  
 Tartan Velocita, 134, 151, 166.  
 Tempeste, 122.  
 Triumph, 679, 680, 682, 683.  
 Tyger Prize, 208, 214.  
 Victory, 232, 241, 287, 305, 306,  
 308, 310, 311.  
 Vreed, 214.  
 Vulture Fire Ship, 207, 214.  
 Warspight, 208, 214.  
 William and John, 215.

Ships, named:—*cont.*

- William and Mary, yacht, 157, 645.  
 Windsor, 309.  
 Windsor Castle, wreck of, 283.  
 Yarmouth, 218, 224.  
 Shirley, capt. Thos., a Jacobite, 306.  
 Shonberg, mountain of, 791.  
 Shoneberg. *See* Schomburg.  
 Shore, sir Barthelemey, 145.  
   Mr., serjeant trumpct, 648, 649.  
   —, son of, post for, 648.  
 Short, Dr., 746.  
 Shovel, Shovell, captain, 214.  
   sir Cloudesley, 109, 111, 112, 122-127,  
   129-132, 135, 136, 138, 139, 167,  
   241, 245, 300, 308, 309, 311, 324,  
   325, 384, 396, 400, 402, 409, 436.  
   —, letters from, to:—  
     Blackwell, sir L., 682.  
     Shrewsbury, duke of, 680.  
     Terresii, Francesco, 683.  
     Tuscany, grand duke of, 679,  
     682.  
   —, —, mentioned, 116, 386.  
   —, letter to, from:—  
     Terresii, Francesco, 681, 683.  
     Tuscany, grand duke of, 680.  
   —, to command the straits squadron,  
   385.  
   —, and the Leghorn merchants,  
   692.  
   —, orders to, by admiral Russell,  
   310, 324, 382.  
   —, in command of the Mediter-  
   ranean fleet, (1703), 657, 661, 663,  
   664, 666, 668, 669, 671, 673, 684,  
   685, 696, 772, 773, 774.  
   —, title conferred on, by duke of  
   Tuscany, 773.  
 Shrewsbury [Charles Talbot], duke of, etc.,  
 46, 51, 52, 232, 732.  
   journal of, 746-799.  
   letter book of, 799.  
   letters of, to:—  
     Berkley, lord, 191, 200, 204, 210,  
     211, 213, 249, 374, 384, 389.  
     Blackwell, sir L., 654.  
     Blithwayt, secretary, 64, 66, 67,  
     68, 70, 72, 75, 78, 80, 81, 83,  
     84, 86, 87, 89, 94-96, 98, 102,  
     105, 107, 110, 113, 116, 118,  
     120, 121, 124, 125, 126, 129,  
     130, 132, 135, 137, 138, 140,  
     142, 143, 145, 147-149, 151,  
     152, 155-157, 381, 383, 384,  
     386, 389, 341, 345, 348, 352-  
     354, 356, 361, 363, 365-367,  
     371, 374, 377, 378, 380, 383,  
     385, 387, 390, 391, 397, 399,  
     400, 402, 404, 409, 413, 465,  
     466, 468, 469, 476, 479, 483,  
     484, 488, 492, 496, 501, 505,  
     508, 511, 516, 531, 538.  
     Brodrick, Mr., 228, 256, 271,  
     281, 429.  
     Buckingham, duke of, 719.  
     Burnet, bishop, 446.

Shrewsbury [Charles Talbot], duke of—*cont.*

- letters of, to:—*cont.*  
   Capel, lord, 63, 81, 97, 106, 111,  
   151, 153, 159, 165, 167, 197,  
   200, 203, 211, 215, 220, 222,  
   228, 231, 259, 265, 281, 285,  
   332.  
   Colt, sir Henry, 541.  
   "Del Bene," commander of, 358.  
   Fontenay, M. de, 54.  
   Furley, B., 717.  
   Galway, lord, 199, 204, 217, 265,  
   268, 289, 322, 337, 342, 368,  
   387, 391, 402, 417, 427, 464,  
   480, 489, 494, 499, 521, 532,  
   537, 543, 559, 565, 580.  
   Halifax, lord, 703.  
   Hill, Mr., 348, 358, 368, 375,  
   378, 387, 389, 402, 409, 414,  
   418, 428, 432, 443, 450, 452,  
   453, 457, 466, 473, 478, 488,  
   497, 501, 512, 550, 560.  
   Houblon, sir James, 507.  
   Johnston, secretary, 209.  
   Lords justices of Ireland, 477,  
   494, 498, 502, 509, 515, 520,  
   526, 530.  
   Lords of the Admiralty, 195.  
   Lucas, lord, 126, 136, 138, 145,  
   147.  
   Manchester, lord, 513, 529, 568.  
   Marlbro', duke of, 697.  
   Melville, lord, 47.  
   Methuen, lord chancellor of  
   Ireland, 489, 499, 509, 527,  
   533, 566, 580.  
   Montague, lord, 152.  
   Morland, sir S., 48.  
   Ogilvie, sir Jms, 383, 385.  
   Paget, lord, 403.  
   Pembroke, lord, 398.  
   Penn, William, 235.  
   Porter, sir Chas., 354, 365, 368,  
   413.  
   Portland, lord, 86, 135, 167, 169,  
   196, 200, 217, 222, 386, 400,  
   496, 508, 536.  
   Prior, Mr., 196, 397, 409.  
   Rooke, sir George, 219-221, 226,  
   228, 231, 232, 237, 271, 278,  
   287, 291, 300, 302, 326, 329,  
   340, 342, 514.  
   Russell, admiral, 69, 73, 102,  
   130, 140, 158, 162, 166, 174,  
   176, 177, 179, 181, 185, 186,  
   190, 204, 208, 306, 311, 313,  
   378, 381, 388.  
   Somers, lord, 695.  
   Sunderland, lord, 367.  
   Talbot, sir John, 17-29, 710, 711.  
   Trumbull, secretary, 245, 247,  
   248, 251, 253, 255.  
   Tuscany, grand duke of, 530.  
   Tweeddale, marquis of, 218, 221.  
   Villiers, lord, 452, 454, 460, 466,  
   515.  
   Villiers, Mrs., 58.

Shrewsbury [Charles Talbot], duke of—  
cont.

letters of, to:—cont.

William III, 132, 383.

Williamson, sir Joseph, 483, 501,  
511, 537.

Winchester, lord, 480, 489, 499,

520, 531, 538, 544, 559, 579.

anonymous letters to, 169, 170.

letters to, from:—

Abercrombie, D., 184, 185, 187,  
313.

admiralty, the, 166, 310, 324.

Baal, M., 493.

Berkeley, lord, 211-213, 243, 247,

351, 361, 369-371, 376, 381,  
384, 386, 388.

Blackwell, sir Lambert, 590, 591,

597, 598, 602, 603, 605, 606,  
631, 636, 661, 667, 671.

Blaithwayt, secretary, 65-68, 70,

71, 76, 77, 79, 82, 83, 85, 86,

88, 93, 95-97, 101, 103, 106-

109, 112, 115, 117, 119-121,

123, 126, 131, 134-136, 138,

139, 141, 143, 144, 146, 148,

149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 462-

464, 467, 469, 470, 478, 481,

484, 486, 494, 500, 507, 511,

515, 524, 527, 530, 535, 547,  
618.

Bolton, duke of, 651. *See also*  
Winchester.

Bridges, G., 429, 430, 434, 435,  
438, 441, 442, 463.

Brodricke, Ths., 225, 233, 248,  
259, 272, 276, 427.

Browne, Ulysses, 462, 629.

Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, 446,  
473, 720.

Capel, lord, 62, 94, 98, 103, 106,

110, 114, 150, 156, 158, 159,

168, 170, 172, 183, 187, 193,

209, 213, 215, 219, 222-224,

228, 229, 235, 244, 254, 257,

266, 268, 276, 278, 282, 283,

288, 291, 298, 299, 311, 312,

314, 316, 317, 328.

Colt, sir Henry de, 559.

Coningsby, lord, 145.

Fontenay, M. de, 53.

Furly, Benjamin, 711.

Galway, lord, 187, 190, 197, 199,

205, 217, 231, 238, 239, 241,

247, 257, 274, 277, 279, 280,

285, 291, 296, 297, 300, 313,

315, 316, 318, 319, 323, 329,

333, 334, 337, 349, 355, 359,

371, 375, 423, 424, 466, 474,

486, 490, 502, 511, 516, 517,

522, 528, 535, 536, 546, 550,

551, 554, 555, 558, 563, 604,

568, 570, 571, 574, 575, 581,

586, 588, 590, 595, 611, 615,

617, 620, 622, 628, 649.

Godolphin, lord, 439.

Guy, Henry, 421, 440, 446, 448,  
469.

Shrewsbury [Charles Talbot], duke of—cont.  
letters to, from:—cont.

Halifax, lord, 438.

Hamilton, col. Gus., 440.

Harley, Rbt., 720.

Heatheote, Gilbert, 177.

Hill, Mr., 341, 349, 350, 355,

360, 363-365, 369, 373, 377,

379, 381, 385, 389, 392, 397,

399, 400, 408, 415, 416, 420,

422, 423, 425, 426, 428, 430,

441, 445, 447, 449-451, 454,

456, 459, 461, 464, 467, 468,

470, 472, 474, 479, 481, 486-

488, 491, 495, 500, 505, 523,

526, 530, 538, 542, 543, 547,

554, 556, 559, 571, 576, 592,

607, 610, 612.

John, William, elector palatine,

711.

Johnston, secretary J., 194, 201,

207, 214.

Livingstone, col. Robert, 405.

Lowth, baron, 495.

Lundee, Mrs., 56-59.

Lunt, John, 165.

Manchester, lord, 549, 561, 564,

569, 570, 588, 589, 590, 591,

595-598, 601, 603-606, 609.

Marlbro', duke of, 427, 622, 647,  
710.

Meath, earl of, 425.

Methuen, lord chancellor of  
Ireland, 482, 490, 513, 518,

561, 583, 599, 647, 652.

Normanby, marquis of, 613.

Orange, prince of, 35.

Porter, sir Chas., 344, 352, 358,  
362.

Portland, lord, 93, 101, 128, 133,

385, 399, 414, 415, 419, 421,

479, 486, 487, 555, 586, 587,

589, 594, 595, 623, 627.

Prior, Matthew, 192, 196, 391,

398, 401, 403.

Rochester, lord, 443, 613, 614,

616, 639, 640, 642.

Romney, lord, 423, 621.

Rooke, sir George, 166, 186, 194,

204, 217, 218, 221, 222, 224,

226, 227, 233, 269, 278, 282,

290, 299, 301, 302, 305, 313,

317, 325, 327, 328, 330, 332,

335, 337, 340, 345.

Russell, admiral, 64, 70, 75,

158, 162, 171, 172, 174-176,

178, 180, 191, 207, 259, 308,

324, 384, 390, 478.

Shovell, sir C., 680.

Smith, capt. M., 304.

Somers, lord, 246, 384, 472, 587,

591, 652, 653, 662.

Stanley, sir John, 628, 629, 631-  
633.

Stanyon, Abraham, 591, 602.

Stepney, Mr., 656-661, 663-670,

673-678, 683, 684, 687, 689,  
690, 693, 699, 703, 706.



Shrewsbury [Charles Talbot], duke of—  
cont.

letters to, from:—cont.

Steuart, maj.-gen. Wm., 432.  
Sunderland, lord, 364, 441, 549.  
Trumbull, secretary, 242, 243,  
245, 246, 252, 253.  
Tuscany, grand duke of, 326, 612.  
Tweeddale, marquís of, 206, 216,  
226, 243.  
Villiers, lord, 372, 376, 419, 423,  
444, 448, 450, 453, 459, 503,  
506, 513, 540, 567, 614, 627.  
—, Mrs., 57-59.  
Wharton, Ths., lord, 418, 420,  
440.  
Whelly, James, 696.  
Williamson, sir J., 476, 497, 504,  
506, 519, 524, 528, 541, 554,  
572, 574, 577, 579, 581, 584.  
Winchester, lord, 484, 490, 510,  
517, 521, 528, 534, 537, 545,  
548, 549, 553, 557, 568, 569,  
575, 578, 583, 585, 590, 610,  
611, 615, 617. *See also* Bolton.  
Wolsley, brigadier Wm., master  
of the ordnance in Ireland,  
432.  
Young, Robt., 314.  
brother of, 752, 753.  
grandfather of. *See* Cardigan, earl of.  
tour in France, 17.  
illnesses of, 18, 19, 166, 167, 174,  
176, 184, 209, 235, 414-429, 432-  
450, 466, 485, 512, 514, 524, 545,  
551, 556, 558, 580-589, 610, 611,  
627, 635, 648-652, 748, 753, 763.  
proposed marriage of, with daughter  
of lord Northampton, 21, 23.  
to go to the war, 24-27.  
at the war, 28.  
at the privy council, 61-66, 85, 107,  
109, 111, 115, 117, 120, 125, 130,  
131, 133, 139, 141, 182, 183, 241,  
242, 255, 256, 258, 267, 269, 274,  
275, 277, 280, 286, 289, 290, 297,  
298, 300, 301, 304, 307, 312, 315,  
319, 322-328, 455, 456, 578.  
warrants by, 95, 96, 133, 144.  
as lord lieutenant of Ireland, 146, 647,  
649, 651, 652, 762.  
attitude towards lord Capel, 152-154,  
158.  
presents to, 179, 186, 613.  
as lord justice, 185.  
and the jacobite plot, 393, 394, 400,  
421, 423, 424, 433, 434, 435, 438-  
441, 639, 541, 542, 623-626.  
proceedings against, in English parlia-  
ment, 421, 422, 433-441, 443.  
offered the post of lord Chamberlain,  
594.  
and Ulysses Browne, 623, 624.  
and Matt. Smith, 624.  
and lord Peterbro', 623-626, 718.  
as lord chamberlain, 627, 628, 762.  
lodgings of, at Hampton Court and  
Kensington, 629, 630, 632.

Shrewsbury [Charles Talbot], duke of—  
cont.

invitation to, from the grand duke of  
Tuscany, 631.  
as groom of the stole, 647, 762,  
at Geneva, 654.  
at Rome, 662, 695, 696, 703.  
marriage of, with the countess  
Adelaide Paleotti, 711, 793.  
description of a bath in Italy by, 781.  
will of, made in Rome, 753, 790.  
and the pope, 782.  
as governor to the duke of Gloster,  
762.  
as lord treasurer, president and privy  
seal, 762.  
as master of the horse, 762.  
embassy of, in France, 799.  
Shrewsbury, countess of, 17, 19, 22, 23,  
26, 27, 429, 435, 438, 441, 442,  
463.  
Irish property of, 19.  
and the English court, 20, 21, 23, 24.  
marriage of, to Geo. Rodney Bridges,  
24.  
death of, 762.  
Shrimpton, Mr., a jacobite, of the monu-  
ment, Blackman St., 314.  
Shuckborough, Shuckborough, sir Charles,  
as candidate for mastership of the  
king's fleet hounds, 477, 481, 484,  
486, 496.  
Mr., merchant, 754.  
Shuff, Joseph, a jacobite, 314.  
Shuttleworth, Mr., 757.  
Sicily, 759, 778.  
ambassador to, from Malta. *See*  
Jonas.  
and the house of Austria, 785.  
crown of, for the duke of Monmouth,  
788.  
designs against by allies, 656, 657,  
665, 668, 669, 680, 681, 685, 770.  
Sick and wounded, commissioners of the,  
61, 62, 242, 255, 290.  
Sidley, sir Charles, 320.  
Sidney. *See* Sydney.  
Sienna, 757.  
Signet office, the, 363, 631, 638, 643.  
Sincocks, captain, 214.  
Sinagaglia, 789.  
Sittingbourne (Sittinborn), 335, 746.  
Sixtus V, pope, library of, at Rome,  
757.  
Skibbow, Daniel, 270.  
Skinner bills, 458.  
Slanenbergh, count, 796.  
Slaughter, colonel, a jacobite, 321.  
Slaves, redemption of, 270, 286, 605.  
Sloane, Mr., 219, 245, 298.  
Sloo, capt., 144.  
Smettan, Mr., 797.  
Smith, Aaron, 127, 315.  
—, dean, bishop of Limerick, 256.  
James, merchant of Aberdeen, 293.  
[John], of the treasury, 127, 242.  
Jno., 215.  
Katie, an adventuress, 435.



- Smith—cont.  
 Matthew, 430, 433, 434, 439, 621, 624.  
 —, examination of, in the House of Lords, 438, 441.  
 —, letter from, to Shrewsbury, 304.  
 —, petition by, mentioned, 745.  
 Mr., 753.  
 —, of Hampton Court, 641.  
 —, of the Bank of England, 386.  
 Thomas, of Wiltshire, seaman, 211, 212.
- Smuggling between England and France, 317.
- Smyrna, 215, 270, 672.  
 commander of the Turkey ships at, 172, 177.
- Soames, captain of the James Galley, petition from, 323.
- Soanes, —, 215.
- Soestdike, letter dated from, 547.
- Soignies, bois de, 710.
- Solmes, count, 793.  
 countess, 795.
- Sombref, camp at, letter dated from, 115.
- Someri, M. de, 751.
- Somers, John, lord, lord keeper afterwards lord chancellor, 61-63, 65, 66, 75, 85, 96, 106, 107, 109, 111, 114, 115, 117, 120, 125, 131, 132, 138, 141, 153, 159, 182, 183, 216, 222, 241, 242, 247, 255, 256, 258, 269, 274, 275, 277, 280, 286, 289, 290, 298, 312, 319, 322, 323, 325-328, 345, 405, 418, 420, 423, 430, 439, 441, 455, 458, 462, 473, 478, 513, 527, 536, 578, 585, 615, 616, 617, 622, 624, 629, 636, 645.  
 letters to, and from Shrewsbury, 246, 384, 472, 587, 591, 652, 653, 662, 695.
- Somerset [Charles, Seymour], 6th duke of 322.  
 [Francis Seymour], 5th duke of, murderer of, at Leric, 754, 755.
- Somerset House or Yard, 292, 320.
- Sommerville, James, imposition of, 198, 199.
- Soranzo, procurator, 789.  
 Lorenzo, Venetian ambassador in England, 589.
- Sorba, father, 775, 780, 786.
- Sound, the, 69, 86, 104, 119, 125-127, 129, 142, 240.
- Soundings, the, 305, 324, 328, 330, 347, 376, 384.
- Southampton, 56.  
 undersheriff of, 56.
- Southwell, Mr., 260.  
 Sir Robert, 492.  
 Thomas, as commissioner of the Revenue in Ireland, 442, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468.
- Spada, signor, papal nuncio to Vienna, relation about by G. Stepney, 708, 709.
- Spain, 197, 269-271, 274, 283, 301, 398, 766.  
 and:—  
 Austria, 408.  
 England, 140.  
 —, treaty with, 578.  
 France, 279, 280, 285, 303, 404, 408, 417, 577, 608, 610, 612, 613.  
 —, trade with, in Genoese ships, 290.  
 —, peace with, 341, 349, 377, 382, 392, 404, 419, 423, 424, 431, 444, 445, 450, 451, 454, 456, 457, 459, 468, 476, 482, 498, 505, 507, 513, 519, 524, 526, 538, 540, 542, 543, 547, 548, 551, 554, 556, 560, 577.  
 Holland, 303.  
 Italy, neutrality in, 366, 381, 389, 392, 400, 415, 420.  
 Savoy, 279, 280, 285, 420.  
 West Indies, 155.  
 admiral of, 398, 595, 612.  
 ambassadors and ministers from, to:—  
 England, 107, 108, 140, 271.  
 —, priest of, 323.  
 Genoa, 592.  
 Holland. See Quirors.  
 Rome. See Borghese.  
 Savoy, 754.  
 Venice. See Moles.  
 —, to:—  
 English. See Stanhope.  
 French. See Harcourt.  
 Genoese, letter from, 672.  
 German, 416.  
 [Charles II], king of, 174, 175, 302, 303, 341, 355, 381, 387, 593, 613, 615.  
 —, illness of, 404, 408, 414, 421, 432, 437, 447, 608, 610, 612.  
 —, testament of, 404.  
 —, letter from, to William III. mentioned, 106.  
 coast of, to be defended by British fleet, 162, 182, 183, 190.  
 council of, 393, 403.  
 delay of letters passing through, 180.  
 English and Dutch merchants in, 352, 776.  
 inquisition of, 538, 550, 554.  
 news from, 415.  
 payment for fleet to William III, 151, 155.  
 [Maria], queen of, wife of Charles II, 363, 364, 374, 415, 428, 430, 610, 612, 613, 751, 754.  
 —, and the elector of Bavaria, 593.  
 —, illness of, 389, 404, 408.  
 —, reported death of, 398, 399, 402.  
 —, and England, 398, 608.  
 —, letter from, alluded to, 425.  
 Messinian revolt from, 738.  
 papal nuncio for, 708, 709, 784.  
 Philip II, king of, 240, 431.

Spain—*cont.*

- Philip V, king of, 747, 778, 796.  
 —, acknowledgement of, by Holland, 751.  
 —, visit of, to Rome, 761.  
 —, proposed marriage of, with daughter of the emperor, 770.  
 premier of. *See* Orophee.  
 proposed dismemberment of, 778.  
     — invasion of, 657, 660.  
 secretary of state to. *See* Larrea.  
 ships of. *See* Ships.  
 wars with, 283.  
 wine from, 162.
- Spanish governors in West Indies, 155.  
 horses, present of, to William III, 162, 171.  
 nobles at Genoa, 599.  
 possessions in Italy, 387.  
 robbers on the Calais road, 22.  
 succession, the, 404, 408, 414, 608.  
     —, France, 610, 612, 613.  
     —, Germany, 404, 408, 612, 613.  
     —, pretenders to, 392, 404, 405, 432.  
     —, war of the, 657.  
     —, — declared, 762, 770.  
     —, peace proposals, 774, 778, 796, 799.  
 troops in Flanders, 373, 374, 607.  
     —, British convoy for, 174-6.
- Spacial, cape, 143.  
 Spence, Mr., petition by, 300.  
 Spenceley, Mrs., a Jacobite, 320.  
 Spinola, monsignor, inquisitor at Malta, 777.  
 Spithead, 66, 75, 83, 156, 177, 287, 288, 291, 298, 300, 315, 324, 329, 330, 331, 384, 389, 424, 456, 663.  
     letters dated from, 218, 221, 222, 224, 226, 239, 236.
- Spoleto, 789.  
 Spretti, commendator, 766.  
 Squire, Mr., sewer of the chamber, 634, 635, 651, 653.  
 Stabbing, statute of, in England, 105.  
 Stafarde, battle of, 280.  
 Staffordshire, Jacobites and papists in, 90.  
 Staggin, Dr., master of the instrumental music to the king, 653.  
 Stahern, Mr., 789.  
 Stair, master of, 144, 203.  
 Stair, Stairs, lord, president of the Scotch parliament, 42, 207.  
     report of, 201.  
 Stamford, lord, 356, 363, 365, 374, 385, 439, 626.  
 Stanhope, Mr., envoy extraordinary at Madrid, afterwards at the Hague, 127, 155, 180, 186, 274, 275, 285, 298, 330, 661, 664, 668, 779, 795, 797.  
     secretary of. *See* Dayrolle.  
 Stanley, sir John, letters from, to Shrewsbury, 628, 629, 631-653.  
     sir Rowland, a Jacobite, 91, 92.  
     —, warrant for, 133.  
     sir Thomas, of Aldersley, a Jacobite, 91.  
     —, imprisonment in the Tower, 126.

- Stanyan, Stanion, Abraham, secretary to the Venetian embassy, 529, 530, 598, 603.  
     letters from, to Shrewsbury, 591, 602.
- Stapleton, Irwin of, 296.  
     sir —, a Jacobite, 91.
- Staremburg, count, 657, 672, 683.
- Start, the, 167, 173.
- Steinaw, general, 596.
- Steinkerkno, 480.
- Stenop, —, brothers of, 294.
- Stephens, Mr., 185.
- Stepney, G., 66, 68, 69, 96, 97, 102, 768, 770, 772, 774, 783, 794.  
     —, letters from to:—  
         Hedges, sir Charles, 685, 701, 708.  
         Holland, pensioner of, 453, 457.  
         Shrewsbury, 656, 661, 663, 670, 673, 678, 683, 684, 687, 689, 690, 693, 699, 703, 708.  
     —, letter to from:—  
         Aversperg, count, 673.  
     —, memorials by, to the emperor, 655, 665.  
     —, relation about signor Spador by, 708.  
     sir Thomas, 144.
- Storzzingen, 791.
- Stetin, senator, Lutheran minister at Augsburg, 791, 792.
- Stewart, Steward, Stuart, captain, chamberlain to duke of Gordon, 294.  
     col., brigade of, 177, 180, 186, 187.  
     maj.-gen., Wm., 432.  
     —, letter from to Shrewsbury, 432.
- Stirum, Styrum, general, 662, 684.
- Stockholm, 85, 96, 109, 112.  
     letter dated at, 234.  
     news from, 449.
- Stone, Mr., 244, 256, 268, 271, 276, 615, 616, 617.  
     apothecary of the king's household, 637.
- Stonor, Mr., death of, 780.
- Stopford, —, 515.
- Stoppa, regiment of, 317.
- Stourton, letter dated from, 29.
- Stow, capt., capture of, 120.
- Stow-on-the-Wolds, 720.  
     King's Arms at, 720.
- Straits, the, 63, 66, 69, 71, 73, 74, 135, 144, 147, 166, 168, 174, 176, 178, 183, 185, 205, 221, 232, 233, 236, 239, 241, 281, 286, 287, 288, 300, 303, 313, 318, 319, 324, 325, 328, 332, 338, 347, 361, 374, 400, 409, 458, 493, 494, 664, 665, 674, 681, 706, 772.  
     French fleet in, 324, 395.  
     squadron, 204, 267, 274, 277, 284, 299, 380, 381, 384, 385, 388, 397, 399, 156, 167.
- Stranaver, lord, regiment of, 127.
- Strasburg (Stratsbourg), restoration of, by Louis XIV. to Germany, 344, 349, 370, 373, 382, 392, 398, 419, 422, 436, 437, 444, 449, 505, 525, 540, 541, 548, 551, 560.

Strathnaber, 42.  
 Stratman, German plenipotentiary for peace, 408.  
 Stratsburg. *See* Parker.  
 Stratton, —, 295.  
 Strickland, Mr., 796.  
 —, a jacobite, 91.  
 Stringer, a jacobite, 321.  
 Strozzi, M., curios of, at Rome, 760.  
 Stuffi, Stuffa. abbé, 766, 780, 782.  
 Strye, Poland, 95.  
 Stuart. *See* Stewart.  
 Styrum. *See* Stirum.  
 Suasso, a jew, 402.  
 Sugar plantations in West Indies, 740-742.  
 —, trade between England and Holland, 713.  
 Summervail, captain, 292.  
 Sunderland, earl of, lord chamberlain, 29, 182, 183, 241, 242, 247, 255, 267, 269, 274, 280, 286, 289, 297, 298, 301, 304, 312, 315, 319, 323, 324, 326-328, 378, 379, 387, 390, 418, 420, 455, 466, 473, 492, 527, 539, 578, 586, 594, 622-624, 626, 628, 629, 634, 651, 760, 761, 796, 797, 799.  
 —, sister of, 254.  
 —, letters from, to Shrewsbury, 364, 441, 549.  
 —, letter to, from Shrewsbury, 367.  
 —, letter of, alluded to, 346, 367.  
 lady, request by, 448, 469, 539.  
 Surinam, English colony at, 718.  
 Suse, 316.  
 Sussex, jacobites and papists in, 90.  
 Sutton, William, warrants to, 56, 95, 96.  
 Swabia, 423.  
 —, circle of, 349, 356, 373.  
 Swartz-Wald. *See* Black forest.  
 Sweden (Swedland), 109, 170, 234.  
 and :—  
 —, allies, 247.  
 —, England, 80-86, 94, 96, 102-104, 106, 107, 110, 112, 120, 234, 247, 258, 608.  
 —, treaty with, 94, 98.  
 —, Holland, treaty with, 608.  
 —, Poland, 766.  
 [Charles XI], king of, 247.  
 —, mediator at the peace of Ryswick, 398, 428, 429, 443, 445, 447, 449, 452, 455, 457, 461.  
 —, death of, 459, 460, 462, 475.  
 Charles XII, king of, 756, 766, 772, 775.  
 —, corn from, for France, 94, 95, 98.  
 —, English minister at, 243, 247. *See* also Robinson.  
 —, minister of. *See* Lilienroot.  
 —, in Paris, 235.  
 —, in England, 83.  
 —, secretary of, 62.  
 —, ships of. *See* Ships.  
 Sweet, a jacobite, 321.  
 Mr., 796.

Sweetable, Mrs., letter from, mentioned, 189.  
 —, letter to, from J. Clinch, 190.  
 Swiss guards at Genoa, 597.  
 —, in Tuscany, 707.  
 Swissers, the, 61.  
 Switzerland, 685, 689.  
 —, affairs of, 253, 257, 334.  
 —, campaign in (1703), 662.  
 —, cantons of, 390.  
 —, diplomatic relations with, 334.  
 —, emigration to Ireland from, 296.  
 —, English minister in. *See* Hervart.  
 Sydney, Sidney, Algernon, 764.  
 —, work by, 756.  
 [Henry], lord Romney, 61-63, 66, 101, 107, 109, 117, 120, 130, 131, 138, 139, 141, 167, 188, 433, 434, 616, 617, 637.  
 —, letters from, to Shrewsbury, 428, 621.  
 —, letter to, from col. Robt. Livingstone, 406.  
 —, as lord lieutenant of Ireland, 114, 229, 235, 256, 259, 260, 568, 578.  
 —, illness of, 135.  
 —, instructions to, 182.  
 —, expected death of, 694.  
 sir Philip, "Arcadia" of, 770.

## T

Taaf, lord, 165, 448.  
 Tadousac river, 723, 729.  
 Talbot, col., 462, 463.  
 —, Gilbert, uncle to Shrewsbury, 20.  
 Mr., 472, 748, 749.  
 Mr., 747.  
 sir John, uncle to Shrewsbury, 20, 587, 591, 790.  
 —, letters to, from :—  
 —, Shrewsbury, 17-29, 710, 711.  
 —, Morgan, 18.  
 Thomas, uncle to Shrewsbury, 20.  
 William, bishop of Oxford, speech by, on the union of England and Scotland, 654.  
 Tallard, comte de, French ambassador to London, 571.  
 Tallmach. *See* Tollemache.  
 Tangier, 102.  
 Tankard, capt., master of the king's fleet hounds, 477, 481, 483, 484, 496.  
 Tankerville, lord, lord privy seal, 422, 516, 646, 653.  
 Tarbat, lord, 45, 46, 47.  
 —, letter from, to lord Melville, 40.  
 —, sons of, 42.  
 Tarin, count, envoy from Savoy to Vienna, 688.  
 "Tarpawlyn," meaning of, 219.

- Tarrare, 747.  
 Tarras, earl of, 292.  
   brother of. *See* Scott, capt.  
 Tartary, defeat of, by Poland at Caminiecz, 156.  
   han of, 95.  
 Tavistock, lord, audience of, with the Pope, 774.  
 Taxes, land, 352.  
   muslin, 242.  
   window, 352.  
   *See also* Ireland.  
 Tay, river, 40.  
 Taylor, col., 151.  
 Tea drinking, 794.  
 Teckeli, 247.  
 Temiswar, siege of, 338.  
 Temple, sir John, attorney general of Ireland, 160.  
 Tempest, Mr., of Durham, a jacobite, 320.  
 Tenison, John, archbishop of Canterbury, 182, 183, 202, 203, 241, 242, 247, 255, 258, 267, 269, 274, 275, 277, 280, 286, 289, 292, 297, 298, 300, 301, 304, 307, 312, 315, 319, 322, 323, 420, 455, 458, 578, 616, 617, 624, 629, 632, 636, 645, 646, 653.  
   methods for intercepting despatches known by, 386.  
 Tentch, Nath., merchant, 738.  
 Teodoli, M., 778.  
 Teresia. *See* Terriesi.  
 Terlemont, count, Spanish minister for peace, 519.  
 Terni, 789.  
 Terreef, 333.  
 Terreneufve. *See* Newfoundland.  
 Terriesi (Teresia), Francisco, Tuscan envoy in London, house of, burnt by the people, 326.  
   letter from, to Sir C. Shovell, 681, 683.  
   letter to, from duke of Tuscany, 693, as proveditore at Leghorn, 382, 696, 755.  
 Terry, Messrs., Irishmen at Venice, 790.  
 Tessé, count of, 379.  
   French hostage in Savoy, 361.  
   letter from, to St. Thomas, 379.  
 Tessa, Abbé, 780.  
 Test Acts, the, 31, 34, 210.  
   repeal of, for Scotch members of Parliament, 716.  
 Tetunn (Titunn), 662.  
 Tewkesbury, 720.  
 Texel, river, 78, 240, 689.  
 Teynham, Tynham, lord, 320.  
 Thackery, Mr., 753.  
 Thame, Oxfordshire, 129.  
 Thames, river, 84, 109, 117, 118, 121, 151, 167, 168, 176, 196, 240, 269, 311, 354, 763.  
 Thetford, a jacobite, 321.  
 Thew, captain, death of, 405, 407.  
 Thiel (Tiel), 795.  
 Thinn, Mr., 791.  
 Thionville, 658.  
 Thisleworth, 28.  
 Thompson, —, at Foulstone Warren, a jacobite, 320.  
   —, at Guilford, near Romney, a jacobite, 320.  
 Thomson, Dr. *See* Pitt.  
   Mr., a jacobite, 293.  
 Thornberry, counsellor, 144.  
 Thorold, Mr., 764.  
   a jacobite, 321.  
   sir Robert, petition of, 325.  
 Thrillfall, Mr., of Goosner, a jacobite, 90.  
 Tielen, 666.  
 Tient, 747.  
 Tilbury Fort, 91.  
 Tildealey, a jacobite, 91.  
 Tillemont. *See* Pirlemont.  
 Tilleul, M., 690.  
 Tillotson, John, archbishop of Canterbury, 62, 63, 171, 752.  
 Tillson, Thomas, of Dublin, usher of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, disservice of, 230.  
 Timone, Dr., 775.  
 Tin, exportation of, from England to Holland, 713.  
 Tynham. *See* Teynham.  
 Tinnmouth. *See* Tynemouth.  
 Tireconnell. *See* Tyroconnell.  
 Tirlemont, camp near, letters dated from, 79, 82.  
 Tirol. *See* Tyrol.  
 Titian, pictures by, 757.  
 Tituan. *See* Tetuan.  
 Tivoli, 758.  
 Tobacco, duty on, 35.  
   — in Ireland, 271, 273, 545, 560, 620.  
   trade between England and Holland, 713.  
 Toby (?), vicar, a jacobite, 321.  
 Toledo, 610, 612, 613.  
 Toll, Tolls, captain, commandant of the Dutch ships, 270, 286, 298, 300.  
 Tollemache, Talmash, Tallmach, general Thomas, 66, 71, 73, 74, 75, 81, 411.  
   death of, 83, 85, 93.  
   son of, commission for, 151, 153.  
 Tongres, 93.  
   William III at, 139.  
 Topham, Richard, 187.  
 Tor Bay, 66, 75, 196, 325, 331, 335-337, 340, 343, 345, 347, 351, 370, 371, 456, 669.  
   letters dated from, 376, 381, 384, 386, 388.  
 Torcy, M. de, 748.  
 Tories, the, 55.  
   or Rapparees in Ireland, 105.  
 Tornieri, 757.  
 Torrington, lord, 396.  
 Torture of prisoners, 664.  
 Torward, colonel, 104.  
 Toscano, cleans Shrewsbury's teeth, 736.

- Toulon, 96, 102, 103, 123, 133, 134, 141, 149, 154, 158, 176, 191, 208, 219, 275, 661, 663, 667, 672, 780.  
 English designs against, 162, 166, 171, 172, 179, 182, 187, 231.  
 French preparations at, 166, 171, 173, 177, 178, 191, 278, 285, 287, 290, 291, 299, 301, 303, 607, 608.  
 news from, 178, 287.  
 newsletter from, 173.  
 plan of (mentioned), 174, 179.  
 squadron, 205, 228, 231, 240, 271, 275, 277, 278, 280-282, 285, 296, 297, 300-302, 329-331, 335, 336, 340, 341, 396, 411, 431.  
 Toulouse, count of, 667, 668, 672, 733.  
 Tour, comte de la, envoy of Savoy, 265, 268, 280, 375, 391, 392, 421, 453, 459, 460, 462, 684.  
 — mission of to William III, 306, 368, 377, 389.  
 —, plenipotentiary for peace 451.  
 M. de la, commandant at Calais, 746.  
 Tourment, cape (Canada), 730.  
 Tourville, M. de, 123, 185, 304.  
 Townley, —, of Townley, a jacobite, 91.  
 Townshend, lord, in Italy, 323.  
 Tozar, Mr., yeoman of the robes to William III, 637.  
 Tozier, capt., 91.  
 Trade, commission of, 354, 573.  
 council of, 628.  
 — scheme for, 738.  
 essays on, 745.  
 to Ireland, protection for, 344, 352-355, 362.  
 legislation for, 242, 265.  
 and plantations, committees of, 127, 275, 285, 336.  
 Trafalgar (Trafalgar), 318.  
 Tramp, general, 690.  
 Transilvania, 95, 542.  
 government of, 700.  
 Transport, commissioners of, 134, 142, 336.  
 Trant, sir John, 463.  
 Sir Patrick, outlawry of, 272, 297.  
 Traps, —, 324.  
 Treby, sir George, chief justice of the Common Pleas, 420.  
 Trelawny, major-general, lieutenant of Plymouth, 356, 363, 374, 380, 385, 512, 524, 527, 647.  
 a merchant, 763, 764, 767, 771.  
 Tremble, point au (Canada), 730, 731.  
 Tremblee, M. de, son of, 319.  
 Trenchard, sir John, secretary of State, 35, 62, 63, 65, 66, 73, 75, 77, 80-82, 85, 87, 91, 93, 96, 102, 103, 109, 113-117, 120, 122, 125-127, 129, 130, 135, 140, 143, 147, 149, 155, 162, 166, 186, 192, 193, 209, 232.  
 death of, 184, 315.  
 letters to, from:—  
 Capel, 99.  
 Russel, 70, 73, 150.  
 secret correspondence of, at Brest, 611.  
 Trent, 787, 790.  
 Trepsac, a Frenchman, 198.  
 Treves, 658.  
 elector of, grand doyen and chamberlain of, 794.  
 Trevigiani, —, 761.  
 Trevor, —, a jacobite, 320.  
 sir Thomas, solicitor general of England, afterwards attorney general, 140, 198, 252, 255, 267, 275, 280, 289, 377, 420, 499, 530, 533, 578, 630, 634, 635, 642, 643.  
 Trimmell, Dr., chaplain to lord Sunderland, 629.  
 Trinealo, quotation from, 199.  
 Tripoli, 146, 147, 149.  
 and England, 599.  
 —, treaty with, 181.  
 and Scotch trade, 181.  
 government of, presents to, 274.  
 letter dated from, 124.  
 news from, 125, 134, 599.  
 Trucsess, comte de, 791.  
 Trumbull, sir William, secretary of State, 198, 199, 241, 242, 255, 256, 258, 267, 269, 274, 275, 277, 280, 286, 289, 290, 297, 298, 301, 304-307, 311, 312, 315, 319, 322-328, 335, 366, 398, 399, 420, 434, 438, 455, 458, 462, 463, 479, 497, 507, 524, 525, 574, 578, 579, 586, 623, 624.  
 letters from, to Shrewsbury, 242, 243, 245, 246, 252, 253.  
 letters to, from:—  
 Greg, 240.  
 Robinson, 234.  
 Shrewsbury, 245, 247, 248, 251, 253, 255.  
 proposed plenipotentiary for peace, 403.  
 Tuam, see of, bill for translation of, to Galway, 515.  
 Tubise, 547.  
 Tucker, capt., a jacobite, 320.  
 Tucknell or Tufnaile, 780.  
 Tuler, —, of Sandway, a jacobite, 320.  
 Tullimore, James Hamilton, 558.  
 Tunbridge [Wells], 117.  
 Tunis, 125.  
 and Scotch trade, 181.  
 Turenne, Marshal, 795.  
 Turetin, M., 752, 753.  
 Turin, 205, 220, 257, 317, 333, 334, 400, 408, 417, 424, 493, 494, 605, 606, 668.  
 Albergo Reale in, 754.  
 bombardment of, 329.  
 letters dated from, 231, 236, 239, 241, 247, 274, 277, 279, 280, 285, 291, 296, 297, 300, 313, 315, 316, 318, 319, 323, 329, 333, 347, 348, 355, 360, 372, 376, 379.  
 vineyard of the duchess royal at, 241.  
 Turkey, 659, 672.  
 and:—  
 Germany, 68, 95, 141, 144, 146, 338, 339, 393, 399, 403, 542, 554, 605, 606, 686.  
 Poland, 68, 95.  
 Venice, 605, 606, 686.

- Turkey—*cont.*  
 company, the, 154, 357, 578.  
 Dutch resident in. *See* Collier.  
 English ambassador in. 318. *See also* Chandos and Paget.  
 envoy of in England, 289.  
 French minister in. *See* Hays.  
 grand signior of, 95, 602. *See also* Achmet and Mustafa.  
 grand vizier of, 602, 606. *See also* Nissangi; Reis Effendi.  
 — letter from to William III, 605.  
 merchants in, 62, 63, 156, 162, 357.  
 revolution in, 673, 676, 678.  
 sultan of, accession of, 337.  
 —, relations of with William III, 357.  
 threatened war against the Christians by, 676.  
 Turks in Hungary, 339, 398, 399, 400, 402, 409, 542, 554, 686.  
 Turner, Edwin, 785.  
 —, sir Edmond, 619.  
 Turlton, baron, 345.  
 Tuscany, envoy from to England, 378, 387, 680. *See also* Rinuccini, Terresii and Zeffirini.  
 [Cosmo III], grand duke of, 374, 502, 590, 602, 605, 636, 654, 662, 672, 707, 756.  
 —, letters from to:—  
 Shovell, sir C., 680.  
 Shrewsbury, 326, 612.  
 Terresii, Francesco, 693.  
 —, letters to from:—  
 Blackwell, 697.  
 Shrewsbury, 530.  
 Shovell, sir Cloudesley, 679, 682.  
 —, acknowledgement by, of William III, 151, 153.  
 —, and the English merchants at Leghorn, 627, 628, 630, 673-675, 678-680, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698.  
 —, invitation from, to Shrewsbury, 631.  
 —, treasurer of, 756.  
 —, wife of, 672, 673.  
 grand duke of (1593), 627, 630.  
 neutrality of, 674, 678, 683, 690.  
 —, discussed, 674, 675, 678-683.  
 prince of, 590, 756, 757.  
 princess of, 756, 757.  
 recall of sir L. Blackwell from, 707.  
 secretary of. *See* Montemagni.  
 Tutshett, uncle to duke of Shrewsbury, 17.  
 Tweeddale, marquis of, chancellor of Scotland, 181.  
 —, description of, 203.  
 —, letters from, to Shrewsbury, 206, 216, 226, 243.  
 —, letters to, from Shrewsbury, 218, 221.  
 —, son of. *See* Yester.  
 Twigg, Robert, 230.  
 Twightly, commandant for the Scots and English at Lille, 232.  
 Twist, Thomas, 126.  
 Tyneworth (Tinnmouth), 323.

- Tyng, colonel, 723.  
 Tyreconnell, Tircconnell, lord, 249.  
 —, letters from, to duke of Hamilton and earl of Perth, 36.  
 Tyrol (Tirol), the, 423, 663, 664, 669, 671, 790.  
 —, retreat of the elector of Bavaria through, 791.  
 Tyrone, lord, petition by, 289.

## U

- Ulm, 683.  
 Ulms, Messrs., 768.  
 Ulster, new plantations in, governor of, in London, 617.  
 Uniformity, act of, in Ireland, 262.  
 Upton, the counsellor, a jacobite, 321.  
 —, Mr., 145, 254.  
 Urbino, duke of, 757.  
 Ursulines, convent of, 767.  
 Urtin, James, a pilot of a French ship, 341.  
 Ushant, 331, 333, 334, 335, 336, 369, 370, 660.  
 Utrecht, 382, 436, 547, 799.

## V

- Vahini, general of the galleys at Malta, 777, 780, 785.  
 Vain, Mr., a jacobite, of the Mint, Southwark, 314.  
 Valduc or St. Hertogendale, letter dated from, 76, 77.  
 Valence, 392, 751.  
 —, siege of, 417.  
 Valencia, feeling against French in, 681, 772, 773.  
 Valenciennes, 612.  
 Valsémé, M. de, French prisoner at the Hague, 796.  
 Valverde (Spain), letter dated from, 302.  
 Van Haren, Dutch plenipotentiary for peace, 444, 445.  
 Vanbrook, Mr., 645.  
 Vander Goes, vice admiral, 306, 341.  
 Vander Poel, Mr., postmaster of Brille, 141, 193.  
 Vandermeer, Mr., 639.  
 Vandyk, pictures by, 754.  
 Vane, sir Henry, 510, 756.  
 Vassalo, —, 670.  
 Vasto, marquis del, 770.  
 —, slave of, 664.

Vauban, M. de, 123.  
 Vaudemont, prince of, 344, 356, 366, 369, 374, 393, 398, 467, 472, 481, 505, 523, 524, 554, 556, 560, 571, 609, 672, 762.  
 prince Charles of, 398, 688.  
 princess of, 430, 487, 571.  
 Vaudois, the, 358, 360.  
 Veeland, of Utrecht, 799.  
 Veillane, 333, 337, 754.  
 Venables, Thomas, servant to Shrewsbury, 779, 783, 784, 796.  
 Vendôme, grand prior, 697, 702, 704, 705, 784.  
 Vendôme, marshal, 660, 671.  
 Venice, 215, 247, 363, 502, 588-590, 649, 664, 667, 711, 767, 787, 789, 790.  
 and :—  
 the allies, treaty with, 674, 676, 677, 684-687, 697-699, 701-705, 714.  
 —, —, —, discussed, 685-687, 697, 698.  
 England, 597, 598, 603-604, 606, 609, 677, 697, 698, 699, 701, 714.  
 France, 381, 686, 704, 705.  
 Germany, 674, 676, 677, 683, 686, 687, 697-699, 701, 702, 704, 705, 706, 714, 770, 771.  
 Holland, 698, 704.  
 Poland, 596.  
 the Pope, treaty with, 697, 698, 701, 702, 704, 705, 769, 782, 784.  
 Savoy, 381, 686.  
 Turkey, 605, 606, 686.  
 ambassadors at, from :—  
 England, 603. *See* Fanconberg and Manchester.  
 France. *See* Haye.  
 Germany. *See* Berka and Cini.  
 Spain. *See* Moles.  
 from, to :—  
 England, 313, 493, 502. *See also* Cornaro, Soranzo, Venier and Vignoli.  
 —, ceremonies concerning, 633.  
 France, 606, 705.  
 Germany. *See* Delphino.  
 Holland, 795, 797.  
 Rome. *See* Erizzi and Morosini.  
 carnival at, 699.  
 dogs and college of, 591, 596, 598, 601, 602, 603, 606.  
 doggeress of, 603.  
 English consul at, 591, 592, 602. *See also* Broughton.  
 —, chaplain at, request for, 371, 387.  
 —, seamen at, 588.  
 French consul at, 588.  
 interception of letters at, 676, 677, 683, 684, 688, 691, 772.  
 letters dated from, 588-591, 595-598, 601-605, 609.  
 merchants at, 371, 588, 590, 597, 606.

Venice—cont.  
 nuncio at, 706.  
 Pisani's house at, 789.  
 resident from, for England, 591, 603, 609.  
 senate of, 590, 605, 609.  
 —, copy of lord Manchester's speech to, 604.  
 St. Mark's gospel at, 768.  
 St. Spirito in, 598.  
 ships of. *See* Ships.  
 Venier, Girolamo, Venetian ambassador to England, 589, 596, 598.  
 Venner's regiment, 109.  
 Ventimiglia, M., engine of, 786.  
 Verecil, 781.  
 Verkeer, 399.  
 Vermatti (?), a Jacobite, 321.  
 Verney, sir Richard, petition of, 277.  
 Vernon, comte de, mission of, 279, 280, 319.  
 James, secretary to the lords justices of England, afterwards secretary of State, 61, 73, 79, 103, 144, 163, 165, 182, 185, 190-192, 197, 204, 212, 215, 223, 258, 331, 333, 341, 345, 348, 349, 352, 354, 363, 366, 369, 370, 372, 376, 380, 384, 385, 390, 409, 410, 414, 415, 417, 421, 422, 427, 434, 438, 441, 446, 447, 455, 473, 478, 481, 484, 486, 494, 496, 501, 507, 508, 510, 511, 515, 516, 531, 536, 539, 549, 553, 555, 566, 569, 572, 578, 583, 584, 586, 587, 589, 591, 595, 603, 605, 610, 621, 622, 635, 641, 669, 723, 746, 752.  
 —, conferences with earl of Peterbro', 623-626.  
 —, son of, post for, 487, 494, 500, 508.  
 Mr., surgeon in extraordinary to the king, 647.  
 Verona, 702.  
 Veronese, P., palace near Padua painted by, 790.  
 Veronitz, 708.  
 Versailles, 294, 487, 488, 614, 725, 747, 750, 751, 788.  
 palace and waterworks of, 19.  
 captain of the house of, 19.  
 Veterani, 700.  
 Vevay, 253.  
 Viareggio, 755.  
 Vicenza, 790.  
 Vie, Point de la (Canada), 730.  
 Vienna, 43, 68, 95, 123, 199, 274, 277, 297, 300, 382, 424, 445, 447, 498, 570, 581, 589, 627, 671, 689, 693, 698, 700, 701, 706, 711, 718, 767, 776, 777, 778, 781, 785, 794.  
 letters dated from, 656-661, 663-665, 668-678, 683-687, 690, 693, 699, 701, 703, 708.  
 news from, 403, 408, 442, 449, 607.  
 papal nuncio for. *See* Spada.  
*See also* Germany.  
 Vienne, 747, 751.  
 Vigevano, treaty of, 420, 424.



Vignoli, sigre., Venetian resident in England, 605.  
 Vignolle, M. de, 51.  
 Viletta, Mons., 661.  
 Villa-Nuova, 754.  
 Villars, marshal, 658, 662, 663, 667, 687, 777.  
 Ville-franche, 347.  
     restoration of, 417.  
 Villeneuve, abbé, 784.  
 Villeroi, M. de, commander of the French army in Flanders, 351, 369, 398, 419, 464, 467, 470, 481, 542, 556, 663, 794.  
 Villiers [Edward], earl of Jersey, plenipotentiary for peace at Ryswick, lord justice of Ireland, 193, 247, 366, 380, 383, 391, 403, 460, 464, 531, 610, 611, 623, 631, 637, 645, 646, 753, 760, 762, 779.  
     —, letters from, to Shrewsbury, 372, 376, 419, 423, 444, 448, 450, 453, 459, 508, 506, 513, 540, 567, 574, 627.  
     —, letters to, from Shrewsbury, 452, 454, 460, 466, 515.  
     —, project by, 372, 376.  
     —, wife of, 560.  
 Elizabeth, countess of Orkney, 452-454, 482.  
     —, letters from, to:—  
       Mrs. Lundee, 56.  
       Shrewsbury, 57-59.  
     —, letters to, from Shrewsbury, 53.  
     —, act for confirming the estate of in Ireland, 187, 189, 534, 535, 536, 543, 544.  
 Virginia, 724, 735, 738.  
     (Virginy), capes of, 405, 406.  
 Viterbo, 757.  
 Volana, 789.  
 Vossius, Isaac, 793.  
 Vries, H. de, 78.  
 Vrybergens, Vrybergue, Mr., 704, 712.

W

Waag, river, 638.  
 Wachop, general, 294.  
 Wager, Charles, 309.  
 Wakelin, capt., 177, 214.  
 Wakerbach, commander of the Saxon troops, 794.  
 Walbank, a jacobite, 321.  
 Waleheren, 64.  
 Waldegrave, James, baron, 707, 708.  
 Wales, castle in, jacobite governor of, 306.  
 Walgrave, monsignor, 758.  
     death of, 761.  
 Walker, Mr. and Mrs., king's housekeepers at Newmarket, 637, 638.

Walkinton, Dr., 209.  
 Wall, *alias* Nickson or Neckson, Matthew or P., description of, 198, 200.  
     project of, 192, 196, 197, 200, 204, 218, 219, 220, 221, 231, 233, 271, 301, 356, 357, 371, 373, 330.  
 Waller, Mr., 749, 752.  
     sir William, 247, 265.  
 Wallestein, count, 657, 659, 660, 663, 664.  
 Wallis, captain, a jacobite, 294.  
     —, groom of the chamber, post for, 648, 649.  
     —, brother of, 648, 649.  
     Dr., 200.  
     sir William, 292, 293.  
     —, wife of, 296.  
 Walmsley, Bartholomew, a jacobite, 90, 92.  
     a prisoner in England, 135, 153.  
 Walsh, execution of, 319.  
 Walton, capt., a customhouse officer and jacobite, 320.  
 Wandisford, sir Christopher, 461.  
 Wanneghem, near Oudenarde, camp at, letters dated from, 119-121.  
 War, *alias* Alexander, capt., 539.  
 Warberton, Mr., clerk of the Irish house of Commons, 549.  
 Warburton, warrant for arrest of, 333, 335, 336.  
 Ward, John, 738.  
     Mr., 245.  
     sir Edward, attorney general of England, 115, 127, 139, 140.  
     *alias* Anvill, Mrs., a jacobite, warrant for, 144.  
 Warre, Warr, Mr., 661, 748.  
 Warren, capt., 111.  
     Thomas, 309.  
 Warrington, earl of, 439.  
 Warsaw, convention at, 690.  
 Warwick, earl of, 439.  
 Warwick, Canonico, 761, 763.  
     Jno., 215.  
 Warwickshire Association, the, 477.  
 Water, Mr., 708.  
 Waterford, bishop of, commitment of, 276.  
 Wattson, —, 215.  
 Waugh, capt., a jacobite, 321.  
 Webb, Mr., 760.  
 Webber, Robert, letter from, 334.  
 Weeks, captain, 214.  
 Weeld, Simon, a jacobite informer, statement by, 163.  
 Weighman, Frederick, 309.  
 Welbeck, letter dated from, 251.  
 Well boats, 211, 212.  
 Wellwood, Dr., 61.  
 Werbode, William III at, 139.  
 Wesel, 795.  
 Wessenbourg, 793.  
 West, capt., a jacobite, brigadier in the 1st troop of guards, 320.  
     Mr., 764, 789.  
 Westby, —, of Mobjrick, a jacobite, 91.  
 Western, Robert, merchant of London, 630.



- Westminster, 37, 429, 593.  
 abbey, 32.  
 commissioners of appeal at, 695.  
 dean of. *See* Rochester, bishop of.  
 treaty, between England and Hol-  
 land at, 30.
- Westmoreland, earl of, uncle to Shrews-  
 bury, 26.
- Westphalia, treaty of, 398, 403, 422, 437,  
 444, 449, 574, 575, 581.
- Wexford charter, 455, 458.
- Whaley. *See* Whelley.
- Wharton, lord, 553, 620.  
 Mr., 276.  
 Thomas, lord, letters from, to Shrews-  
 bury, 418, 420, 440.
- Wheeler, lady, petition from, 62.
- Whelley, Wheley, Whaley, James, 756,  
 767, 772.  
 letter from, to Shrewsbury, 696.
- Whetnal, Catherine, aunt to duke of  
 Shrewsbury, tomb of, at Padua, 789.
- Whigs, the, 55, 626.  
 plot by, 766.  
 relations of, with James II, 393-396,  
 433, 434.  
 spies of, in France, 295.  
 and Tory, 359.
- Whist (whisk), game of, 775.
- Whitaker, captain, 214.
- Whitecott, sir Paul, proposed deputy  
 lieutenant for Cambridgeshire, 379.
- Whitewood forest, near Cornbury, 357,  
 377.  
 rangers of. *See* Clarendon; Rochester.
- White, —, 271.  
 —, a jacobite, 320.  
 Mr., case of, 209, 214, 220.  
*See* Leslie.
- White staff officers, 645.
- Whitehall, 29, 42, 55, 56, 69, 95, 235, 317,  
 422, 426, 429, 487, 564, 632, 664,  
 692.  
 commission of Trades and Plantations  
 to meet at, 285.  
 documents dated at, 95, 133, 144.  
 drawing room at, 754.  
 fire at, 643.  
 keeper of the orchardgate at, 653.  
 lord chamberlain's office at, 636, 643.  
 plan for building of, 766, 776, 777,  
 783.  
 privy councils at, 60, 65, 85, 182,  
 242, 274, 275, 290.
- Whitehaven, 344.
- Whitehead, Mr., 161.
- Whitley, col., 50.
- Whitney, a highwayman, 91.
- Whittaker, Saml., 309.
- Whitworth, Charles, 670, 746.  
 audience with Peter the Great, 703,  
 708.
- Wich, sir Cyril, 187.
- Wickam, captain, petition of, 267.
- Wiedegetting, 687.
- Wiggan, dr., chaplain to the king, death  
 of, 653.
- Wight, isle of, 167, 308, 316, 330, 331.
- Wigstead, a jacobite, 330.
- Wigton, earl of, 292, 293.
- Wileox, a tailor in Shoreditch, 321.
- Wildman, major, 48, 49.
- Wildt, M. de, secretary of the admiralty  
 at Amsterdam, 69, 96, 143, 151, 153.
- Wilks, king's waterman, 640.
- Willemsdadt, 84.
- William, an Irish priest, 763.
- William III, king of England, prince of  
 Orange, 31—653 *passim*, 721, 722,  
 750-752, 758, 760, 771.  
 as prince of Orange, 189, 205, 444,  
 474, 488.  
 —, declaration by, 33.  
 in Holland, Flanders, and at the war.  
 65-98, 101, 102, 115, 116, 118,  
 126, 128, 132, 136, 138, 139, 186,  
 329, 331, 337, 341, 344, 350, 351-  
 370, 373, 377-380, 385, 389, 403,  
 462, 465, 466, 468, 470, 480, 505.  
 letters from, to:—  
 rear-admiral Thomas Hobson, 89,  
 lord Mountjoy, 36.  
 Shrewsbury, 35.  
 letter to, 54  
 letters to, from:—  
 Hamilton, duke of, 46.  
 Melville, lord, 42.  
 Shrewsbury, 132, 383.  
 Vizier of Turkey, 605.  
 plots against, 65, 68, 76, 79, 91, 92,  
 164, 169, 170, 303-306, 311-322,  
 337, 394, 395, 429, 443, 445, 450,  
 493, 494, 623, 694.  
 at the Hague, 65, 79, 143, 144, 146,  
 155, 351, 404, 576.  
 at Loo, 66, 69, 139, 378, 389, 405,  
 408, 464, 500, 504, 526, 554, 560,  
 561, 564, 569, 593.  
 at Breda, 67, 506, 523.  
 money transactions with prince George  
 of Denmark, 88, 93, 143, 460, 461,  
 466.  
 as mediator between Turkey and  
 Germany, 95, 605, 606.  
 acknowledgement of by Genoa, 96.  
 illness of, 102, 463-467.  
 at Overmeer, Werhede, Diest, Tongres  
 Liège and Grave, 139.  
 at Rosendaël, 141.  
 convoys for, 142, 145, 148, 149, 155,  
 157, 404, 458.  
 acknowledgement of, by Italian prin-  
 ces, 151, 153.  
 at Canterbury, Dartford and Margate,  
 158.  
 attitude in Ireland towards, 159, 219,  
 276, 365, 483.  
 estate in Ireland granted by, to Mrs.  
 Villiers, 187-189.  
 attitude towards Scotland, 202, 203.  
 and the massacre of Glencoe, 203,  
 207.  
 designs at Rome against, 205, 606.  
 at Namur, 205, 220, 222.  
 at Windsor, 242, 245, 252, 253, 610,  
 650.

William III.—*cont.*

- attitude at Oxford towards, 342.
- at Oxford, 245, 251, 253, 255.
- progress of, 265.
- declaration by, to Irish rebels, mentioned, 273.
- and Spain, 303, 308, 333.
- address to, from the city of Dublin (mentioned), 314.
- attitude towards, in England, 322.
- at Quakes, near Margate, 329.
- present of horses to, from dey of Algiers, 337.
- recognition of, by Louis XIV, 350, 392, 403, 423, 425, 426, 428, 429, 444, 449, 480, 483, 488, 492, 503, 504, 506, 523, 576, 723.
- military plans of, 351, 356, 357, 360, 363.
- and European peace, 356, 369, 373, 385, 387, 426, 449, 450, 452-454, 482, 488, 492, 496, 500, 507, 511-513, 515, 523, 525, 526, 530, 531, 540, 560.
- and the sultan of Turkey, 357.
- fast in England for success of, 358.
- intrigues for second marriage of, 379, 380, 383, 401, 425, 576, 577, 608.
- at Cleves, 385, 399, 401.
- and duke of Savoy, 451-453, 459, 464.
- at Zuysteine, 464.
- visit to, from Peter the great, 470, 507, 515.
- at Auderleek, 480.
- at Brussels, 481, 487.
- at the opera at Brussels, 486.
- reputation of, as a general, 496.
- quarrels with elector of Bavaria, 524.
- and the prince and princess of Vaudemont, 571.
- interview with the French ambassador, 571.
- in London, 588, 611.
- "George" for, 629.
- sponsor to Mr. Chamber's child, 631, 632.
- at Newmarket, 643, 644.
- picture of, on horseback, 645.
- and the English merchants of Leghorn, 694.
- French opinion of, 749.
- picture of, by Titian, 757.
- death of, at Kensington, 761.
- opinion of, in Rome, 762.
- household of:—
  - apothecary, 636, 637.
  - "bedgoer," 646.
  - carvers, 635.
  - clockmaker, 643.
  - cofferer, 644.
  - cupbearers, 635.
  - establishment for the servants, 643, 644, 646.
  - faulconers, 643, 644.
  - gentlemen ushers, 633, 635, 637, 645, 647.
  - gentlemen of the bedchamber, 646.
  - green cloth, 633, 638, 646.

William III.—*cont.*

- household of:—*cont.*
  - grooms of the chamber, 643, 651.
  - See also Wallis.
  - groom of the robes. See Fremain.
  - groom porter, candidates for post of, 631-635, 639. See also Neale.
  - housekeeper at Hampton court, 632.
  - at Kensington. See Lowman.
  - and wardrobe keeper at Newmarket, 637, 638.
  - huntamen, 644.
  - hydrographer, 643.
  - lord almoner, 643.
  - lord chamberlain. See Dorset; Shrewsbury; Sanderland.
  - lord chamberlain, new year's gifts by, 634. See White staff.
  - master of the henges, 647.
  - of the robes, 629, 632, 646, 647.
  - officers of the bedchamber, 630.
  - page of the robes. See Bland.
  - physician in ordinary, 651.
  - second physician. See Millington.
  - quarter waiter, 652, 653.
  - rat killer, 336.
  - robgoer, 651.
  - sewers of the chamber, 634-636, 651. See also Squire.
  - steward of. See Cavendish.
  - surgeon to the household. See Vernon.
  - treasury chamber, 644, 646, 650.
  - vice-chamberlain, 653.
  - wardrobe, the, 630, 635, 636, 643.
  - wardrobe-keeper of Kensington, 631.
  - yeoman copier of the king's pictures, 652.
  - yeomen of the robes. See Williams; Tozar.
- William III and Mary II, proclamation of in Scotland, 42, 44, 46.
- Williams, Mr., 789.
- Mr., yeoman of the robes, 632, 637, 638.
- Mrs., a jacobite, 321.
- Williamson, captain, a jacobite, 144, 164, 320.
- alias Davenport alias Latwood, case of, 779.
- sir Joseph, 219, 250, 272, 298, 442.
- as plenipotentiary for peace, 449, 560.
- , letters from, to Shrewsbury, 476, 497, 504, 506, 519, 524, 523, 541, 554, 572, 574, 577, 579, 581, 584.
- , letters to, from Shrewsbury, 483, 501, 511, 557.
- , lady Katherine, wife of, 560.
- Wilson, George, prisoner in the king's bench, petition by, 165.
- John, a jacobite, 92.
- , warrant for, 96.
- , of Chipplin, information by, 90.

Wilt, Claudius, a robber, of Worcester,  
reprieve for, 107, 108, 112.  
Wiltshire, 17, 233, 430.  
Winchelsea, earl of, 658.  
Winchester, bishop of, 127.  
marquess of. *See* Paulet.  
Windham, madam, 164.  
Window tax, the, 352.  
Windsor, 75, 211, 255, 611, 623.  
letter dated from, 388.  
William III at, 242, 245, 252, 253.  
610, 650.  
Windsor, lord, 747.  
brother of, 747.  
Wine from France, 621.  
trade between France and Holland,  
714.  
Wingfield, sir Henry, 746.  
Wirtemberg, duke of, 397, 398.  
prince of, 349.  
Wisbeach (Wisbitch), 429.  
Withers, col., 151, 153.  
Witt, mons. de, 714, 797.  
Wolfenbüttele, duke of, treaty for troops  
with England and Holland, 66, 67, 68,  
72, 78, 89, 97, 115.  
Wolseley, Woseley, Wooseley, brigadier,  
master of the ordnance in Ireland,  
147, 228, 231, 266, 276, 328, 512,  
524.  
—, letter from, to Shrewsbury, 432.  
Mr., envoy at Brussels, 67, 68, 70, 72,  
89, 97, 374.  
Wolsey, cardinal, 750.  
house of, at Rome, 785.  
Wolstenholm, sir John, 246.  
Wombell, John, prisoner in the King's  
Bench, petition by, 165.  
Wood, lieut. John, a jacobite, 92, 306.  
Woodstock, 252, 253.  
Woodstock, lord, 761.  
Wool manufacture in Ireland, 543, 583,  
600, 615, 616, 617, 620, 742-744.  
smuggling of, 317.  
Woollen goods, export of, from England, 721.  
Woolwich, 167, 307.  
Wooseley. *See* Wolseley.  
Worcester, 28, 29.  
assize, the, sir Rbt. Atkin's charge at,  
746.  
bishop of. *See* Lloyd.  
Worcester (Worchester), marquis of, 29.  
Worden, col. regiment of, 320.  
Worstley-Montague, Mr., 688, 789.  
Worthington, J., 309.  
Woseley. *See* Wolseley.  
Wouterghem, between Deinse and Thielt,  
camp at, letter dated from, 123.  
Wratislaw, count, envoy from Vienna to  
England, 676, 689.  
Wray, of Moorfields, a jacobite, 320, 321.  
Wrecks, 282, 283, 318.  
in Cadiz Bay, report on, 282, 283.  
Wren, sir Christopher, 629, 643.  
Wurtzberg, 793.  
Wyatt, Fra., merchant of Leghorn, 692.  
Wynn, capt., 239.  
Wynne, Winn's dragoons, 110, 121, 142.

## Y

Yard, Mr., 252, 363, 455, 595, 789.  
Yard Gore, 169.  
Yarmouth merchants and cloth makers,  
693.  
Yarmouth, lord, 320.  
chaplain of, 321.  
Yates, Richard, 230.  
Yeomen of the Guard, candidates for, 353,  
516, 527.  
at Hampton Court, 629.  
Yeres. *See* Hyeres.  
Yester, letter dated from, 226.  
Yester, lord, commissioner of the admir-  
alty in Scotland, 181, 217, 218, 221,  
244.  
York, Mr., 35.  
York, archbishop of, 481.  
archdeacon of. *See* Chetwood  
dean of. *See* Gale.  
dean of, death of, 477.  
deanery of, 481.  
York, duke of. *See* James II, of England  
Yorkshire, jacobites and papists in, 90.  
Young, John, of South Launceing, Sussex  
334.  
Richard, 215.  
Robert, letter from, to Shrewsbury,  
314.  
Ypres, Ipres, proposed surrender of, to  
Spain, 392.  
Ysche, river, 710.  
Yuelin. *See* Ivelin.

## Z

Zacendore, valet of, 664.  
Zante, 215.  
consul of. *See* Paul.  
Zealand, 293, 479, 668.  
Scot's conservator at, 293.  
Zealanders, squadron of, 369.  
Zeffirini, count Robert, ambassador from  
Tuscany to England, 692, 697.  
reply to from Anne, queen of England,  
698.  
Zell, duke of, 378, 399, 401.  
letter from to William III (mentioned),  
157.  
Zell, letter dated at, 61.  
Zurich, 317.  
canton of, 257.  
Zuytlestein, 464.  
letter dated from, 464.

CIRCULAR OF THE COMMISSION.  
 HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,  
 CHANCERY LANE,  
 LONDON, W.C.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been pleased to ratify and confirm the terms of the Commission issued by Her late Majesty, appointing certain Commissioners to ascertain what unpublished MSS. are extant in the collections of private persons and in institutions which are calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary, or Scientific History of this country; and to appoint certain additional Commissioners for the same purposes. The present Commissioners are:—

Sir R. Henn Collins, Master of the Rolls; the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., the Marquess of Ripon, K.G., the Earl of Crawford, K.T., the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P., Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G., Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Lindley, Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G., Sir Edward Fry, Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, O.M., and Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

The Commissioners think it probable that you may feel an interest in this object, and be willing to assist in the attainment of it; and with that view they desire to lay before you an outline of the course which they usually follow.

If any nobleman or gentleman express his willingness to submit any unprinted book, or collection of documents in his possession or custody, to the Commissioners, they will cause an inspection to be made by some competent person, and should the MSS. appear to come within the scope of their enquiry, the owner will be asked to consent to the publication of copies or abstracts of them in the reports of the Commission, which are presented to Parliament every Session.

To avoid any possible apprehension that the examination of papers by the Commissioners may extend to title-deeds or other documents of present legal value, positive instructions are given to every person who inspects MSS. on their behalf that nothing relating to the titles of existing owners is to be divulged, and

that if in the course of his work any modern title-deeds or papers of a private character chance to come before him, they are to be instantly put aside, and are not to be examined or calendared under any pretence whatever.

The object of the Commission is the discovery of unpublished historical and literary materials, and in all their proceedings the Commissioners will direct their attention to that object exclusively.

In practice it has been found more satisfactory, when the collection of manuscripts is a large one, for the inspector to make a selection therefrom at the place of deposit and to obtain the owner's consent to remove the selected papers to the Public Record Office in London or in Dublin, or to the General Register House in Edinburgh, where they can be more fully dealt with, and where they are preserved with the same care as if they formed part of the muniments of the realm, during the term of their examination. Among the numerous owners of MSS. who have allowed their family papers of historical interest to be temporarily removed from their muniment rooms and lent to the Commissioners to facilitate the preparation of a report may be named :—The Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Portland, the Marquess of Salisbury, the Marquess Townshend, the Marquess of Ailesbury, the Marquess of Bath, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Egmont, the Earl of Lindsey, the Earl of Ancaster, the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Braye, Lord Hothfield, Lord Kenyon, Mrs. Stopford Sackville, the Right Hon. F. J. Savile Foljambe, Sir George Wombwell, Mr. le Fleming, of Rydal, Mr. Leyborne Popham, of Littlecote, and Mr. Fortescue, of Dropmore.

The cost of inspections, reports, and calendars, and of the conveyance of documents, will be defrayed at the public expense, without any charge to the owners.

The Commissioners will also, if so requested, give their advice as to the best means of repairing and preserving any interesting papers or MSS. which may be in a state of decay.

The Commissioners will feel much obliged if you will communicate to them the names of any gentlemen who may be able and willing to assist in obtaining the objects for which this Commission has been issued.

R. A. ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

## HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

REPORTS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE WHAT PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND INSTITUTIONS ARE EXTANT WHICH WOULD BE OF UTILITY IN THE ILLUSTRATION OF HISTORY, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, SCIENCE, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

Date.		Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
1870 (Re-printed 1874.)	FIRST REPORT, WITH APPENDIX Contents:— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Abingdon and other Corporations, &c. SCOTLAND. Advocates' Library, Glasgow Corporation, &c. IRELAND. Dublin, Cork, and other Corporations, &c.	fcap	[C. 55]	s. d. 1 6
1871	SECOND REPORT WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX TO THE FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS Contents:— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Oxford Colleges; Monastery of Dominican Friars at Woodchester, Duke of Bedford, Earl Spencer, &c. SCOTLAND. Aberdeen and St. Andrew's Universities, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde; Dr. Lyons, &c.	"	[C. 441]	3 10
1872 (Re-printed 1895.)	THIRD REPORT WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX Contents:— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Cambridge Colleges; Stonyhurst College; Bridgwater and other Corporations; Duke of Northumberland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Marquis of Bath, &c. SCOTLAND. University of Glasgow; Duke of Montrose, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde; Black Book of Limerick, &c.	"	[C. 673]	6 0
1873	FOURTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. Contents:— ENGLAND. House of Lords. Westminster Abbey; Cambridge and Oxford Colleges; Cinque Ports, Hythe, and other Corporations, Marquis of Bath, Earl of Denbigh, &c. SCOTLAND. Duke of Argyll, &c. IRELAND. Trinity College, Dublin Marquis of Ormonde.	"	[C. 857]	6 8

Date.	—	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
1873	FOURTH REPORT. PART II. INDEX -	f'cap	[C. 857 i.]	<i>s. d.</i> 2 6
1876	FIFTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. Contents:— ENGLAND. House of Lords; Oxford and Cambridge Colleges; Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; Rye, Lydd, and other Corporations. Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Lansdowne, Reginald Cholmondeley, Esq., &c. SCOTLAND. Earl of Aberdeen, &c.	"	[C.1432]	7 0
"	DITTO. PART II. INDEX -	"	[C.1432 i.]	3 6
1877	SIXTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. Contents:— ENGLAND. House of Lords: Oxford and Cambridge Colleges; Lambeth Palace; Black Book of the Archdeacon of Canterbury; Bridport, Wallingford, and other Corporations; Lord Leonfield, Sir Reginald Graham, Sir Henry Ingilby, &c. SCOTLAND. Duke of Argyll, Earl of Moray, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde.	"	[C.1745]	8 6
(Re-printed 1893.)	DITTO. PART II. INDEX -	"	[C.2102]	1 10
1879	SEVENTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX. PART I. Contents:— House of Lords; County of Somerset; Earl of Egmont, Sir Frederick Graham, Sir Harry Verney, &c.	"	[C.2340]	7 6
(Re-printed 1895.)	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX Contents:— Duke of Athole, Marquis of Ormonde, S. F. Livingstone, Esq., &c.	"	[C. 2340 i.]	3 6
1881	EIGHTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX. PART I. Contents:— List of collections examined, 1869-1880. ENGLAND. House of Lords; Duke of Marlborough; Magdalen College, Oxford; Royal College of Physicians; Queen Anne's Bounty Office; Corporations of Chester, Leicester, &c. IRELAND. Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Emly, The O'Connor Don, Trinity College, Dublin, &c.	"	[C.3040]	[Out of print.]
1881	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX Contents:— Duke of Manchester.	"	[C. 3040 i.]	[Out of print.]
1881	DITTO. PART III. APPENDIX AND INDEX Contents:— Earl of Ashburnham.	"	[C. 3040 ii.]	[Out of print.]

Date.		Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
1883 (Re-printed 1895.)	NINTH REPORT, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX. PART I. - Contents:— St. Paul's and Canterbury Cathedrals; Eton College; Carlisle, Yarmouth, Canterbury, and Barnstaple Cor- porations, &c.	f'cap	[C.3773]	s. d. 5 2
1884 (Re-printed 1895.)	DITTO. PART II. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents:— ENGLAND. House of Lords. Earl of Leicester; C. Pole Gell, Alfred Mor- rison, Esqs., &c. SCOTLAND. Lord Elphinstone, H. C. Maxwell Stuart, Esq., &c. IRELAND. Duke of Leinster, Marquis of Drogheda, &c.	"	[C.3773 i.]	6 3
1884	DITTO. PART III. APPENDIX AND INDEX - Contents:— Mrs. Stopford Sackville.	"	[C.3773 ii.]	[Out of Print.]
1883 (Re-printed 1895.)	CALENDAR OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, K.G. (OF CREIL MSS.). PART I. -	Svo.	[C.3777]	3 5
1888	DITTO. PART II. -	"	[C.5463]	3 5
1889	DITTO. PART III. -	"	[C.5889 v.]	2 1
1892	DITTO. PART IV. -	"	[C.6823]	2 11
1894	DITTO. PART V. -	"	[C.7574]	2 6
1896	DITTO. PART VI. -	"	[C.7884]	2 8
1899	DITTO. PART VII. -	"	[C.9246]	2 8
1899	DITTO. PART VIII. -	"	[C.9467]	2 8
1902	DITTO. PART IX. -	"	[Cd.928]	2 3
1885	TENTH REPORT - This is introductory to the following:—		[C.4548]	[Out of Print.]
1885 (Re-printed 1895.)	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - Earl of Eglinton, Sir J. S. Maxwell, Bart., and C. S. H. D. Moray, C. F. Weston Underwood, G. W. Digby, Esqs.	"	[C.4575]	3 7
1885	(2.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - The Family of Gawdy.	"	[C.4576 iii.]	1 4
1885	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - Wells Cathedral.	"	[C.4576 ii.]	[Out of Print.]
1885	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - Earl of Westmorland; Capt. Stewart; Lord Stafford; Sir N. W. Throck- morton; Sir P. T. Mainwaring, Lord Muncaster, M.P., Capt. J. F. Bagot, Earl of Kilmorey, Earl of Powis, and others, the Corporations of Kendal, Wenlock, Bridgnorth, Eye, Plymouth, and the County of Essex; and Stonyhurst College.	"	[C.4576]	[Out of Print.]
1885 (Re-printed 1895.)	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Fingall, Corporations of Galway, Waterford, the Sees of Dublin and Ossory, the Jesuits in Ireland.	"	[4576 i.]	2 10



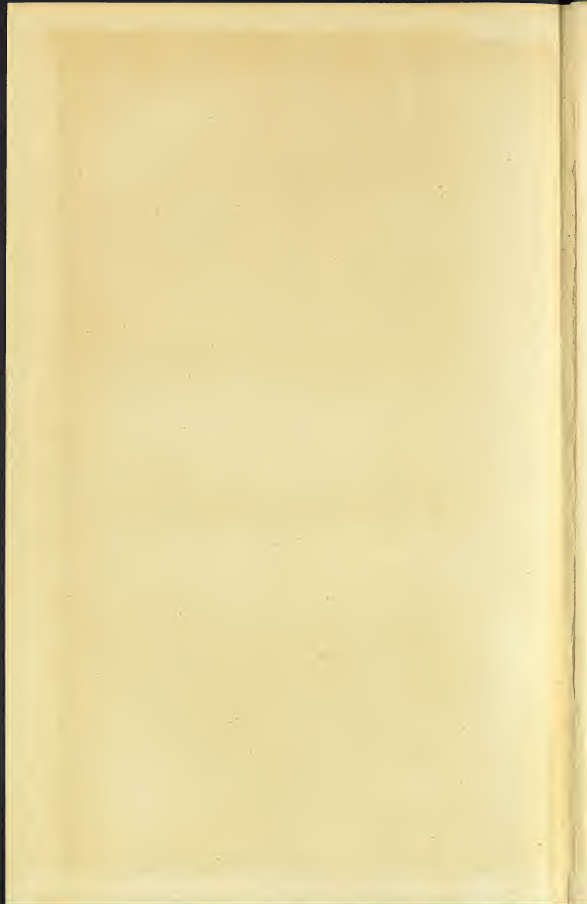
Date.	—	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
1887	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX Marquis of Abergavenny; Lord Braye; G. F. Luttrell; P. P. Bouverie; W. Bromley Davenport; R. T. Balfour, Esquires.	Svo.	[C.5242]	s. d. 1 7
1887	ELEVENTH REPORT This is introductory to the following :—	"	[C.5060 vi.]	0 3
1887	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX H. D. Skrine, Esq., Salvetti Corre- spondence.	"	[C.5060]	1 1
1887	(2.) APPENDIX AND INDEX House of Lords. 1678-1688.	"	[C.5060 i.]	2 0
1887	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX Corporations of Southampton and Lynn.	"	[C.5060 ii.]	1 8
1887	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX Marquess Townshend.	"	[C.5060 iii.]	2 6
1887	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX Earl of Dartmouth.	"	[C.5060 iv.]	2 8
1887	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX Duke of Hamilton.	"	[C.5060 v.]	1 6
1888	(7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX Duke of Leeds, Marchioness of Waterford, Lord Hothfield, &c.; Bridgwater Trust Office, Reading Corporation, Inner Temple Library.	"	[C.5612]	2 0
1890	TWELFTH REPORT This is introductory to the following :—	"	[C.5889]	0 3
1888	(1.) APPENDIX Earl Cowper, K.G. (Coke MSS., at Melbourne Hall, Derby). Vol. I.	"	[C.5472]	2 7
1888	(2.) APPENDIX Ditto. Vol. II	"	[C.5613]	2 5
1889	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX Ditto. Vol. III.	"	[C.5889 i.]	1 4
1888	(4.) APPENDIX Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. Vol. I.	"	[C.5614]	[Out of Print.]
1891	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX Ditto. Vol. II.	"	[C.5889 ii.]	2 0
1889	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX House of Lords, 1689-1690.	"	[C.5889 iii.]	2 1
1890	(7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX S. H. le Fleming, Esq., of Rydal.	"	[C.5889 iv.]	1 11
1891	(8.) APPENDIX AND INDEX Duke of Athole, K.T., and Earl of Home.	"	[C.6338]	1 0
1891	(9.) APPENDIX AND INDEX Duke of Beaufort, K.G., Earl of Donoughmore, J. H. Gurney, W. W. B. Hulton, R. W. Ketton, G. A. Aitken, P. V. Smith, Esqs.; Bishop of Ely; Cathedrals of Ely, Gloucester, Lincoln, and Peterborough, Corporations of Gloucester, Higham Ferrers, and Newark; Southwell Minster; Lincoln District Registry.	"	[C.6338 i.]	2 6

Date.	—	Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
1891	(10.) APPENDIX - - - - - The First Earl of Charlemont. Vol. I.	8vo.	[C. 6338 H.]	s. d. 1 11
1892	THIRTEENTH REPORT - - - - - This is introductory to the following:—	"	[C. 6827]	0 3
1891	(1.) APPENDIX - - - - - Duke of Portland. Vol. I.	"	[C. 6474]	3 0
	(2.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Ditto, Vol. II. - - - - -	"	[C. 6827 I.]	2 0
1892	(3.) APPENDIX. J. B. Fortescue, Esq., of Dropmore. Vol. I. - - - - -	"	[C. 6660]	2 7
1892	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX - - - - - Corporations of Rye, Hastings, and Hereford. Capt. F. C. Loder- Symonds, E. R. Wodehouse, M.P., J. Dovaston, Esqs., Sir T. B. Len- nard, Bart., Rev. W. D. Macray, and Earl of Dartmouth (Supplementary Report).	"	[C. 6810]	2 4
1892	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. House of Lords, 1690-1691 - - -	"	[C. 6822]	2 4
1893	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Sir W. Fitzherbert, Bart.; The Delaval Family, of Seaton Delaval; Earl of Ancaster; and Gen. Lyttelton- Annesley.	"	[C. 7166]	1 4
1893	(7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Earl of Lonsdale - - - - -	"	[C. 7241]	1 3
1893	(8.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The First Earl of Charlemont. Vol. II.	"	[C. 7424]	1 11
1896	FOURTEENTH REPORT - - - - - This is introductory to the following:—	"	[C. 7983]	0 3
1894	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Duke of Rutland, G.C.B. Vol. III. -	"	[C. 7476]	1 11
1894	(2.) APPENDIX. Duke of Portland. Vol. III. - - -	"	[C. 7569]	2 8
1894	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Duke of Roxburghe; Sir H. H. Campbell, Bart.; Earl of Strath- more; and Countess Dowager of Seafield.	"	[C. 7570]	1 2
1894	(4.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Lord Kenyon - - - - -	"	[C. 7571]	2 10
1896	(5.) APPENDIX. J. B. Fortescue, Esq., of Dropmore. Vol. II.	"	[C. 7572]	2 8
1895	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. House of Lords, 1692-1693 - - - <i>(Manuscripts of the House of Lords, 1693-1695, Vol. I. (New Series.) See H.L. No. 5 of 1900. Price 2/9.)</i> <i>Ditto. 1695-1697. Vol. II. See H.L. No. 18. 1903. Price 2/9.</i>	"	[C. 7573]	1 11
1895	(7.) APPENDIX. Marquis of Ormonde - - - - -	"	[C. 7678]	1 10

Date.		Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
1895	(8.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Lincoln, Bury St. Edmunds, Hertford, and Great Grimsby Corporations; The Dean and Chapter of Wor- cester, and of Lichfield; The Bishop's Registry of Worcester.	8vo.	[C.7881]	s. d. 1 5
1896	(9.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Earl of Buckinghamshire; Earl of Lindsey; Earl of Onslow; Lord Emly; T. J. Hare, Esq.; and J. Round, Esq., M.P.	"	[C.7882]	2 6
1895	(10.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Earl of Dartmouth. Vol. II. American Papers.	"	[C.7883]	2 9
1899	FIFTEENTH REPORT - - - - - This is introductory to the following :-	"	[C.9295]	0 4
1896	(1.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Earl of Dartmouth. Vol. III. - -	"	[C.8156]	1 5
1897	(2.) APPENDIX. J. Elliot Hodgkin, Esq. - - -	"	[C.8327]	1 8
1897	(3.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Charles Haliday, Esq., of Dublin; Acts of the Privy Council in Ireland, 1556-1571; Sir William Ussher's Table to the Council Book; Table to the Red Council Book.	"	[C.8364]	1 4
1897	(4.) APPENDIX. Duke of Portland. Vol. IV. - -	"	[C.8497]	2 11
1897	(5.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. The Right Hon. F. J. Savile Foljambe.	"	[C.8550]	0 10
1897	(6.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Earl of Carlisle, Castle Howard -	"	[C.8551]	3 6
1897	(7.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Duke of Somerset; Marquis of Ailesbury; and Sir F.G. Puleston, Bart.	"	[C.8552]	1 9
1897	(8.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, at Drumlanrig.	"	[C.8553]	1 4
1897	(9.) APPENDIX AND INDEX. J. J. Hope Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale	"	[C.8554]	1 0
1899	(10.) Shrewsbury and Coventry Corporations; Sir H. O. Corbet, Bart., Earl of Radnor, P.T. Tillard; J.R. Carr-Ellison; Andrew Kingsmill, Esqrs.	"	[C.9472]	1 0

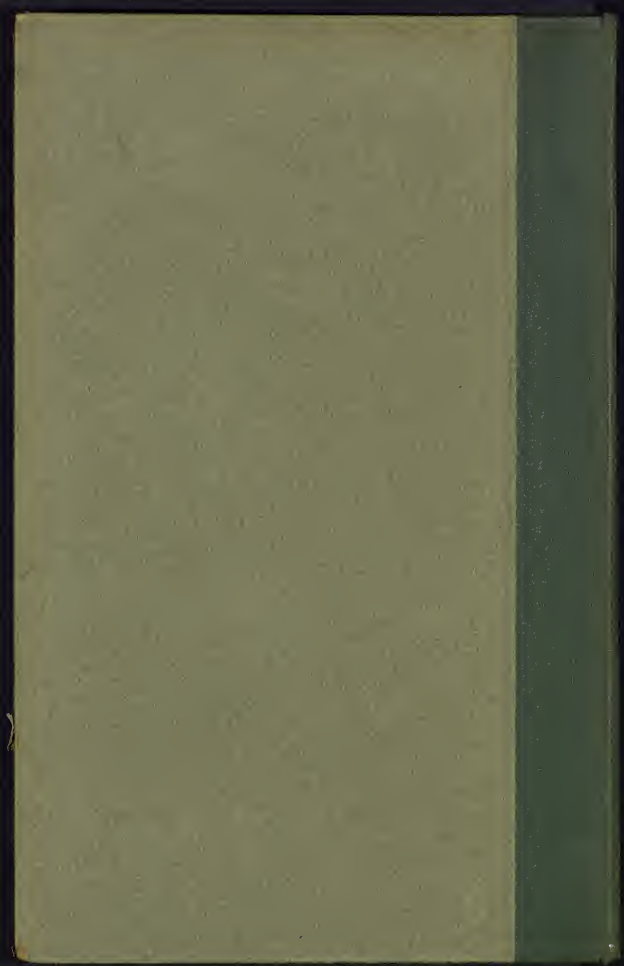
Date.		Size.	Sessional Paper.	Price.
1898	MANUSCRIPTS IN THE WELSH LANGUAGE. Vol. I.—Lord Mostyn, at Mostyn Hall.	8vo.	[C.8829]	s. d. 1 4
1899	Vol. I. Part II.—W. R. M. Wynne, Esq. of Peniarth.	"	[C.9468]	2 11
1902	Vol. II. Part I.—Jesus College, Oxford; Free Library, Cardiff; Havod; Wrexham; Llanwrin; Merthyr; Aberdâr.	"	[Cd.1100]	1 9
1899	Manuscripts of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., K.T., at Montagu House, Whitehall. Vol. I.	"	[C.9244]	2 7
1899	Ditto Marquis of Ormonde, K.P., at Kilkenny Castle. Vol. II.	"	[C.9245]	2 0
1899	Ditto Duke of Portland, K.G. Vol. V.	"	[C.9466]	2 9
1899	Ditto J. M. Heathcote, Esq. - - -	"	[C.9469]	1 3
1899	Ditto J. B. Fortescue, Esq. Vol. III. -	"	[C.9476]	3 1
1899	Ditto F. W. Leyborne-Popham, Esq. -	"	[C.9471]	1 6
1900	Ditto Mrs. Frankland-Russell-Astley -	"	[Cd.282]	2 0
1900	Ditto Lord Montagu of Beaulieu - - -	"	[Cd.283]	1 1
1900	Ditto Beverley Corporation - - -	"	[Cd.284]	1 0
1901	Ditto Duke of Portland, K.G. Vol. VI., with Index to Vols. III.-VI.	"	[Cd.676]	1 9
1901	Ditto, Vol. VII. - - -	"	[Cd.783]	2 3
1901	Ditto Various Collections. Vol. I. - Corporations of Berwick-on-Tweed, Burford and Lestwithiel; the Counties of Wilts and Worcester; the Bishop of Chichester; and the Dean and Chapters of Chichester, Canterbury and Salisbury.	"	[Cd.784]	2 0
1903	Ditto Various Collections. Vol. II. - Sir Geo. Wombwell; Duke of Norfolk; Lord Edmund Talbot (the Shrewsbury papers); Miss Buxton, Mrs. Harford and Mrs. Wentworth of Woolley.	"	[Cd.932]	2 4
1902	Ditto The Stuart Manuscripts at Windsor Castle.	"	[Cd.927]	2 11
1902	Ditto Marquess of Ormonde, K.P., at Kilkenny Castle. New Series. Vol. I.	"	[Cd.929]	1 7
1903	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Vol. II. -	"	[Cd.1091]	[In the Press.] 1 10
1903	Ditto Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T. Vol. II. (Parts I and II.)	"	[Cd.930] [Cd.930-I]	1 11
1902	Ditto Colonel David Milne-Home of Wedderburn Castle, N.B.	"	[Cd.931]	1 4





**REFERENCE ONLY**

This book may not be  
taken out of the Library





MSS. OF THE  
DUKE OF  
BUCCLEUGH  
AT  
MONTAGU  
HOUSE  
VOL. II.

DA

25

• M2

45

HISTORICAL  
MANUSCRIPTS  
COMMISSION

1903  
Hist. S.